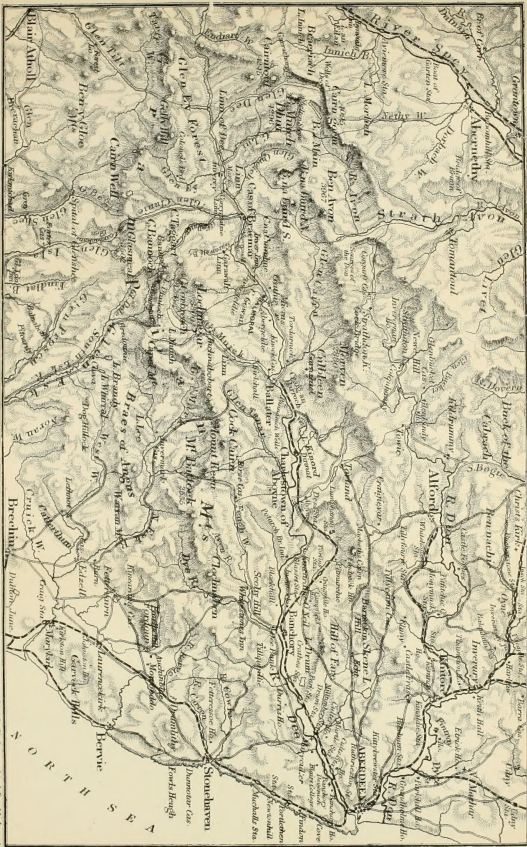


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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SCOTLAND

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED

WITH TRAVELLING MAPS AND PLANS

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET

EDINBURGH: OLIVER & BOYD, DUBLIN: W. H. SMITH & SON

1875

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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the existence of other Guides for Scotland, the constant demand for a Handbook for Travellers in that country, and reiterated assurances that such a work is really needed, have induced the publisher to offer this volume to the public as part of his series.

If it possess any superiority above its predecessors, it will be found to depend on its being compiled from *bona fide* personal knowledge of the country, on the clearness of its arrangement, and the facilities of reference; and, above all, it is hoped on its accuracy and completeness. But as perfect correctness is scarcely to be attained in a work of this class, crammed so full of names, dates, and facts, many of them constantly changing from year to year, but capable of verification on the spot, those who make use of it are earnestly invited kindly to point out any errors or omissions which may be detected, and communicate them to the publisher.

The Editor of the Handbooks to North and South Germany, France, etc., having of late years travelled much in Scotland, with never ceasing admiration of the country, has undertaken the revision of the Third and Fourth Editions of the "Handbook of Scotland." He has revised great part of it on the spot, and has rewritten nearly one-half. He would fain hope that he has rendered the book more correct, complete, methodical, and practically useful to travellers in general. The division of the Routes into sections enables him to offer a few general observations under each, with the design of directing the stranger at once to the most interesting objects, and hence aid him in planning his own Route.

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ABBREVIATIONS—

m.—Mile. Rly.—Railway; Stat.—Station.

N. S. E. W.—Points of compass.

P. H.—Attached to names of Inns, Post Horses and Carriages.

C.—Commercial.

+ Indicates a Pier, or Landing-place of Steamers.

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS IN SCOTLAND.

SINCE the days when Pennant made his slow but comprehensive journey to the west coast and the Hebrides—when Dr. Johnson travelled with ill-suppressed sneers and disgust to the Isle of Skye—or when, in later days, the persevering Macculloch examined every little inlet on that dangerous coast in the very frailest of conveyances—a perfect revolution has been effected in Scotland in favour of the tourist, whether vehicular, equestrian, or pedestrian. In place of the rugged fastnesses which guarded the romantic scenery of the Highlands, we have, generally speaking, good roads and swift conveyances on them. Even the once dreary solitudes of Sutherland and Caithness are, for practical purposes, as well off for roads as many an English county. At every point good Inns, sometimes rising to the magnitude of palaces, have been erected for the tired and thirsty tourist, while, where possible, railways and steamers convey their *patrons* into the very heart of the mountains.

A. Railways have intersected pretty nigh all the lowland and coast districts, and are now penetrating into the recesses of the Highlands wherever there is the remotest chance of traffic, present or future.

Generally speaking, the railway service of Scotland is safely and comfortably carried on, although, as compared with England, trains are slower in speed and fewer in number. But on the main lines from England there are at least one or two expresses daily, which

leave nothing to be desired as regards rapidity by the tourist. The eastern entry into the kingdom is of course by York, Newcastle, and Berwick, *vid* the Great Northern and North-Eastern lines. Carlisle is the citadel by which access is gained on the west, and this is in possession of the London and North-Western and Midland Companies. All these companies offer great facilities for tourists, both in price and accommodation, and these facilities are amply supplemented across the Border by the Scotch railway companies. From Carlisle we have—

1. The *Caledonian Rly.*, which, originally a trunk-line between Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, has spread its nets so far as to monopolise the traffic of half Scotland, particularly on the W. It now embraces

a. The southern section, including main lines to Edinburgh and Glasgow, with branches to Dumfries, Stranraer, and Portpatrick, Peebles, Lanark, and Douglas. From the Motherwell Junction of the Glasgow branch, a fresh access to that city is gained *via* Clydesdale, and there are also in the same district a great number of short railways which scarcely affect the tourist, inasmuch as they are for the accommodation of the ironworks and collieries. This same section embraces lines from Glasgow to Greenock, Wemyss Bay, Lesmahagow, Hamilton, Strathavon, and Crofthead; nor must we forget a very important communication between Dumfries, Castle-Douglas, Stranraer, and Portpatrick, being in fact one of the great routes between Scotland and Ireland.

b. The central section of the *Caledonian* comprises the lines between Greenhill Junction, Stirling, and Perth, with a short branch to Denny, and another to Crieff; also from Perth to Dundee, Dundee to Newtyle, and Stirling to Callander.

c. In the northern section is the great trunk-line from Perth and Dundee to Forfar and Aberdeen, with branches to Meigle, Arbroath, Blairgowrie, Brechin, Montrose, and Bervie; also a direct line between Perth and Crieff.

d. The western section contains the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway (worked by the *Caledonian*) from Stirling to Balloch; and the line from Stirling to Callander, Lochearnhead, Killin, and Tyndrum, which it is intended eventually to carry through to Oban, by Loch Awe and Dalmally.

2. The *Glasgow and South-Western Rly.* serves the country between Carlisle and Glasgow, sending off branches to Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, Muirkirk, Newmilns, Ardrossan (for Arran), Ayr, Dalmellington, and Girvan—in fact, it embraces all the district from the S. to the W. coast.

3. The *North British* is fortunate in having two *points d'appui*, viz. Carlisle and Newcastle. The first is known as the *Waverley Route*, and connects Carlisle with Edinburgh *via* Hawick, sending off branches to Gretna, Langholm, Kelso, Jedburgh, Selkirk. The eastern section of the same company unites Berwick with Edinburgh, with branches to Dunse and St. Boswells, North Berwick and Haddington. A line running up the Tweed Valley connects Berwick with Coldstream and Kelso. The North British owns the line to Peebles, Innerleithen, and Dolphinton, and has also become possessed of other railways, such as the Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Stirling and Dunfermline, the Glasgow and Loch Lomond, the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, together with a number of shorter subsidiary branches, such as the Leven and East of Fife, and those to Dunfermline, to Kinross, to Leslie, to St. Andrews, and by Stirling, the Devon Valley, to Dollar and Rumbling Bridge, and Campsie Valley, together with the lines to Milngavie, Queensferry, and Grangemouth. As far as the tourist is concerned he need not complain of the want of railway accommodation in the south of Scotland.

4. One of the most charming and picturesque lines in the kingdom is the *Highland Rly.*, which, with grand energy and perseverance, runs through defiles, over torrents, and across mountains from Perth to Dunkeld, Blair-Athole, and Inverness, thus placing the tourist in the very heart of the scenery he wishes to explore. The branches on this line are to Aberfeldy, leading to Loch Tay, and to Burghead, Elgin, and Keith ; while the main trunk continues northward from Inverness to *Dingwall*, Golspie, Helmsdale, Wick and Thurso ; so that a traveller may literally journey by locomotives from the Land's End to John-o'-Groat's House.

5. The wealthy and populous district to the N.E. of Scotland is served by the *Great North of Scotland Rly.*, which starts from Aberdeen and runs to Forres, there joining the Highland Rly. to Inverness. It embraces a good many branches, viz., the Deeside (from Aberdeen to Ballater), to Fraserburgh, to Peterhead, to Alford, to Old Meldrum, to Turriff and Macduff, to Banff and Portsoy, to Lossiemouth, and from Keith to Craigellachie, whence an extension runs up the Spey valley to join the Highland line at Boat of Garten.

A new access to the Isle of Skye has been opened by the *Railway* from Dingwall on the E. coast to Strathcarron and Strome Ferry, whence steamers ply to Portree in Skye *daily*.

B. *Steamers* communicate regularly and frequently with all the principal Scotch ports. On the E. coast, between London, Newcastle, Edinburgh (Leith and Granton), Dundee, Aberdeen, Invergordon, and Wick ; on the W. coast, between Bristol, Swansea, Liverpool, and

Glasgow. But these are seldom adapted for tourists, who wish to get at the heart of their work at once, and they are moreover too much devoted to traffic to be always comfortable. They are, however, well suited for the sportsman who has a large staff of servants, dogs, and indispensables to forward to the moors. For the metropolitan tourist who wishes to get to Deeside and the Grampians with economy and fresh air, the steamer from London to Aberdeen will suit very well, but he must be a good sailor to enjoy it thoroughly, as the North Sea and the E. coast present very different conditions of water from the landlocked surface of the Clyde.

The tourist on the W. coast, however, is obliged, if he wishes to see it thoroughly, to confide himself to the tender mercies of the sea. Fortunately for him the Messrs. Hutcheson have catered for his comfort in the most complete manner, and provided a fleet of steamers exclusively for tourists, who can thus navigate the fiords and inlets of the West Highlands with perfect ease and comfort. The *Iona* is a floating palace. She sails daily in the season down the Clyde, through the Kyles of Bute, and up Loch Fyne to Ardrishaig. The passengers are here transferred to the Crinan Canal boat, and after a short passage rejoin the steamer which takes them on to Oban. Connecting steamers run daily between Oban, Ballachulish, Fort-William, Loch Ness, Inverness, through the Caledonian Canal ; also excursion steamers from Oban to Ballachulish (for Glencoe), and to Staffa, Mull, and Iona. Twice a week, at least, the more distant islands of Lewis and Harris are visited, *via* Skye and the Hebrides, calling at the various little ports on the west coast ; and by this bi-weekly method communication is regularly kept up between Glasgow, the Hebrides, and the N.W. coast. These deep-sea steamers, it must be admitted, are not so quick or so comfortable as the special passenger steamers to Inverness, as they are partly adapted for the purposes of traffic, particularly in wool and cattle. Nevertheless, the comparative slowness of the vessels is amply counterbalanced by the beauty of the scenery, the bustle at the different landing-places, and the many varieties of character which one meets with. It is only justice to add that in the whole of the Messrs. Hutcheson's fleet the traveller will meet, at the hands of the captains and officers, the utmost civility and attention ; the commissariat is also well attended to. Other steamers run between Glasgow and the Western Isles, but are more specially arranged with a view to traffic.

The tourist down the Clyde may pick and choose at the Broomielaw which watering-place he will patronise, and he will be sure to find a boat waiting for him. Greenock, Helensburgh, Gareloch, Lochgoilhead, Arrochar, Loch Long, Gourock, Dunoon, Kirn, Kilcreggan,

Kilmun, Inellan, Toward, Rothesay, Tighnabruich, Colintrave, Inveraray, Ardrishaig, Tarbert, Campbeltown, Largs, Millport, Wemyss Bay, and Arran, are all daily visited, more or less often, the last-named island being also served by a twice-a-day steamer from Ardrossan.

On the Forth, Stirling is visited daily from Leith or Granton. Ferry steamers ply several times a day between Granton and Burntisland, and at Queensferry. The inland lakes, such as Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, and Loch Awe, are also made accessible by steamers running in connection with the railway companies and the coaches, for which circular excursion tickets are granted, so as to save the trouble of re-booking.

c. *Coaches* abound in the tourist districts, filling up the gap between railways and steamers. The following are the service routes of coaches :—

1. Between Campbeltown and Tarbert.
2. Stranraer and Girvan.
3. Ardrishaig and Oban, with a branch coach to Ford for Loch Awe and the steamers.
4. Oban to Inveraray and Tarbert (Loch Lomond).
5. Oban and Pass of Brander, there to meet the steamer for Cladich, and the coach from Cladich to Inveraray.
6. Edinburgh to Dunfermline, by Queensferry.
7. Oban to Tyndrum and head of Loch Lomond.
8. Head of Loch Lomond to Inverness, Tyndrum, Glencoe, Ballachulish, and Fort-William.
9. Killin to Kenmore and Aberfeldy.
10. Ballater to Braemar.
11. Callander to Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond.
12. Selkirk to St. Mary's Loch on the way to Moffat.
13. Edinburgh to Roslin and Penicuik.
14. Dunkeld to Blairgowrie, Spital of Glenshee, and Braemar.
15. Kingussie to Fort-William, by Loch Laggan.
16. Garve Station to Ullapool. Mail Cart.
17. Achnasheen to Loch Maree and Gareloch.
18. Lairg to Loch Assynt (Inchnadamff), Loch Inver, and Scourie.
19. Crieff to Comrie, St. Fillans, and Lochearnhead.
20. Beaulieu up Strathglass to Invercannich and Geusachan.

Some of these are mail carts, or open waggonettes, more particularly in Ross and Caithness shires,—very suitable excursion conveyances, which will be welcomed by many a tourist in those out-of-the-way regions.

Generally speaking, the coach service is fairly performed ; but the same unqualified praise cannot be given to all of it as to the steamers ; and it is to be hoped that the proprietors of these services which are exclusively tourist arrangements, will use their best endeavours to bring them up to the same standard by land as Messrs. Hutcheson have done by sea.

D. *Inns* are abundant enough, and vary from the lofty and splendidly furnished hotel to the little wayside inn. In all the large towns and the principal "trysting-places," particularly on the west coast, the hotel accommodation is admirable, and if it is rather expensive, as it doubtless is in some places, it must be remembered that for eight months in the year the hotel, with all its outlay, is practically tenantless ; and even the success during the other four months depends on the good graces of the weather. In many places, too, the cost of transit for necessities and provisions is a large item in the hotel-keeper's expenses. It may be remarked that Scotch inns though in the centre of grand scenery, are with rare exceptions placed in the worst situations, just where no view is to be had. The windows are small, and the walls thick to resist the weather, but there is general comfort.

As tourists in the height of the season are gregarious, and follow the beaten track, the traveller, particularly if with a party, is recommended to time his arrival at certain places as early as possible, and to secure beds and rooms beforehand, as he will otherwise find that even chairs and sofas are not always to be obtained.

This precaution applies still more to some of the more solitary districts of Ross and Sutherland shires, as the inns are limited in size, and are frequently monopolised by sportsmen. Especially is it necessary to look ahead to secure quarters for *Sunday*, when travelling, by whatsoever conveyance, is almost arrested in Scotland. Rooms should be secured two or three days beforehand at a Sabbath resting-place. The *Telegraph* wires have been carried everywhere into the remote Highlands, even into the Island of Skye, and give every facility for the conveyance of messages.

A pedestrian may travel and live cheaply enough in the N. and N.W. It is true he may frequently have to put up with a bowl of Scotch broth, a fresh herring, and a jug of whiskey toddy to wash it down with ; but if that is not a dinner fit for a prince, it certainly is for a pedestrian tourist. In the smaller hostelrys you are often oppressed by a stifling odour of stale whiskey and dried haddocks. Without enforcing upon Southerners and Cockneys the strictly national dishes of *Haggis* (? hâchis) and singed sheep's head, cold, with which Dr. Johnson was so disgusted that Sir Walter Scott found it

necessary to write in its defence,* a word may be said in favour of hotchpotch, cock-a-leeky, collops of beef and minced, grouse occasionally in the season, scones and oat cakes; with such dishes in a bill of fare, aided by fresh herring and salmon, no one ought to complain. Even the saturnine Dr. Johnson “ate several platefuls of broth, with barley and pease in it, and seemed very fond of the dish, remarking, ‘I don’t care how soon I eat it again.’”

Although the chief inns in the Highlands are excellent, there is a want of village inns, and in some districts on the skirts of the Grampians and in Braemar the pedestrian may often have to walk 10 or 20 miles without reaching one. This depends on the will or prejudice of the landowners, who have the power of opening and closing an inn in their own hands, and one would think that the policy of encouraging travellers, as the Duke of Sutherland has done, would be more profitable than that of exclusion.

The general *Inn charges* are on the whole moderate. In the cities and mammoth hotels, the handsome sitting-rooms, commanding the best view, cost 10s. a day, and the lower bedrooms 5s. Dinner in private 6s. to 8s.; but in the country districts the following are the average charges:—

Bed, 2s. to 2s. 6d. and 3s.

Breakfast, with meat, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Dinner:—Table d’hôte 4s. to 5s.; apart, 6s.

Tea, without meat, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; with meat, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Attendance, 1s. 6d. a-day for each person.

E. *Posting*.—On all the high roads, travellers not availing themselves of public coaches, may travel as comfortably and as cheaply (or dearly) as in England, with post-horses.

The charges are 1s. a mile for 1 horse, 3d. a mile for driver. For 2 horses 1s. 6d. a mile, 4d. a mile for driver, but for a whole day’s work the driver ought not to get more than 5s.

In some parts *turnpikes* are both numerous and expensive, seldom less than 1s. for 2 horses.

The carriages for hire are tolerable; the more common, a car, or waggonette, is called a machine (only a bathing machine is known as a “coach” in Scotland),—some of large size, holding 8 or 10 persons. On by-roads the number of horses kept is limited; and even on the more frequented lines, during “the tourist season,” there is such a run on conveyances that the supply of horses often falls short. It is not always worth the innkeepers’ while to increase the number for the short season of two to four months, when this large demand

* See Croker’s “Boswell.”

exists. The traveller, therefore, must take care to bespeak horses and vehicles beforehand. If he orders by telegram, which he may now do in all parts of the Highlands, he should pay for an answer. Even with this precaution he must be prepared for detention now and then.

F. *Pedestrians*.—Alpine climbers need not disdain to mount many of the Scotch mountains. There is work enough in many of them, together with a spice of excitement, although rarely any danger, except for those who are foolhardy. The greatest risk for pedestrians arises not so much from inaccessible scrambles, as the mistaking their way, and being overtaken by mist, in which case it is as perilous to fall over a low rock as a tremendous precipice. The distances, moreover, across the moors are so long, and the straths are so similar one to another, that it has happened before now that a party have had unwillingly to bivouac on the heather, and endure the pangs of hunger, thirst, and fatigue, before reaching their destination.

The usual provision for hill districts are specially required in Scotland, viz., good thick boots, a reliable stick, a flask of whiskey, a light waterproof, or, what is better than all, a good *Scotch plaid*, respecting the excellence of which hear an enthusiast—of course a Scotchman! After remarking that a lady's riding-habit is "one of the many uses to which a plaid can be turned, and of which no other garment is susceptible," he continues—"With the help of a belt it can in a few minutes be made into a full dress for a man; it is the best and lightest of wraps by day, and serves for bedclothes at night; it can be used as a bag; it will serve as a sail for a boat; it is valuable as a rope in rock scrambling; it can be turned into a curtain, an awning, a carpet, a cushion, a hammock. Its uses, in fact, are endless, and as a garment it has this superiority over every other, that there's room in't for twa!"—N. The wanderer should secure a correct *Map*; or, failing that, the fullest directions previous to starting, and the most rigorous observations as to the way of the wind, the direction of the streams, all which make up the education of an experienced traveller. A good field-glass adds much enjoyment to the excursion, and is often of more practical value in detecting a distant path, and thus saving the pedestrian much loss of time. A compass is indispensable for the pedestrian.

Black's large *Map of Scotland*, in 12 sheets (each sheet sold separately for 2s. 6d.), will be found of the greatest use to travellers, especially pedestrians. It is very clear and very accurate. The *Ordnance Map* is admirable, but unfortunately is completed only for part of Scotland.

G. It is almost needless to say that the less luggage the tourist

takes with him the more independent will he be, but a moderate-sized portmanteau will contain ample supplies for a considerable tour. Even in the middle of summer warm clothing should not be neglected, the nights among the hills, or on the East Coast, when an “easterly *haar*” (as a damp mist and east wind is called in Scotland) comes driving up from the sea, being cold enough to render additional garments by no means unacceptable. Take a dark coat for better wear, and remember that it is not quite *comme il faut* to walk about large towns like Edinburgh and Glasgow in a costume which would be suitable enough for a hillside or a moor.

A couple of hints more perhaps may not be out of place : one is to remember that the *Scotch Sabbath* is excessively rigorous, and that nothing whatever is allowed to be done which may in the slightest degree seem to contravene the laws of the kirk. It is not always possible to get a conveyance, except in Glasgow, Edinburgh, or at the seaside watering-places. The other hint is to recollect that the Scotch middle and lower classes are not, as a rule, given to joking, except with their own dry, sententious humour, and that they very rarely understand what is commonly called “chaff.” It is better to bear this in mind, as it may account for many an apparently surly manner or gruff reply.

Finally, every tourist should visit Scotch scenery prepared for every kind of weather, and gifted with a considerable stock of patience. The very day, the very hour, on which he may turn back, disheartened at the weather, it clears up, and reveals views unparalleled for atmospheric effects.

The traveller in the west of Scotland, among the lochs and rivers, is subjected to an intolerable insect plague of “midges,”—small gnats, scarcely visible, but covering the face with painful and enduring punctures. Prince Charles, in his year of hiding, 1746, was nearly driven distracted by them. Turpentine is said to be an antidote, but the cure is almost as bad as the disease.

II. ANTIQUITIES.

Scotland has a large field open to antiquarian exploration, and the wonder is how few attempts have been made to examine and describe it systematically. It may not be amiss to give a short list of the principal works in this branch, so that the tourist who is interested in the subject may consult them. They include Pennant's “Tour in Scotland ;” the publications of the Bannatyne and Spalding Clubs (the latter of which is particularly full on inscribed stones) ; Transactions of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ; the “Cambridge Camden Society's Papers,” which contain a learned

series on the Argyllshire Ecclesiastical Antiquities by Mr. Howson ; Grose's "Antiquities ;" Billings' "Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities," a magnificent and exhaustive work ; "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," by Daniel Wilson ; "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," by John Stuart, 2 vols. 4to (Spalding Club), 1856 and 1867. The works of the late Cosmo Innes—"Scotland in the Middle Ages : its History and Social Progress (1860)," and "History of the Northern Parts of Britain,"—abound in valuable and trustworthy information. Reeves' "Life of Adamnan" contains the best account of Iona and St. Columba. These, together with Burton's valuable "History of Scotland," are perhaps the most important and the most accessible sources of information.

Of late years much attention has been directed to 1. The *Early or Pre-historic Remains*, which, in the districts on the coast, and more especially towards the north, appear to be unusually abundant. Operations for draining revealed in the bed of the Loch of Dowalton (Wigtownshire) traces of the lake dwellings so common in Switzerland ; and researches in Caithness have discovered large numbers of mounds containing kists and relics of inhumation. Of these Mr. Laing says—"The rocky coasts and commanding heights are not more thickly studded with the strongholds of Scandinavian pirates and mediæval barons, than are the shores and straths with large conical mounds, showing traces of concentric walls, which are in all probability the ruins of burghs or circular towers. In addition there are numerous chambered cairns and Picts' houses, and barrows or sepulchral tumuli of various forms and dimensions. There are also many traces of hut-circles, and other pre-historic dwellings, of a humbler class than the circular burgh ; and numerous shell-middens, or refuse-heaps of the food of the ancient inhabitants, are found in connection with their dwellings."

2. The *Burghs, or Picts' Houses*, as some call them, are involved in very much the same obscurity as to date as the last-named antiquities, some archæologists attributing them to Celts, others to Scandinavians. The probability is that they were anterior to either of them, although used by the different races of inhabitants, who found them ready to hand, for dwelling, storing, or burying purposes. But it appears more likely that they were of earlier date, notwithstanding the smoothness and regularity of the buildings themselves, which would seem to point to the work of a more civilised people. Scandinavian authorities declare that nothing like them was ever found in those countries. Wilson, in his "Pre-historic Scotland," considers them to be long prior to the earliest recorded Scandinavian invasion ; and Mr. Geo. Petre discovered in a burgh in the parish of

Birsay, in Orkney, contents of a similar character to those in the mounds. To the same date we may assign—

3. *Circles*, which, although not very abundant, show more or less evidences of size and importance, and were most likely the great centres of religious and (probably) legislative ceremonies. A curious feature in connection with these remains is, that the largest circles are usually found in the islands, such as Stennis in Orkney, and Tormore in Arran, which seems to point to the conclusion that these “trysting-places” were generally established where they could overlook large bodies of water. It is worth noticing that the cromlech in Wales and Ireland is almost always placed in a similar position.

II. *Early Historic Remains.*—1. Amongst the very earliest of these we should be disposed to class the *Round Towers*, which, though common enough in Ireland, are represented by two examples only in Scotland—Breachin and Abernethy. Their uses, as described by the late Dr. Petrie in his erudite work on “Irish Round Towers,” seem to have been those of providing places of safety and defence for the ecclesiastical buildings and treasures in their neighbourhood, as well as of the population gathered around. Their date varies from the 8th to the 12th centuries, and it seems probable that those of Scotland are of the later class.

2. *Memorial Stones* are of two sorts—the plain slab used to commemorate some interment or some event, and generally known as a “stele.” Sometimes, however, they are used for purposes of demarcation, as in the Welsh “maenhir.” The inscribed stone varies very much in its character, from the simple name which it was intended to commemorate, to the most elaborate ornamentation and device of sculpture. Of the latter, Sweno’s Stone, near Forres, is a good example.

3. *Crosses* likewise exhibit a great diversity of character, from the plain cross to the sculptured. But very few are now left in Scotland, and these cannot vie in comparison with those of Ireland. The most perfect are those of Iona, Campbeltown, and Inveraray.

4. Of *Dykes and Roads* there are likewise very few remains, what there are being limited to the south. They include the Catrail or Picts’ Dyke across the Cheviots, and the Devil’s Dyke in Dumfriesshire, both early British works. Of a later date is the Roman wall of Antoninus, extending from the Forth to the Clyde, also the Roman road from Nithsdale to Elvanfoot.

5. The *Camps* are nearly all Roman. The number of Roman camps is very great, greater it is said than in all the rest of Europe, and denotes the arduous nature of the struggle with the natives, and its long duration. They stretch as far N. as Aberdeen and Inver-

ness-shire, but are most numerous in the comparatively flat districts, at the foot of the Grampians, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Strathallan, The arrangements of most of them are decidedly Roman, as are also their names, such as Caerlee, Chesters, etc. Ardoch camp is the most perfect, not only in Scotland but in the British isles.

While on the subject of defences we must not omit mention of those singular *vitriified forts* which are ascribed to the Danes. Dunjardil, in Glen Nevis (easily accessible) ; Knockfarril, near Dingwall ; Craig Phadrick, near Inverness ; and Dunskeig, in Cantyre, are the best preserved and most interesting examples. It will not escape notice that they generally occupy projecting and isolated heights, suited for *beacons* or bale-fires, which in ancient times served the purpose of telegrams to give notice of foreign invasion. The action of fire on the stone heaps upon which the fires were lighted may in course of ages have caused the vitrification of these stone heaps. Some antiquaries believe these so-called forts to have been merely enclosures for cattle.

III. *Ecclesiastical Remains* in Scotland cannot well be judged by the same rules that apply to similar remains in England. "Though so near a neighbour, and so mixed up with England in all the relations of war and peace, the Scotch never borrowed willingly from the English, but, owing probably to the Celtic element in the population, all their affinities and predilections were for continental nations, and especially for France. So completely is this the case, that there is scarcely a single building in the country that would not look anomalous and out of place in England ; and though it is true that the edifices are not entirely French in design, the whole taste and character of them is continental, though wrought out in a bolder and generally in a simpler and ruder fashion than the corresponding examples in other countries."—*Fergusson*. The consequence is, that, in addition to the foreign admixture of style, the very date of the various styles in Scotland is long subsequent to the prevalence of the same style farther south.

Thus, in the 12th century (reign of David I.), when the pointed arch was in use in the South, we find the round arch in full vigour in the North ; and when the Scotch adopted the E. E. lancet window, they were so pleased with it that they did not give it up, but continued to use it long after the Dec. and even the Perp. styles prevailed in England. Of all the architectural styles the one most prevalent is that of the Romanesque, sometimes of the simple round-arched character, but more frequently combined with the richest and most extravagant ornamentation. The styles of the several periods are not so definitely marked off from each other in Scotland

as in England, a great mixture of styles being often observable, *e.g.* the round-headed arch is often found in early pointed buildings with mouldings of that date.

The real Decorated features are very scarce, and what does remain of it is associated with the Flamboyant character prevalent on the Continent.

Of Perp. churches, Melrose is almost the only example; and even this, Mr. Fergusson observes, is more of a foreign than of English type. Roslin, which is of the date of the 15th century, is apparently foreign in conception and execution, and there is little doubt that the architects and builders came from Portugal or Spain. Remarkable features in many of the ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland are the bold and perfect vaults or crypts, which often retain beautiful specimens of moulding, although the vaulting itself, as compared with those in England, is poor and weak.

IV. *Castles and Towers.*—Of the latter there are numerous examples, almost all of the same rude and simple type of Border or Peel towers, in which strength, and the greatest capability of defence, with a small number in garrison, seem to have been the desideratum. A chain of these towers runs along the Borders. Of the former many are very fine and extensive, and show that they were not merely limited to purposes of warfare but served also as places of residence. “Scotland is, generally speaking, very deficient in objects of civil or domestic architecture belonging to the middle ages. Of her palaces, Holyrood has been almost rebuilt in the reign of Charles I., and Edinburgh Castle entirely remodelled. Stirling still retains some fragments of ancient art, and Falkland passes into rich and fantastic Renaissance.” But of

Mansions, many of them still inhabited, there are many noble examples, presenting a singular style which is very peculiar to Scotland, and strongly indicates the French tendency. As the architectural features are described under each example, it will not be necessary to enter here into greater detail.

III. GEOLOGY.

On a subject, such as the Geology of Scotland, on which volumes have been written, it is obvious that only the merest outline can be furnished in a handbook, but as there is a growing tendency amongst tourists to combine the picturesque and the scientific, we cannot do better than recommend Geikie's “Scenery of Scotland” as a travelling companion, together with the geological sketch map compiled by him and Sir R. Murchison.

Commencing at the most superficial and modern deposits, are

A. *Recent*, in which we may include—1. *Peat mosses and Pre-historic Forests*.—Peat mosses are generally thought to have been of comparatively modern date, on account of the frequent discovery of remains proved to be Roman, though they are believed with some probability to belong to the earlier period known as the Bronze. The mosses, physically speaking, are interesting from their rapid formation and the consequent alteration of the face of the country, and because they mark the site of lochs and tarns, as well as of ancient and pre-historic forests. Many of the mosses, which were so dreary, and characteristic of the district, have been drained and recovered by the husbandman, while others have died out, so to speak, and finished growing, covering the rugged and treacherous-looking surface with the appearances known as “moss-hags.” 2. *Post-Glacial Traces*, by which we mean those evidences of upheaval which took place subsequent to the submergence of the glacial epoch. Raised beaches are the practical result of this upheaval, and the observer may find ample proofs of this all round the E. and W. coast of Scotland, at a height of 20 to 25 feet above the present sea margin, and varying in breadth from a few feet to several miles. “This old or upraised beach runs as a terrace along the margin of the Firth of Forth; it forms the broad carse of Falkirk and of Gowrie, it is visible in sheltered bays along the exposed coasts of Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and westwards along the Moray Firth. On the Atlantic side of the island its low green platform borders both sides of the Firth of Clyde, fringes the islands, runs up the river beyond Glasgow, and winds southwards along the coast of Ayrshire and Wigtown into the Irish Channel.”—*Geikie*.

Glasgow itself is built upon just such a terrace, and from the silt and sand of which it consists there have been taken out at different times as many as 18 canoes, the details of which prove that even those early inhabitants understood the use of iron.

B. *Glacial*.—The effects of the great glacial epoch are found both amidst the rugged mountains of the north and the Lowlands of the south, though with different results.

In the Highlands we find in every lofty chain of hills the striations and groovings which mark the passage of the glacier into more open regions, while many a tarn and mountain lake shows the artificial-looking embankment or massive heap which the glacier has left in its downward course. Mr. Geikie proves that the great glaciers of the north descended into Strathmore with such irresistible pressure as to have mounted over the Ochils and Sidlaws and to settle in the basin of the Forth, while the southern uplands also

contributed their quota to the general glaciation. The result has been the covering of the Lowlands with a thick layer of "till" or boulder clay, which is divided into two portions, indicating different periods of the glacial era.

Among deposits of this epoch we may place the brick-earth beds which are found on the shores of the Clyde, and which contain shells of an arctic type.

C. *Tertiary*.—The Volcanic Islands of the Inner Hebrides (Mull, Skye, Eigg), etc., consist chiefly of sheets of basalt with intercalated seams of coal and leaf-beds. These rocks, as well as the corresponding plateau of Antrim, have been ascertained to belong to the Miocene period. "Among the leaf-beds of Mull occur well-preserved leaves of various dicotyledonous plants, similar to those found among the Miocene rocks of Switzerland."—*A. G.*

D. The next highest formation in Scotland is that of the Oolitic series, which presents unusual interest from its proximity to older remains, and from its being itself so much traversed by volcanic rocks of the Tertiary age. It is found in very few and detached spots, invariably on the coast, where, from the comparative richness of the soil, it presents a marked contrast with the rugged barriers of conglomerate and Cambrian mountains that bound it inland. The oolitic localities are on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, from Dunrobin to Helmsdale. At Brora, about midway between these two places, these measures are peculiarly interesting from including a bed of coal of the age of the inferior oolite, and considered to be the equivalent of the Yorkshire oolitic coal. The principal seam is 3 ft. 8 in. thick, and of very large productive powers.

On the W. coast we find the Isle of Skye almost entirely composed of rocks of the oolitic age, although nine-tenths of it is oolitic greenstone, with occasional thin beds of oolitic and Oxford clay, running the length of the island from N. to S. In the narrowest portion of Skye, between Broadford and Loch Eishart, the oolite and lias are well developed and rich in fossils. The rocks and precipices on the W. coast of Loch Slapin consist of oolitic sandstone, worn into caves and capped by greenstone. To the N. of Broadford, part of the island of Raasay and the whole of Pabbay are oolitic, and are extraordinarily rich in fossils.

To the S. of Skye is the island of *Eigg*, the most striking example of denudation in the British Isles, whose oolite strata are overlaid by volcanic rocks of the Tertiary age. The coasts of Mull and Morven, too, exhibit patches of measures of the same date. At Loch Aline, just above the sea-level, are lias rocks containing

Gryphæa incurva, and covered by thick masses of tabular basalt, as is also the case on the E. coast of Mull, and on the W. coast, near Loch-na-Keal.

E. *Triassic, or New Red Sandstone*.—A band of rocks some 6 miles in width extends over the Moray coast from Buckie to Burghead. Sir Chas. Lyell and Rev. W. Symond believe them to be of Triassic date, while others class them as upper Old Red beds. There is, however, no doubt but that they are reptiliferous, and at Elgin and Lossiemouth have yielded the remains of that singular reptile the *Hyperodapedon* (*Telerpeton*) *Elginense*.

F. The *Permian Rocks* also are very scanty, and are confined to a few patches in the south, which are found occupying the valleys of the Annan as far as Moffat, and the Nith above Thornhill. They are again seen to the W., lining the W. coast of Loch Ryan, and forming the central part of the Ayrshire coal-field. In all cases they are found mottling the surface of the Silurian deposits, showing that the Old Red and Carboniferous beds must have been denuded before the Permian era. In Nithsdale and Ayrshire Mr. Geikie has found that the Permian rocks contain contemporaneous volcanic masses, and thus that active volcanoes were scattered over the S.W. of Scotland during the Permian period.

The geologist may study them best above Dumfries, and in the valley of the Annan at Corncockle Quarry, where the late Dr. Duncan of Ruthwell and Sir W. Jardine found footmarks of gigantic crustaceans; also overlying the Carboniferous beds in the neighbourhood of the Liddel, near Riddings Junction and Canonbie, although Mr. Binney believes that these Red rocks, as they are called, belong to the upper carboniferous series rather than to the Permian.

G. *Carboniferous*.—We come now to what we may call the principal formations of which Scotland is composed, and which the student of a geological map will observe follow each other in a certain parallel sequence.

The Carboniferous system of Scotland is very extensive, and has this singular difference from those of England and Wales, viz, that most of the coal-beds are referable to the age of carboniferous limestone, and not (although there are a few) to the true coal-bearing strata. Instead of the solid beds of limestone, characteristic of the centre of England, we find in Scotland a thick series of sandstone, shales, blackband ironstones, and coal seams, with occasional beds of marine limestone containing fossils of the Carboniferous Limestone period.

The true coal-bearing beds lie in 4 or 5 basins, and consist of—

1. Basin of the Clyde, which extends from Renfrewshire to Linlithgow, and is prolonged northwards into Clackmannan, the beds of which are separated by an uprising of lower Carboniferous rocks. It is about 4000 feet in depth, and contains 12 seams of workable coal and 9 of ironstone, which sufficiently accounts for the fiery atmosphere of Lanarkshire. Amongst these beds of coal is the celebrated Boghead or Torbane Hill mine, which gave rise to so much litigation, and which has proved such a fortune to the lessee (Rte. 14).

2. The Midlothian basin lies in a double triangle, part of which is in the county of Edinburgh and part in Haddington. It is about 64 square miles in area, and contains upwards of 60 beds of coal of more or less thickness.

3. The Ayrshire field stretches from Ardrossan to Ayr, and is only divided from the Lanarkshire field by a ridge of trap rocks of Lower Carboniferous age.

4. The Fifeshire basin is excessively disturbed by faults and igneous rocks, although at the same time it is very productive, and contains 29 beds of workable coal of 120 ft. in thickness. Indeed the whole of the Carboniferous measures are intimately associated with igneous rocks, both contemporaneous and intrusive, but we will say more of these at the end of this section.

Taken as a whole, this group may be divided in the following manner :—

“Upper or flat coal	= English coal measures.
Moor rock or Roslyn } sandstone }	= Millstone grit and upper lime- stone shale.
Lower or edge coal } Carboniferous limestone }	= Carboniferous limestone.
Calciferous sandstone.	= Lower limestone shale.

The latter occur in their greatest development in the eastern part of the great central basin of the country, and thin out rapidly to the S.W., so that in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire they are in many places wholly wanting, and the carboniferous limestones rest directly on the felstones and sandstones of the Old Red group.”—*Sir R. Murchison.*

The fossil collector will find much to interest him in the ferns, shells, and fish remains of the Lanarkshire basin, and in the Burdiehouse freshwater limestone fishes of the Lothian field (Rte. 16).

H. The *Old Red Sandstone* forms one of the most important and interesting geological divisions in the country, principally from the extraordinary number of typical fossils, such as fishes and crustaceans.

The genius of Hugh Miller has made the Old Red of Scotland classic ground, and it is impossible to read his works without feeling a strong interest, almost amounting to fascination.

This group is divided into 3 great series—

1. The Upper Old Red (yellow and red sandstones),
2. Middle, or Caithness flags.
3. Lower, or Forfarshire flagstones.

Of these the middle are found only in the north of Scotland, there being “in the south a great hiatus below the upper member of the formation, which shades up into the Carboniferous, and rests quite unconformably upon the Lower Old Red Sandstone, the middle portion not having been satisfactorily established to the south of the Grampians.”

1. The *Upper Old Red* deposits are found in a narrow strip on the southern flanks of the Ochils, running from Loch Leven to Cupar and St. Andrews. To the south they disappear under the lower Carboniferous rocks, but reappear again in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, graduating by imperceptible stages into the lower Carboniferous sandstones, and “lying in bays along the northern edge of the Lammermuirs, capping their summit south of Fala, and ascending from the low grounds of the Tweed up the valley of the Leader.” It is evident from their fragmentary condition that denudation has been very active here, and that the Upper Old Red formerly covered the whole of the district. The geologist will find it to his account to visit the neighbourhood of Cupar and Dura Den.

In the north we find the interval between Lossiemouth, Elgin, and Burghead occupied by reptiliferous rocks (*Telerpeton Elginense*), which most geologists have ascribed to Upper Old Red date, though others consider them as Triassic (p. 24.) A small patch, also containing impressions of tracks, is found on the opposite coast, at Tarbet Ness.

2. The middle division, or *Caithness flags*, is absent in the S., and in fact, as far as we know, is limited to two-thirds of the county of Caithness, and a long narrow strip on the S. coast of the Moray Firth from Inverness to Burghead. The Caithness flags are particularly full of bitumen, and are moreover highly charged with fossil fish, principally of the genus *Coccosteus*, and in some places with land plants.

3. The *Lower Old Red* is the most extensive in the series, and is found principally in an area forming a broad line of demarcation between the gneiss of the Highlands and the trap and igneous

district of the Lowland valley. If we draw a line from the coast of Kincardine to Cantyre on the N., and from Dumbarton to a little above Cupar on the S., we find that it will mark out this Lower Old Red area. The following general section is of the Old Red in the Forfarshire district, where it is upwards of 3000 feet thick.

- a. Dark red grits = English tilestones.
- b. Thick conglomerates and Arbroath paving flags, containing *Pterignotus*, etc.
- c. Thick bedded red sandstone.
- d. Soft deep red sandstone.
- e. Spotted marles and shales.

In the N. we find the Lower Old Red skirting in a broken and interrupted manner the E. coast of Ross and Sutherland, and occupying one-third of the western portion of Caithness. Thence a narrow strip occupies the northern shores of the Moray Firth, and runs down to accompany the Caledonian Canal, where it terminates in the bold dome of Mealfourvounie. "Again, along the northern shores patches of the same kind are found from the borders of Caithness to Roan Island, sometimes in little outliers standing high among the inland hills. Hence it must be inferred that a large part, if not the whole of the county of Sutherland, was once covered with a sheet of Old Red conglomerate."—*Geikie*.

In the S. there is a patch of Lower Old Red between Kilmarnock and Lanark. Here, and particularly at Lesmahagow, it is intimately associated with.

I. The *Upper Silurian*, both series being traversed by numbers of felstone dykes. They are disposed in long rolling folds, the Silurian strata forming the axis of each anticlinal. The upper Silurian rocks are absent in the North Highlands, and are found in the S. only at Lesmahagow, in the Pentland Hills, and occupying a small area in Kirkcudbright, extending from Wigtown Bay across the Dee to the mouth of the Urr.

J. The *Lower Silurian* of south Scotland, with its slates and limestones, occupies the greater portion of the Southern Highlands, being bounded on the N. by a tolerably regular line from Dunbar to Girvan. Sir R. Murchison remarks that it may be regarded as bent into a great arch, the centre of which runs from S.W. to N.E., passing to the S. of the town of Moffat. South of this line the strata dip to the S.E., while on the N.E. they are flanked unconformably by the Old Red and carboniferous rocks. Although the

lower Silurian strata of the S. have not suffered metamorphosis in the same manner as they have in the N., they have yet undergone much folding and squeezing. The geologist will see in Wigtown, or the cliffs of Berwick, "the hard greywacké and shales bent into great arches and troughs, or squeezed into little puckerings, and will be able to trace these plications following each other from top to bottom mile after mile along the coast."—*Geikie*.

In the North Highlands eight-tenths of the rocks consist of lower Silurian strata, metamorphosed into clay, chlorite and mica slate, and gneissose rocks, based on quartzose, flagstones, and associated limestones. From the Cambrians of the W. coast to the great Glen is a great series of anticlinal and synclinal curves, whereby the same system of altered rocks which occur on the N.W. is repeated on itself.

"The chain of lakes that stretches from Inverness to Oban is therefore an anticlinal axis, broken through by a coincident line of fault." From here the limestones and quartz rocks are thrown off to the E., and are surmounted by a conformable mass of quartzose and gneissose strata. An anticlinal of quartzose rocks rises from under Loch Leven to the S.E., and runs through the Breadalbane Forest into Glen Lyon, where it sinks below the upper gneissose strata with their associated limestones. Ben Lawers occupies the synclinal formed by these upper strata. Professor Jameson shows that the Silurians of the S.W. Highlands have also been thrown into great undulations with an anticlinal axis extending from the N. of Cantyre through Cowal, and by the bend of Loch Riden to Loch Eck and Loch Lomond. The E. coast from Stonehaven to Aberdeen affords an interesting illustration of the structure of the Grampians. The Old Red of Stonehaven is succeeded by the clay slates of Carron Point, and then by mica slate and gneiss, all of them frequently traversed by dykes of trap, porphyry, quartz, and granite.

The limestones of Sutherlandshire, which lie at the base of the lower Silurian, prove from the nature of their fossils the identity of these rocks with the calciferous sand rocks of N. America.

These limestones, with their associated quartz rocks, rest unconformably on

K. The *Cambrian strata*, which consist of brownish red sandstones and conglomerates, resting on the convoluted edges of the older gneiss. The W. coast of Ross, extending from the Applecross district to Torridon, Poolewe, Loch Maree, and thence into Sutherland as far as Loch Enard, are the localities where the Cambrian rocks are principally developed, in addition to a patch on the island of Rum. Underneath these strata lies

L. The *fundamental gneiss*, also called *Laurentian gneiss*, as being the equivalent of that system in North America and the oldest known rocks. It has a strike from S.E. to N.W., being at right angles to all the other superjacent deposits. These rocks are found occupying a small space on either side Loch Maree, on the N. shores of which they contain a band of limestone, and farther N. occupying the W. coast of Sutherland, occasionally capped by the Cambrian, as at Queenaig near Inchnadamff. Lewis, the Outer Hebrides, Coll, and Tiree are also composed of the Laurentian gneiss.

M. In closing this brief notice of the Geology of Scotland, a few words must be said of the igneous and intrusive rocks which go so far in making up the accessories of Scotch scenery. Granite (unless indeed Mr. Geikie is right in believing that it is not an igneous rock at all, but only a farther development of metamorphosis) is found rising up amongst the highest mountain groups, such as Ben Nevis, where it is pierced by porphyry, the Cairngorms, Ben Alder, Ben Dearig, Ben Laoghal, the Hill of Ord, Ben Cruachan, Goatfell, etc. But it is not only in the very lofty hills that granite is observed, but sometimes in comparatively low grounds, such as are seen in the N. of Aberdeenshire, and in the lonely moor of Rannoch. The Old Red igneous rocks consist of Felspathic rocks, porphyries, and interstratified ashes, such as form the Sidlaw, Ochil, and Pentland Hills.

The Carboniferous igneous rocks of contemporaneous date are principally found in the Lothians, such as Arthur's Seat and the Bathgate Hills; while for intrusive rocks we may specify Stirling Rock, Castle Rock of Edinburgh, etc.

Permian Rocks occur, as already stated, in Nithsdale and Ayrshire. The Tertiary volcanic Rocks of Scotland are seen along the line of the Inner Hebrides, and from Antrim northwards. They reappear in the Faroe Islands and even in Iceland.

Appended is a list of some of the most interesting spots to the geologist and fossil collector :—

Post-Tertiary.—Bute, Paisley, Dalmuir, Tignabruaich.—*Arctic shells.*

Tertiary.—Ardtun, Mull : *Leaf-beds.*

Oolitic.—Skye, Pabba : *Liassic fossils.* Helmsdale and Brora : *Plants.*

Trias?—Elgin : *Hyperodapedon (Telrpeton), Elginense.*

Permian.—Valley of Nith, Corncockle Muir Quarry, Annandale : *Foot-marks of Reptiles.*

Carboniferous.—Boghead, Torbane Hill mineral. Lanarkshire basin ; Coal-plants, shells, brachiopoda of the limestone. Lothian basin : *Fishes* of Burdiehouse limestone.

Carboniferous.—Arran : *Trees preserved in trap.*

Upper Old Red.—Dura Den : *Fishes*—*Phaneropleuron Andersoni*, *Glyptolæmus Kinnairdii*, *Holoptychius Andersoni*. Cromarty : *Diplacan-*

4½ m. *Earlston Stat.*, celebrated as the residence of Thomas of Ercildoun, otherwise known as Thomas the Rhymer, in whose prophecies the whole country side once put implicit faith. He was born in the reign of Alexander II., and was contemporary with Wallace. It was the general belief that he was carried away by the Queen of the Elfs, into the interior of the Eildon Hills (Rte. 1.).

The *Rhymer's Tower* is to be seen at the W. end of the village, close to the river.

In the neighbourhood of Earlston are *Cowdenknowes* (R. Cotesworth, Esq.), the scene of Robert Crawford's ballad, "The Bonnie Broom," and Carolside (A. Mitchell, Esq.).

10½ m. *Gordon Stat.*, 5 m. to the N. of which, near the village of Westruther, is Spottiswood, the seat of Lady John Scott. The parish contains the old border tower of *Evelaw* and some earthworks.

14½ m. *Greenlaw Stat.*, though the county town of Berwick, does not possess the slightest interest for the tourist. It is situated on the banks of the Blackadder. The geologist will find at *Bedshiel*, 2 m. to the N. of Greenlaw, an example of "kaim," which Mr Milne-Home believes to have been formed of marine shingle when the land was at a lower level than at present. It consists of elongated ridges of sand and gravel, distinctly stratified, from 30 to 60 ft. high, and extending for about 3 m., and appears more like defensive works than natural results.

The ruins of *Hume Castle*, the former stronghold of the Earls of Home, are 3 m. to the S., and are worth visiting for the magnificent view over the Merse district (see above).

18 m. *Marchmont Stat.*, near which is Marchmont House, the seat of Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, Bart., con-

taining a fine collection of paintings. Those best worth attention are—Philip baptizing the Eunuch, *Cuyp*: Forest Scene, *Ruysdael*, "fine and very uncommon in composition;" Corps de Garde, *Teniers*; portrait of Don Livio Odescalchi, *Vandyck*; Forest Scene, *Wynants*; Ships in distress, *Vandervelde*. In the family burial vault under *Polwarth Ch.*, within the Park, Sir Patrick Hume, an adherent of Argyle in 1685, was concealed for a month in the dark, sleeping on a mattress stealthily conveyed from the house, and fed by his daughter Grisel, who repaired to him at midnight with supplies, unknown to any one but her mother. The house meanwhile was frequently searched by the soldiers of James II. Sir Patrick eventually escaped to Holland.

21½ m. *DUNSE Stat.*, after Berwick the largest town in Berwickshire (*Inn*: White Swan), claims the honour of being the birthplace of Duns Scotus, the schoolman. It is certain that Dr Thos. M'Crie, biographer of John Knox, and Thos. Boston ("Fourfold State"), were natives. It is of some importance as a cattle, horse, and sheep market, standing at the foot of the Lammermuir Hills, and at the base of Dunse Law, on the summit of which there is a camp: from this hill or *Dun* no doubt it gets its name. There is a neat *Episcopal Chapel* at Dunse.

1 m. from Dunse is *Rodes Castle*, said by some to be the scene of the ballad "Adam o' Gordon."

Dunse Castle (Col. Hay) is a spacious and handsome building, overlooking the town on the W., and includes the old tower built by Randolph Earl of Moray. On the S. is *Wedderburn Castle* (D. Milne-Home, Esq.), a stately mansion of Grecian architecture. Also *Nisbet House* (Lord Sinclair), *Kimmerghame House* (A. Campbell Swinton, Esq.), a handsome modern mansion (Bryce,

archt.), and *Langton House* (Lady Elizabeth Pringle) (also by Bryce), begun by the late Marquis of Breadalbane, contains a collection of family pictures, some of them portraits by Jameson.

“On the N. side of Cockburn Law, about 3 m. N. from Dunse, and about a mile E. from Abbey St. Bathans, are the interesting remains of an ancient building of unhewn and uncemented stones called *Edinshall*. It is circular in shape, and about 90 ft. in diameter: the wall varies in thickness from 15 to 20 ft. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts of earth and stone, and there are trenches round the top of the hill on which it stands.”—*Oliver*.

On the other side of Cockburn Law is *Priestlaw*, where a convent once stood. The *Fassney Water* here flows over some rock sections of great interest to the geologist, as they show the manner in which the granite and greywacke shale of the Lammermuirs are related to each other.

Distances.—To Greenlaw, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Coldstream, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Berwick, $18\frac{1}{2}$.

Dunse is a good fishing station for the upper waters of the *Whitadder*, which flows about 3 m. to the N. The angler should go up to Abbey St. Bathans and the Cottage, where he will get sport. Trout run from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Passing left, Manderston House (W. Miller, Esq.), the train reaches

25 m. *Edrom Stat.*, which is probably a corruption of Adderham, from adder or ader=*awedur* (Cam. Brit.) = running water, and *ham* (Ang.-Sax.) = a home or village. Not far from Edrom is Broom House (G. Logan Home, Esq.), a modern castellated building, erected on the site of the old fortress, burnt by the English under Lord Evers. The river is crossed at

$26\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Chirnside Stat.* The village is 1 m. to the right, and contains a fine old ch. of the 15th centy. in good repair. *Ninewells House* was the family residence of Hume the historian.

29 m. RESTON JUNCTION (Rte. 4.).

ROUTE 4.

Berwick to Edinburgh, by Coldingham, Dunbar. [North Berwick], Haddington, Prestonpans, and Musselburgh,—North British Rly. (coast line).

$57\frac{1}{2}$ m. 10 trains daily, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The traveller from the S. cannot fail to be struck with the first view of Scotland after passing Tweedmouth. The rly. is carried high up on the hills bounding the valley of the Tweed, so that you look down upon the river, its junction with the sea, and the town on its N. bank. The rly. clears the valley, still maintaining its elevation, by Robert Stephenson's noble *viaduct* of 28 arches in a curve, 126 ft. high, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long (cost £120,000), leading into

Berwick Junct. Station, occupying the site of the ancient historic *Castle*, which it has nearly erased, only a few fragments of walls and towers remaining on the steep slope running down towards the Tweed. The view from the edge of the river and viaduct is striking.

Berwick-on-Tweed (Inns: Red Lion, King's Arms.)

Berwick, from its position on the frontier of England and Scotland, was for ages the most important fortress in the N., the object of constant struggles between the two nations, and the scene of great events. The most remarkable of these were the sieges by Edward I., 1296, when the

There is good anchorage not far from Millport, on the E. side of the Cumbrae, at the ferry-house. A new pier has been built here.

Gourock. On the E. shore of the Clyde going N., the best place for anchorage is Gourock Bay. This place is more frequented by yachts than any other; but strangers visiting the Clyde will find Row more convenient and less disagreeable,—less crowded at the end of the week.

Row. Row, on the Gairloch, is well sheltered and quiet. The scene is enlivened by the villas on the N. shore, and beautified by the woods of Roseneath Castle, which come down to the water's edge. Row is close to Helensburgh, where there is a station of the N. British Railway, and from which numerous excursions can be made, as the railway is worked in connection with the trains to Edinburgh and Perth, and with the steamers on Loch Lomond. A steamer sails from Helensburgh to meet the "Iona," and there is constant communication with Greenock. Yachts can be headed alongside Row Quay, or Clynder Pier on the Roseneath side.

Lochs Goil and Long. These lochs are rather tedious for yachts to ascend, the wind generally blowing either up or down, and the water being so deep that an anchorage can only be got at the top of each.

Kyles of Bute. This passage is of easy navigation, except at the Burnt Islands. There the passage that should be taken is the S. one, as it alone is buoyed. It can easily be taken, with the help of the chart No. 2174, price 1s. 6d. It is not advisable for a stranger to attempt to go through against wind and tide.

Rothsay and Port Bannatyne are good anchorages, but for a yacht the pleasantest place is to the W. of Colintrave Pier.

Loch Fyne. On the W. we have E. Tarbert. The loch is a small basin, generally full of herring boats, and should not be entered. If the weather is good, an anchorage may be taken to the S. of the pier off a small pebble bay.

Ardnishig. The anchorage is good, though there are rocks in the bay. Boats are charged 1s. as dues for landing at the pier, but this covers the whole stay of the yacht. Yachts of small tonnage can be taken through the Crinan Canal. Inquiry should be made as to the state of the water in the canal, as in a dry summer it becomes very low. One of the best anchorages in the loch is the N. side of the Otter Spit. There are anchorages almost anywhere along the sides above the Otter Spit. At Inveraray beware of anchoring where the bottom consists of sand run down by the river; also beware of a spit further down the loch than the quay.

Mull of Kintyre to Cape Wrath. The first places to rest at going

N. are Lowlandman's Bay in Jura or Gigha. Gigha is not easy for a stranger to take. It is unsafe to go between Gigha and the mainland. The flood tide runs to the westward through *Corryvreckan*, so when sailing past with light winds care must be taken to keep well to the E.

Crinan is not a good anchorage, except in settled weather.

In going through the narrows at the Slate Islands, called also *Scarba Sound*, it is necessary to watch the tide. Should a vessel not have a commanding breeze, a tide can be waited for at *Black Mill Bay* in going N., but coming S. there is no good anchorage outside the Sound nearer than Kerrera.

Vessels going N. have all along the coast a great advantage over vessels going S., as the tide is always later the farther N. you go.

Oban. The water is very deep. Fresh butcher's meat and supplies of all kinds can be procured here.

Loch Leven. A few pleasant days can be spent here, visiting Glencoe and Loch Leven. Vessels of any size cannot go through the second narrows, but a boat excursion can be made to the Smoudie Falls and the Serpent Water.

Sound of Mull. Loch Aline is a pleasant wooded loch. The entrance is narrow, and the tide runs strongly. The whole loch is seen from the entrance, at least as much as can be seen of it from a yacht's deck.

Tobermory. A dull place—trout-fishing in Loch Risca. This harbour is much frequented by yachts and coasters, as in summer; the wind often falls light at sunset, and if it be near evening, vessels require to give Ardnamurchan a wide berth, on account of the constant swell coming in. Provisions can be got here. There is a postal telegraph office.

Loch Sunart. A very long loch, but worth going up to Strontian.

Staffa. The tourists by the steamer see almost all that is worth seeing, and a little is to be gained by going by boat. The view from the summit of Staffa is hardly equal to the view from Dun Eg, in Iona. The only objects missed by steamboat tourists are a fine group of pillars at the N. end, and the two caves west of Fingal's cave.

Iona. The tide runs very strongly between Iona and Mull. The sea fishing at Iona is very good. All sailing yachts should come to Iona from the N., and if of large tonnage should lie-to off the sandy beach at the N.E. end of the island, taking care always to keep to the N. of and clear of the sandbank which lies off the Cathedral. There is less swell off the N.E. end of the island than anywhere else, so a vessel can lie-to here, and at night go for shelter to Loch Laich, or to Seribly Bay on the N. side of Ulva Isle in Loch Tuadh.

The chart of the Sound of Mull (2155) contains Loch Tuadh, and with it and No. 2617 it is quite safe to visit Iona; in fact, the chart of Iona is the best guide to the island, as it gives an accurate plan of the whole of it.

There are so many rocks to the S.W. of Mull that it is rash for a yacht to go to Iona by the S. coast of Mull.

For yachts under fifty tons a good and safe but confined anchorage can be got in a narrow arm of the sea on the Mull shore opposite the Cathedral. It is called Bull's Hole or Port Dearg. The shelter is complete, but difficulty might be experienced in getting out should the wind come in from the S.W. From Port Dearg there is a passage out by the N.; to go this way it would be necessary to mark very carefully the rocks at low tide. The tide runs strong in the Bull's Hole. The bottom is beautiful sand. The rocks around are of the warm red granite of the Ross of Mull.

Eigg. Not easy to land, and no anchorage.

Rum. The anchorage is in Loch Scresort, which is sheltered from the prevailing winds, and though open to the N.E., the swell is broken by a spit which runs out from the S. head of the loch. This is a good place to lie in all night, if you wish to run down to Loch Scavaig, so as to be there early in the day, and if you do not wish to sail all night.

Rum is very wet and squally, and the weather is often much better outside than you would imagine it to be from what you experience at the anchorage.

Loch Nevis. The best anchorage is Tarbet, a creek on the S. side of the narrows. The tide runs very rapidly through the narrows.

Loch Hourn. This loch is quite worth going up, as it is not by any means at all well seen from the entrance. From its tortuousness this loch never has a tame view looking out to sea, and even if it were, as far as its own sides are concerned, it never could be entirely so, as its mouth is crossed by the Coollin ranges, when looking out to sea. It is subject to sudden squalls, and is a narrow dark loch. The best way to see it is to take the vessel to Barrisdale Bay, and from thence to make an excursion by boat to the top, or else to walk to the top by the road which runs along the southern shore. It is worth while to go quite to the top of Little Loch Hourn. There are four narrows in this Loch above the Coir Islands, and although large yachts go through them, all except the last, into Little Loch Hourn, yet it is very unadvisable in case of delay, as no vessel could safely beat through the narrows against wind and tide.

Isle Oransay. Isle Oransay, on the Skye side of the Sound of Sleat, is the usual anchorage for traders and yachts, being very safe

and having a lighthouse at its entrance. It is, however, uninteresting, being too much under the land to afford a view of the Coollin range, and yachts should rather cross over to Loch Hourn, if the weather be fine enough to see the hills. The delay will be amply recompensed by the scenery.

Skye. Loch Alsh. No vessels should attempt to go against the tide through Kyle Rhea; but anchor for the tide at the Callerch Beacon, on the N. side or off the mouth of the Kyle Rhea river, on the S. side of the narrows.

At Castle Moyle, or Kyle Akin, the tide runs very irregularly. This is a good place to have letters addressed to.

Loch Duich. Loch Duich branches off Loch Alsh, and can be ascended. The scenery is very fine. There is a beautiful little bay on the right-hand side, going up, opposite Eilean Donan Castle. The loch is easily navigated. (See Chart 2676, price 3s.) Loch Long cannot be navigated.

Loch Scavaig, Skye. No yachts should rashly go in to the inner bay. There are iron rings fastened into the rocks. Yachts can anchor farther out, or under the shelter of Eilean Sea. The bottom of Loch Scavaig is of boulder clay, with Arctic shells. A yacht boat can easily be carried up to Loch Coruisk. Should this way of seeing Coruisk not be desired, a yacht can anchor off the mouth of Loch Sligachan on the E. side of Skye, in Balemeh Bay. It would not be safe to enter Loch Sligachan, and little distance would be saved from Sligachan Inn, as the head of Loch Sligachan is very shallow. A carriage-road runs along the E. side of Loch Sligachan, and a carriage can be got from Sligachan Inn to take up a party. The carriage should either be ordered to Seoncer, and the party land there from the boat, or else to the ferry, which crosses the mouth of Loch Sligachan. From Sligachan Inn ponies can be got to Coruisk. The sail from Sligachan to the N. of Skye is very enjoyable. Observe the basaltic columns at *Loch Staffin*, and a curious perforated rock at high-water mark, S. of Loch Staffin. The sound between Raasay and Skye is more interesting than the sound between Raasay and Applecross, which is called the Inner Sound. The sound between Raasay and Rona is good. Observe at the N. end of Raasay, on the E. side of the island, a curious cluster of huts amidst the rocks.

Loch Carron. There are rocks in the entrance, but the channel is now buoyed since the railway has been opened. After the entrance is passed the navigation is perfectly safe. (See Chart No. 3639, price 3s.) There is a good hotel near the railway station.

Loch Torridon. This loch should be visited. Yachts can either anchor at Shieldag, or go through the second narrow, if there is a

breeze. There are no dangers. Ben Alligin is best seen from Upper Loch Torridon. The best anchorage is on the S. side, in a quiet bay called Ol Gorm More. (*See Chart 3632, price 3s.*) Be careful, as there are two other bays on the same side, one of which is narrow, the other shallow.

The anchorage at Shieldag is off the inn, under shelter of the island. Beware of a spit which joins the island and the shore, and anchor S. of it. The scenery of Upper Loch Torridon will quite repay the time spent in going up.

Gairloch. The anchorage is usually off the pier, or on the S. side of the loch. The sea fishing is good round the bays. Sea trout may be got with the artificial minnow. This loch is hardly praised enough in guide-books, and to a person coming from sea, or to one who has sailed along the comparatively uninteresting shores which stretch N. and S., it has a peculiar charm.

The *Inn* is very comfortable. A new and capacious *Inn* was erected 1872 at Talladale, on Loch Maree. The distance is only 6 m. to Poolewe, so the yacht can be sent round, and the party cross by carriage or on foot. The view of Maree from this road, and the views of the Gairloch, are very fine.

Poolewe. Lochewe is free from danger. Anchor well off the inn, as the loch is shallow. 6 m. from Poolewe is Loch Fruin, celebrated for its *Salmo ferox*.

Loch Broom. Ullapool is a dull small village. There is a daily steamer from this to Stornoway, and land conveyance to the Garve, on the Skye Railway. There is good anchorage at Tannera, outside Loch Broom.

Loch Inver. Trout-fishing can be got in Lochs Fuin or Beanoch, also in the rivers Inver and Kirkaig. Apply at the inn. The river fishing is generally let. The boat of Loch Fuin is a Norwegian skiff, and is very difficult to row against the wind. The charge is at present 2s. 6d. a day for the boat, 10s. a day for the river, gillie extra. The fishing is best in autumn. The sea fishing is good. Lobsters can be purchased here.

Badcoll. Great care must be used in going in. Use the chart of Edrachilles Bay (2502), which chart also contains Loch Glen Dhu, and Loch Glen Coul, commonly called the Glens. Glen Coul is the best to go up.

In Kyle Skou the tide runs very strongly. There is good anchorage on the S. side of the loch, inside the Kyle under the inn. A hurried visit to these lochs, in case of detention, is advisable. A yacht might anchor outside the Kyle, in "the small circular basin inside the island," mentioned in Wilson's "Yacht Voyage," and the

lochs be visited by small boats. Yachters should not miss these lochs. The northern slope of the Assynt Hills is rugged and overhanging. There is a clean little inn at the Kyle, and a ferry. The road from Loch Inver to Scourie crosses the loch at this ferry.

The hills which rise immediately beside the Kyle are not high, and the Kyle is not parallel with the line of the glen between the high hills, but is diagonal. These circumstances enable yachts to get in general a start of wind through the Kyle. In the highland lochs the wind generally blows up and down.

Handa Island. Very curious, and worth visiting. Considered by many to be as much bird-peopled as St. Kilda. The cliffs are very impressive, as seen from a small boat. The emerald water in the caves contrasts beautifully with the warm red cliffs. A row boat can be taken close in when the weather is fine. There are no dangers off the cliffs, though there are rocks off the S. end of the island. The report of a gun brings thousands of gulls and divers off the ledge of the rock, and cormorants out of the dark caves.

The chart of Loch Laxford (2503) includes Handa, on a large scale. The island is circular, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in diameter.

Herd Point. At this, the point next to Cape Wrath, there is a detached stack, nearly as good as the one at the Storr Head.

Loch Laxford. The nearest good harbour to Cape Wrath, and one of the most individual lochs in the Highlands. Shallow at the top, numerous creeks all the way up, granite islands and peninsulas, with good anchorages. The scenery somewhat similar to the Ross of Mull, only on a larger scale. The echoes are extraordinary. The best anchorage is in the bay behind the Crow Island, going in by the E. end of the Crow Island. In June 1871 there were twenty vessels lying there.

Loch Eriboll. There is good anchorage to be got on the E. side of the loch at the ferry house. A Pict's house has been partly excavated here by Mr. Clark, the tenant of the sheep farm.

Whiten Head. As seen from the sea this cliff presents a fine series of caves. It may easily be recognised by its white colour, and is an excellent landmark by which to fix Loch Eriboll. Loch Eriboll is the only first-rate anchorage in going to Orkney after leaving Loch Laxford.

Orkney. Great caution must be used in going through Hoy Sound.

A short visit may be paid in a yacht to Orkney and much seen by the following route. Enter Scalpa Flow from the Pentland Firth, by Hoza Sound. There is a lighthouse. A pilot may be obtained at Widewall or Long Hope. From either of these harbours sail to Scalpa Bay, which forms the S. harbour of Kirkwall. Thence sail to

Stromness, and return S. again either through Hoy Sound, or go back again by Long Hope.

A boat can be got on Loch Stennis. If the water is not too muddy the fishing is good. Along with the fishing excursion the Standing Stones may be visited.

The telegraph is connected with Orkney and Shetland, but not being postal, the charge is 6s. to England or Scotland for twenty words, and 1s. 6d. for every additional five words; except to Moss Bank, Culla Voe, Uya Sound, and Balta Sound in Shetland, the rates to which are 7s. for the first twenty words, and 1s. 9d. for every additional five words. A telegram can be forwarded to Thurso by post.

Salmon. Salmon and grilse can be purchased at the fishing stations at Gairloch (in Ross-shire), Poolewe, Portree, Sandwick near Stornoway, on the N. side of the loch, and sometimes at Iona, where they are brought to be shipped by the steamer.

VI. —SKELETON ROUTES, WHICH CAN BE TRANSPOSED OR EXTENDED AT PLEASURE.

A. *A Tour of Two Months, halting on Sundays.*

1. Carlisle to Dumfries; see Dumfries Lincluden, and Caerlaverock.
2. New Abbey; rail to Kirkcudbright; drive to Dundrennan.
3. Rail to Castle-Douglas and Stranraer, stopping at Glenluce.
4. Stranraer by coach to Girvan; rail to Ayr, and see Ayr and Burns's Monument.
5. Rail to Dalmellington; see Loch Doon; back to Ayr.
6. Kilwinning; Paisley; Ardrossan; and by steamer to Arran.
7. Sunday in Arran.
8. Ascend Goatfell; evening by steamer to Glasgow.
9. See Glasgow, Bothwell, and Hamilton.
10. To Balloch, Loch Lomond, Rowardennan; ascend Ben Lomond, and sleep at Tarbet.
11. Loch Katrine, Trossachs.
12. Trossachs to Callander; rail to Loch Lubnaig and Lochearnhead; drive to St. Fillans.
13. By coach to Crieff; by rail to Stirling [Lake of Menteith, Aberfoyle] and Glasgow.
14. Stay at Glasgow.
15. By Iona to Oban.
16. Excursion to Loch Awe and Inveraray.
17. Glencroe; Tarbert; Ardlui; coach to Glencoe and Ballachulish.

18. Steamer to Oban ; Excursion to Mull, Staffa, Iona.
19. Oban to Skye.
20. Portree to Quiraing.
21. Portree to Storr Rock.
22. Portree to Sligachan and L. Coruisk, and sleep at Broadford.
23. Catch steamer at Broadford or Kyle Akin ; cross to Balmacarra ; Falls of Glomach ; sleep at Shiel House Inn.
24. Shiel Inn to Invergarry or Invermoriston ; catch steamer to Bannavie.
25. Ascend Ben Nevis ; excursion to Glenfinnan.
26. Glen Spean ; Glen Roy ; Loch Treig.
27. Bannavie to Inverness.
28. Stay at Inverness.
29. Dingwall ; Loch Acheltie ; Falls of Rogie ; Jeantown.
30. Excursion to Applecross and Kishorn.
31. Loch Torridon ; Loch Maree ; Talladale.
 1. To Poolewe ; Loch Broom ; and Ullapool.
 2. To Loch Inver.
 3. Loch Inver to Assynt, Loch Shin, and Golspie.
 4. See Dunrobin ; excursion to Helmsdale.
 5. Stay at Golspie.
 6. Evanton Gorge ; Dornoch ; Tain ; Beaully ; Kilmorack ; Druim ; Chisholm's Pass ; Loch Affrick, Beaully.
 7. Inverness ; Forres ; Banks of the Findhorn ; Elgin.
 8. Grantown ; Strathspey ; Tomantoul ; Braemar.
 9. Excursion to Ben Muich-Dhui or Lochnagar.
10. Balmoral ; Ballater ; Aboyne ; Aberdeen.
11. Stay at Aberdeen.
12. Old and New Aberdeen ; Brechin, Edzell Castle and the Burn.
13. Forfar ; Glamis Castle ; Cupar-Angus ; Glen Isla ; Den of Airlie ; Dunkeld.
14. Dunkeld ; Birnam ; Murthly.
15. Pitlochrie ; Killiecrankie ; Blair-Athole ; Glen Tilt.
16. Tummel Bridge ; Kenmore ; Loch Tay ; Aberfeldy.
17. Amulree ; Crieff ; Comrie ; St. Fillans ; Perth.
18. Stay at Perth ; Kinnoul Hill.
19. Dundee ; St. Andrews.
20. Kinross ; Lochleven ; Rumbling Bridge.
21. Dollar ; Castle Campbell ; Stirling, by water to Edinburgh.
22. Stirling ; Edinburgh, by rail ; see Linlithgow.
23. Edinburgh.
24. Excursion to Haddington and Tantallon.

25. Stay at Edinburgh.
26. Hawthornden ; Roslin.
27. Melrose ; Dryburgh ; Abbotsford.
28. Kelso ; Jedburgh ; Selkirk.
29. Selkirk ; St. Mary's Loch ; Moffat.
30. Beattock ; back to Carlisle.

B. Tour of Three Months.

1. Berwick ; Norham ; and Flodden Field.
2. Coldingham ; Fast Castle ; by rail from Cockburnspath to Dunbar.
3. North Berwick ; Tantallon ; Dirleton.
4. Prestonpans ; Edinburgh.
5. Edinburgh.
6. Dalkeith ; Borthwick ; Crichton.
7. Rest at Edinburgh.
8. Hawthornden ; Roslin ; Edinburgh.
9. Linlithgow ; Queensferry ; Dunfermline ; Kinross.
10. Lochleven ; rail to Rumbling Bridge ; Dollar.
11. Castle Campbell ; Stirling.
12. Bannockburn ; Stirling ; Dunblane ; Doune ; Callander.
13. Trossachs ; Loch Katrine ; Inversnaid ; Loch Lomond ; Balloch.
14. Rest at Tarbet.
15. Loch Lomond ; Ben Lomond ; sleep at Tarbet.
16. Early walk to Arrochar ; by steamer to Ardlui : coach and rail to Killin ; Lochearnhead or St. Fillans.
17. To Comrie, Crieff, and Perth ; see Perth.
18. Rail to Dunkeld ; Birnam Hill.
19. Excursions in neighbourhood of Dunkeld ; rail to Pitlochrie.
20. Explore Vale of Tummel and Killiecrankie ; sleep at Blair-Athole.
21. Rest ; walk up Glen Tilt ; Falls of Bruar.
22. Return by Rail to Dunkeld ; Loch of the Lowes and Blairgowrie ; catch the coach to Casleton Braemar.
23. Balmoral ; Ascent of Lochnagar.
24. Excursion to Ben Muich-Dhui and Wells of Dee.
25. By Tomintoul to Grantown.
26. Rail down Strathspey ; Grantown ; Forres.
27. Elgin ; Pluscardine.
28. Rest at Forres.
29. Forres ; Excursion up the Findhorn ; Altyre ; Relugas.
30. Darnaway ; Nairn ; Culloden ; Inverness.

1. Beauly ; Kilmorack ; Druim ; Chisholm's Pass ; Loch Affrick ; sleep at Invercannich.
 2. Strathpeffer ; ascend Ben Wyvis.
 3. Loch Acheltie ; Falls of Rogie ; return to Dingwall.
 4. Ault Graat of Evanton ; Tain ; Fearn ; Lairg.
 5. Rest at Lairg or Golspie.
 6. Golspie ; Dunrobin.
 7. Rail to Wick.
 8. Excursion to Duncansbay Head and John-o'-Groat's House ; rail to Thurso.
 9. Thurso to Tongue ; sleep there.
 10. Tongue to Durness ; see Smoo Cave.
 11. Excursion to Cape Wrath ; or else get south to Scourie.
 12. Rest at Scourie.
 13. Loch Inver.
 14. To Assynt ; Inchnadamff ; thence to Ullapool.
 15. Ullapool to Gairloch.
 16. Loch Maree ; Auchnasheen ; Strome Ferry.
 17. To Applecross.
 18. To Shielraig and Torridon ; Strome Ferry.
 19. Rest at Jeantown or Balmacarra.
 20. Steamer to Skye ; land at Broadford.
 21. To Torrinn ; get boat down Loch Slapin ; and row round to Loch Coruisk, having arranged for ponies to be sent from Sligachan to Camasunary ; sleep at Sligachan.
 22. Sligachan to Portree ; Storrs Rock.
 23. Uig ; Quiraing.
 24. To Dunvegan.
 25. Dunvegan to Balmacarra and Shiel House Inn.
 26. Rest at Shiel House Inn.
 27. Excursion to Falls of Glomach.
 28. Shiel Inn to Invergarry or Invermoriston ; cross over to Foyers.
 29. Steamer to Bannavie ; ascend Ben Nevis.
 30. Excursion to Loch Arkaig or Glenfinnan.
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1. Glen Roy ; Fort-William ; in evening steamer to Ballachulish.
 2. Rest at Ballachulish ; Loch Leven.
 3. Glencoe and Loch Etive.
 4. Steamer to Oban ; excursion round Mull to Staffa.
 5. Oban to Loch Etive, Ardhattan, and Dunstaffnage.
 6. To Dalmally ; ascend Ben Cruachan.
 7. Excursion to Loch Awe ; visit Blairgour Fall.
 8. To Inveraray ; Excursion to Loch Long.

9. Rest at Inveraray.
10. Inveraray to Tarbert ; if the day suits catch steamer at West Tarbert for Islay.
11. Islay.
12. Return to East Tarbert ; by coach to Campbeltown.
13. Campbeltown by steamer to Glasgow.
14. Glasgow.
15. Glasgow ; Bothwell ; Falls of Clyde ; evening by steamer to
16. Gareloch or Loch Goil or Loch Long.
17. Greenock ; Rothesay ; (Bute) to Arran.
18. Arran ; ascend Goatfell ; Corrie.
19. Loch Ranza ; Tormore ; Corrie-an-lachan.
20. Steamer to Ardrossan ; Ayr ; Burns's Monument ; Brig o' Doon.
21. Dalmellington and Loch Ness.
22. Maybole ; Girvan ; Stranraer ; Castle Kennedy.
23. Rest at Stranraer.
24. Rail to Kircudbright ; Dundrennan Abbey ; evening to Dumfries.
25. Dumfries ; Lincluden ; New Abbey.
26. Caerlaverock ; afternoon rail to Lockerbie, Beattock and Moffat.
27. Moffat ; St Mary's Loch ; Selkirk.
28. By rail to Abbotsford and Melrose.
29. Dryburgh ; drive to Kelso.
30. Roxburgh ; Jedburgh ; proceed by rail to Hawick ; see Branxholm.

c. A Month's Pedestrian Tour on the West Coast.

1. Rail to Balloch ; steamer to Rowardennan ; ascend Ben Lomond ; afternoon by short track to Loch Ard and Aberfoyle.
2. By Loch Drunkie to Trossachs ; by Glenfinlas to King's House.
3. Rail to L. Earn ; Killin and Tyndrum ; catch coach to Dalmally.
4. Ascend Cruachan ; excursion on Loch Awe ; coach to Oban.
5. By Appin to Ballachulish.
6. Glencoe nearly to King's House.
7. Walk to Fort-William by Devil's Staircase.
8. Rest at Fort-William (Caledonian).
9. Ascend Ben Nevis ; sleep at Bannavie.
10. Walk to Kinloch-Aylort ; (Mail car) walk to Arisaig.
11. Arisaig (it would be well if this could be timed to catch the steamer on one of its visits to Skye).
12. Broadford ; either walk to Torrin, get a boat to Kilmaree, and walk to Camasunary ; or else go from Broadford to Sligachan

by car, and start for the Coollins from there,—in any case, a long and arduous day.

13. A second day ought to be devoted to Glen Sligachan and Hart o' Corrie ; evening drive from Sligachan to Portree.
14. Rest at Portree.
15. Quiraing ; better drive there, for the road is long and dull.
16. Storr Rock ; back to Portree, evening by steamer to Balmacarra.
17. Balmacarra to Shiel House Inn ; by Loch Alsh and Duich.
18. Mountain road by Kintail ; Fall of Glomar to Loch Carron.
19. To Applecross.
20. To Shieldag and Loch Torridon ; either rest at Shieldag, or push on to Kinlochewe.
21. Rest at Kinlochewe (good inn) ; Loch Maree.
- 22, 23, 24. Loch Maree and Gairloch ; if possible, from Gairloch catch a steamer going north to Loch Inver, as the road, though a fine coast road, will scarce repay, where time is an object ; if there is no steamer take the mail-car.
25. Loch Inver to Assynt and Inchnadamff.
26. Car to Lairg ; rail to Dingwall ; 'bus to Strathpeffer.
27. Ascend Ben Wyvis ; evening to Inverness.
28. Down the Caledonian Canal to Foyers ; walk to Fort-Augustus.
29. By Corryarrick Pass to Loch Laggan ; catch coach to Bridge of Roy.
30. Glen Roy ; ascend the hills, and descend to Loch Oich at Laggan ; catch steamer to Oban.

D. An Antiquarian Tour of One Month in the Lowlands.

1. Steele Road Station ; visit Hermitage and Nine Stane Rig, or else the Catrail from Riccarton ; Hawick ; Goldielands and Branksome Towers.
2. Camps on the Eildon Hills ; Melrose Abbey.
3. Abbotsford ; Lessudden ; Dryburgh.
4. Eckford Church ; Jedburgh ; Roman Road ; Kelso.
5. Linton Church ; excursion to Yetholm.
6. Hume Castle ; Coldstream ; Flodden Field.
7. Berwick ; Norham ; Ladykirk.
8. Coldingham ; Cockburnspath Stat ; Innerwick Castle ; Dunbar.
9. Tantallon and Dirleton Castles.
10. Haddington Church ; Pinkie House ; Holyrood.
11. Edinburgh.
12. Edinburgh ; Craigmillar ; Hawthornden ; Roslin.
13. Crichton and Borthwick Castles ; sleep at Peebles.

14. Peebles ; Traquair ; Neidpath ; camps on the Lyne ; terraces at Romano.
15. Drummelzier ; Drochil ; return to Edinburgh by the Caledonian Railway.
16. Corstorphine ; Kirkliston ; Linlithgow.
17. Torphichen ; the Kipps ; Bannockburn ; Stirling.
18. Stirling ; Cambuskenneth ; sleep at Glasgow.
19. Glasgow to Dumbarton.
20. Blantyre ; Bothwell ; Hamilton ; Cadzow.
21. Paisley Abbey ; Castle Semple ; Kilwinning ; Ardrossan.
22. Dundonald Castle ; Ayr ; Burns's Monument.
23. Maybole ; Crossraguel Abbey ; Greenan Castle ; Girvan ; Stranraer, by evening coach.
24. Castle Kennedy ; Wigtown ; excursion to Whithorn ; sleep at Wigtown.
25. Examine Stone Circle ; rail from Newton-Stewart to Kircudbright ; Dundrennan Abbey.
26. Moat of Urr ; New Abbey ; Dumfries.
27. Dumfries ; Caerlaverock Castle ; Lincluden.
28. Lochmaben Castle ; Burrenswark Hill ; Carlisle.

*E. Antiquarian Tour of One Month on the East Coast,
commencing at Edinburgh.*

1. Edinburgh.
2. Corstorphine ; Linlithgow ; Dalmeny.
3. Craigmillar ; Crichton ; Borthwick ; Pinkie House.
4. Donibristle ; Aberdour ; Rosyth ; Dunfermline.
5. To Stirling ; Cambuskenneth.
6. Rail to Tillicoultry ; Castle Campbell ; Kinross.
7. Rail to Kirkcaldy ; Dysart ; St. Monance Church ; Falkland.
8. Dairsie Church ; Leuchars ; St. Andrews.
9. Dundee ; Arbroath.
10. Montrose ; Red Castle ; Brechin ; Edzell Castle ; Dunnottar.
11. Old and New Aberdeen.
12. Inch ; Hill of Noth ; Huntly.
13. Keith ; Balvenie Castle ; Rothes ; Elgin.
14. Elgin ; Spynie.
15. Pluscardine ; Birnie Kirk.
16. Burghead ; Forres ; Culloden ; Inverness.
17. Craigphadrick ; Beaully.
18. Dingwall ; Knockfarril ; Fortrose ; Cromarty.
19. Nigg ; Shandwick ; Fearn ; Tain.

20. Dornoch ; Skibo ; return to Inverness.
21. Highland Railway to Dunkeld.
22. Excursion to Blairgowrie and Kirkmichael Circles.
23. Perth ; Abernethy Round Tower ; Mugdrum Cross ; Lindores Abbey.
24. Ardoch Camp ; Crieff ; Inchaffray Abbey.
25. Dunblane ; Doune ; Sheriffmuir.

The rest of this month may be devoted to coast below Edinburgh, as in last route.

F. Pedestrian Tour of One Month through Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness arriving by Steamer from Oban to Glenelg.

1. Excursion to Glen Beg ; Cross Mam Rattachan to Shiel House Inn.
2. Excursion to Falls of Glomach and Pass of Kintail.
3. To Strome Ferry by Lochalsh and Balmacarra.
4. Jeantown to Applecross.
5. Applecross over the hills to Shieldag.
6. By Torridon to Kinlochewe.
7. Rest at Kinlochewe (good inn).
8. To Gairloch.
9. Gairloch to Poolewe and Aultbea.
10. To Ullapool.
11. Excursion to Strome Falls and Loch Broom.
12. Ullapool to Inchnadamff.
13. To Loch Assynt and Loch Inver.
14. Rest at Loch Inver.
15. To Culkein ; get a boat to Badcoul ; then on to Scourie.
16. Visit Handa ; on to Rhiconich.
17. Rhiconich to Durness ; see Smoo.
18. Excursion to Cape Wrath.
19. Drive to Loch Eriboll ; walk from Heilim Inn to Altnaharra.
20. Altnaharra to Tongue.
21. Rest at Tongue.
22. Tongue to Melvich.
23. Melvich to Thurso.
24. Thurso to Houna.
25. Duncansbay Head and Wick.

The remainder of the month may be devoted to the Orkney and Shetland Islands, catching the steamer from Lerwick or Kirkwall to Aberdeen. If the tourist prefers he can take the coach from Wick to Helmsdale.

27. Helmsdale to Golspie.
28. Rest at Golspie.
29. Golspie to Lairg and Loch Shin.
30. To Dornoch and Tain. Take train to Inverness.

*G. Pedestrian Tour up the West Coast, commencing at
Callander.*

1. Walk to Loch Katrine; steam to Stronachlachar; walk to Inversnaid; steamer to Tarbet or Rowardennan.
2. Ben Lomond; evening to Tarbet or Arrochar.
3. To Inveraray.
4. To Dalmally.
5. Ascend Ben Cruachan.
6. To Oban.
7. Rest at Oban (Great Western or Caledonian).
8. To Appin and Ballachulish, or to Ballachulish by steamer.
9. Glencoe and King's House.
10. By Devil's Staircase to Fort-William and Bannavie.
11. To Kinloch-Aylort.
12. To Arisaig. This should be timed if possible to catch the steamer going north to Broadford.
14. Rest at Broadford.
15. Walk to Sligachan.
16. Coollins.
17. To Portree.
18. Storr Rock and Steinscholl.
19. Quiraing; back to Portree.
20. Steamer to Balmacarra; to Shiel House Inn.
21. Rest at Shiel House Inn.
22. Falls of Glomach.
23. To Jeantown.
24. Applecross.
25. To Shieldag.
26. To Kinlochewe.
27. To Gairloch.
28. Rest at Gairloch, (good inn).
29. To Poolewe and Ullapool.
30. Ullapool by mail car to Dingwall.

*H. Pedestrian Tour of Three Weeks in the District of the Braes of
Angus and the Grampians.*

1. From Arbroath to Auchmithie, and along the coast to Montrose.

2. Rail to Brechin ; see neighbourhood of Edzell.
3. Edzell to Glen Clova, by Lethnot and West Water.
4. Loch Brandy ; Glen Dole.
5. Glenprosen ; Glenisla.
6. Glenshee ; Glen Clunie ; Braemar. (The coach may be caught.)
7. Rest.
8. Glen Tilt ; Blair-Athole.
9. Glen Bruar ; Glen Tromie ; Kingussie.
10. Rail to Aviemore ; Larig Pass ; Glen Derrie. If no conveyance has been ordered from Braemar, a night's lodging (primitive) may be had at Macdonald's, the forester at Glen Derrie.
11. Ascend Ben Muich-Dhui ; Cairngorm.
12. By the E. Larig Pass to Abernethy ; rail to Grantown.
13. May be spent in the neighbourhood of Grantown or Dufftown.
14. Rest.
15. Grantown to Tomintoul.
16. Tomintoul by Inchrory to Braemar.
17. Ascend Lochnagar, and by Bachnagairn to Clova.
18. Clova by the Capel to Ballater.
19. Ascend Morven ; see Burn of the Vat.
20. Ballater to Edzell, over Mount Keen and Glen Mark.
21. Edzell to Fettercairn (drive) ; then over Cairn Mount to White-stones Inn
22. By Birse to Aboyne ; or by Strachan to Banchory, and rail to
• Aberdeen.

This tour may be indefinitely extended or altered, but it will give the visitor a good idea of the most mountainous district in Scotland. Should he prefer going westward, he can proceed by rail from Grantown to Dalwhinnie on the 15th day, and walk to Laggan.

16. Laggan Inn ; Glentreig ; Glen Roy.
17. Ben Nevis, Glen Nevis, etc.

VII.—EXPLANATION OF GAELIC NAMES AND PLACES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The following list of Gaelic roots, in current use for the naming of places in the Highlands, is only a very small fraction of what might readily be given. Persons who wish to pursue the subject will find excellent aids in Robertson's "Gaelic Topography of Scotland," Edinburgh, 1869; Joyce's "Orig. and Hist. of Irish Names of Places," Dublin, 1871-2; and Taylor's "Names and Places." In order to understand certain changes to which the root is subject in flexion, and in the formation of compound words, some peculiarities of the Gaelic language require to be known, which may succinctly be set down here.

The language spoken by the Scottish Highlanders, and by the Celtic race in Ireland—for the Scottish and Irish Gaelic are one language, and not two—is a branch of the great Aryan family, of which Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit are the most notable members. The fact of this affinity—for a long time ignored—was first established to the satisfaction of the learned world by Prichard in his book, "The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations proved." Quaritch, London, 1831. The exact position of Gaelic in reference to its sister languages is only now in the process of being scientifically ascertained; but, so far as exact analysis has hitherto gone, it would appear that Latin and Teutonic have almost equal claims to a close relationship with the Gaelic; Greek analogies are more sparse; and its supposed connection with Hebrew may be left out of view altogether till the general relation of the Semitic languages to the Aryan shall have been more clearly defined. The relation to Latin is at first blush certainly the most obvious; of this the numerals alone are a most striking instance; and some Latin roots of frequent occurrence will strike a very superficial scholar in the subjoined list, as *ach* = *ager*, *tigh* = *tignum*, *beann* = *pinna*, *uisge* = *aqua*, *loch* = *lacus*, *tir* = *terra*, and a few others, the majority of these words being, as it happens, also Greek.

The method of varying the roots by flexional syllables added to the termination, so familiar to the classical scholar, is used also in Gaelic, but to a limited extent; and the terminations, where they exist, are so much curtailed, and in practice slurred over and cheated of their proper value in such a fashion, that for the common purposes of social communication they scarcely seem to exist. On the other hand the Hebrew method of varying the quality of the root by modifications of the radical vowel is in constant use, as in the case of *Tay-nuillt*, a well-known station between Oban and Loch Awe, where *uillt* is the genitive case of *alt*, a brook, with the defi

nite article *n* interposed between the two elements of the compound. On such changes the reader will of course keep an eye, where they may appear in the subjoined list, or in the works above referred to ; but what requires much more attention from every person who is anxious to understand the significance of Gaelic names, is the remarkable change in the form of words which habitually takes place by what is technically called *aspiration* ; that is by a soft breathing, with which the initial or middle consonant of a word is affected in such a manner as to polish away the sharpness of its emphasis, and sometimes to efface it altogether. Thus *b* with the aspirate *h* becomes *v*, and is written *bh* ; and *f*, which is already aspirated, being equal to *ph*, on receiving a double dose of aspiration is obliterated altogether. To know the cases in which this aspiration takes place, to a Saxon ear forms one of the great practical difficulties of the language ; the general principle on which it proceeds is no doubt a combination of euphony ; but it will be enough here to state that the initial consonant of an adjective is aspirated when it is in concord with a feminine substantive, while the masculine substantive claims the full value of the letter. Thus we say *Skerry-vore*, a big reef, because *Sgeir*, a reef, is feminine ; but *Lismore*, a great garden, because *lios*, which signifies a garden, in Gaelic, and a *fort* in Irish, is masculine. In the same way the familiar adjective *breac*, spotted or brindled, becomes *vreckie* when used as an epithet to designate a well-known hill near Pitlochrie in Perthshire ; and when *fuil*, long, is affixed to *beann* the *f* disappears, as in *Ben Ad*, the northmost peak of Ben More in Mull. By another singular phonetic habit in certain words beginning with *s*, the sibilant becomes a dental in the course of flexion, as *saor*, a carpenter, but *Mac-an-taor*, Macintyre, the son of the carpenter ; so *sail*, the salt-water joined with *ceann*, head or end, becomes *Kintail*, as the country of the Macras is called in Ross-shire, which is identical etymologically with the town of Kinsale in the south of Ireland, where the *s* of the root remains unchanged. Another element of perplexity to the English student of Gaelic topography arises from the absorption of the definite article into the following word, as in *Dalness*, i.e. *Dal-an-eas*, *Vale of the Water-fall*.

Those who wish to pursue the study of Gaelic—a language full of interest not only to the philologist but to the historical student and the lover of popular poetry—should not allow themselves to be deterred by any considerations of extraordinary difficulty generally imagined to belong to that language. No doubt two-thirds of the vocabulary may prove altogether new even to a good linguist ; but in other respects Gaelic is no more difficult than any other language.

Its peculiar liquid and nasal sounds, which contribute so much to its euphony, will be found mostly in French, German, Italian, or Spanish; its *ch*, equivalent to the Greek χ , is easily learned, and the frequent mute consonantal combinations in which it delights (as in the English *might, sigh*), fall under a common rubric which the ear will learn easily to acknowledge. In the pronunciation Macalpine's pocket dictionary will be found useful for acquiring a certain limited vocabulary to start with. No expedient will be found more profitable than the study of topographical etymology, to which the subjoined list may be looked on as giving an introduction. Many hundreds of descriptive Celtic roots are photographed in the local designations of Scotland and Ireland; and the amount of curious and interesting information that naturally springs out of this topographical study will surprise and delight those who have not been accustomed to connect philology with any special associations of intellectual enjoyment.

ABER . . .	At the mouth of . . .	Abertarf . . .	At the mouth of the Tarff.
Achadh . . .	A field . . .	Achallader . . .	Field of the wooded stream.
Aird—ard . . .	A height—high . . .	Ardnamurchan . . .	The bluff of the Great head-land.
Aig . . .	A small nook or creek . . .	Arisaig . . .	The dwelling in the corner.
Alt . . .	A brook . . .	Taynuilt . . .	The house of the brook.
Abhuinn . . .	A river . . .	Benavon . . .	The Ben of the river.
An . . .	Diminutive at the end of words . . .	Ben Lochan . . .	Mountain of the little loch.
Aluinn . . .	Beautiful . . .	Loch Aluin . . .	Fair Lake.
Aros . . .	A habitation . . .	Aros . . .	A dwelling.
Araidh . . .	A shealing . . .	Inveraraidh . . .	At the mouth of the river of the shealing.
Ba . . .	A cow . . .	Loch Baa . . .	Cow-lake.
Baile . . .	A village or town . . .	Balnakiel . . .	The town of the church or churchyard.
Ban . . .	White, fair . . .	Banchory . . .	The fair hollow or valley.
Barr . . .	A projecting top . . .	Dunbar . . .	Fortress on the projecting height.
Beath . . .	A birch tree . . .	Dalbeath . . .	Birch field.
Bealach . . .	A mountain pass . . .	Ballochbuie . . .	The yellow-pass, or the pass of victory.
Beag . . .	Little . . .	Glenbeg . . .	Little valley.
Benn . . .	A mountain . . .	Benmore . . .	Big mount.
Blar . . .	A plain . . .	Blair-Athole . . .	Plain of Athole.
Bruach . . .	A bank, slope, brae . . .	Tighnabruach . . .	House of the brae.
Burn . . .	Spring water . . .	Glenburnie . . .	Brook dale.
Bun . . .	Bottom, root . . .	Bunawe . . .	Bottom of the river Awe.
Breac . . .	Spotted, brindled . . .	Benvracky . . .	Spotted or striped mount.
Buidh . . .	Yellow . . .	Loch Buie . . .	Yellow Lake.
CAM, CAMBUS . . .	Crooked, a creek . . .	Cambusmore . . .	Great bend.
Carn . . .	A heap of stones . . .	Cairngorm . . .	Dark blue heap or mount.
Car . . .	A turn, a winding . . .	Carron . . .	The winding stream.
Cathair . . .	A fortress or town . . .	Keir . . .	The fortress.
Caol . . .	A strait, firth . . .	Ballachulish, Kyles of Bute . . .	The dwelling of the strait.
Ceann . . .	Head, end . . .	Kintail . . .	Head of the salt water.
Cill . . .	A church . . .	Kilmallie . . .	Church of the Virgin Mary.
Cro . . .	A sheepfold . . .	Glencroe . . .	Valley of the sheepfold.

Clach . . .	A stone . . .	Clachnac-dainn . . .	Stone of the tub (Inverness)
Chuain . . .	A meadow . . .	Cluny . . .	The meadow.
Cnoc . . .	A hill, a knoll . . .	Knock in Mull . . .	A little hill.
Coire . . .	A cauldron, a hollow . . .	Corriebuie, . . .	The yellow hollow.
Coille . . .	Wood . . .	Kellyburn . . .	The woody water
Creag . . .	A rock, a cliff . . .	Craigentinny . . .	The rock of the fire.
Cruach . . .	A rick or stack . . .	Ben Cruachan . . .	The stack-shaped mountain.
Cul . . .	The back, behind . . .	Culloden for Cul-oiter . . .	A plain behind the sea-shore (<i>oitir</i> .)
Cumhann . . .	Narrow . . .	Glencoe or Cona . . .	The narrow glen.
DAIL . . .	A dale, a field . . .	Dalnaspidail . . .	Field of the hospital.
Darach . . .	An oak . . .	Craigendarach . . .	Rock of the oaks.
Dearg . . .	Red . . .	Bendearg . . .	The red mountain
Dour . . .	Water . . .	Aberdour . . .	At the mouth of the water.
Drochaid . . .	A bridge . . .	Drum'drochit . . .	The bridge of the ridge.
Drum . . .	A ridge . . .	Drum (Irvines of Drum . . .	A ridge.
Dubh . . .	Black, dark . . .	Benmuiedhui . . .	Mount of the black sow.
Dun . . .	A fortress . . .	Dunfermline . . .	Fort of the alder pool.
EADAR . . .	Between . . .	Bendirloch . . .	Hill between two lakes.
Eaglais . . .	A church . . .	Ecclefechan . . .	Church of St. Feochan.
Eas . . .	A waterfall . . .	Inver-n-ess . . .	At the mouth of the river which flows from the loch of the Fall of Foyers.
Eilean . . .	An island . . .	Eilean Sgiathach or Skye . . .	Winged island.
FAD . . .	Long . . .	Loch Fad . . .	Long loch.
Falach . . .	Cover, shelter . . .	Glenfalloch . . .	Vale of shelter.
Fas . . .	Growth . . .	Fassifearn . . .	Growth of alders.
Fead . . .	A whistle . . .	Tighnafead . . .	Whistle-house.
Fearn . . .	An alder . . .	Fearn . . .	A place full of alders.
Fionn . . .	White, shining . . .	Lochfyne . . .	Shining lake.
GARBH . . .	Rough . . .	Garavalt . . .	Rough stream.
Gart . . .	An enclosed field . . .	Gartmore . . .	Great field.
Gearr . . .	Short . . .	Gairloch . . .	The short lake.
Glas . . .	Grey . . .	Dunglass . . .	Grey fort.
Gleann . . .	A narrow valley . . .	Glenure . . .	The valley of the yew tree.
Gobhainn . . .	A blacksmith . . .	Balgownie . . .	Smith's dwelling.
Gorm . . .	Dark blue . . .	Tulligorum . . .	The blue hill.
Grian . . .	The sun . . .	Greenock . . .	Sunny hill or nook (<i>aig</i>)
INNIS or INCH . . .	An enclosed place or island . . .	Inchgarvie . . .	Rough Island.
Inbher . . .	An outlet, a confluence . . .	Inveresk . . .	The outlet of the river Esk.
LAG . . .	A hollow . . .	Laggan . . .	A hollow.
Larach . . .	Site of an old ruin . . .	Crianlarach . . .	Little old ruin.
Leac . . .	A flagstone . . .	Auchinleck . . .	Field of flags.
Leana . . .	A plain . . .	Lenny . . .	A plain.
Lus . . .	An herb . . .	Glenluce . . .	Valley of herbs.
Lon . . .	A meadow . . .	Tighanlone . . .	House of the meadow.
Leamhan . . .	An elm-tree . . .	Lochleven . . .	Lake of elm-trees.
Learg . . .	The slope of a hill . . .	Largs . . .	Slope.
Leum . . .	A leap . . .	Aberlemno . . .	Outlet of the leaping water.
Linne . . .	A pool . . .	Corra linn . . .	The pool of the cauldron.
Loch . . .	A lake . . .	Inverlochy . . .	At the mouth of the little lake.
Lub . . .	A bend, a loop . . .	Loch Lubnaig . . .	Lake of the bending corner.

MACHAR.	. A plain by the sea	. The Machar in Iona and S. Uist	.
Magh	. A field	. Moy	. A field.
Maise	. Beauty	. Strathmashie	. Beautiful vale.
Maol	. Bald headland	. Mull of Cantire	. The broad headland of Cantire.
Monadh	. An upland moor	. Moness	. Moor of the waterfall.
Mor	. Great	. Morven	. Great mountain.
Muc	. A sow	. Glenmuic	. Glen of the swine.
OBAN	. A small creek or bay	. Oban	. A little bay.
PIT.	. A hollow	. Pittenweem	. Hollow of the caves.
Poll	. A pool	. Polbeath	. The pool of the birches.
Port	. A harbour	. Portree	. King's harbour.
RAINEACH	. A fern	. Rannoch	. Moor of ferns.
Rath	. A fort	. Rathven	. The hill fort.
Reidh	. Smooth, clear, a plain		
Rìgh	. A king	. Dalry	. Vale of the king.
Ros	. A projecting point	. Ross of Mull	. Projecting point of Mull.
Riabhach	. Brindled, spotted	. Brae Riach	. Spotted mount.
SNATHAD	. A needle	. Inversnaid	. Thin needle-like confluence.
Sgeir	. A rock in the sea	. Skerryvore	. At the mouth of the great reef.
Sitheach	. A fairy	. Glenshee	. The valley of fairies.
Sgor	. A sharp rock	. Scuirnagilleann	. Sharp ridge of the young men.
Sron	. A nose, a promontory	. Stronfearn	. The promontory of the alders.
Strath	. A strath, broad valley	. Strathmore	. Broad vale.
TARBH	. A bull	. The Tarff river	. Bull or fierce stream.
Tigh	. A house	. Taynuilt	. House of the brook.
Tìr	. Land	. Cantire	. End of the land.
Tobar	. A well	. Tobermory	. Well of the Virgin Mary.
Tom	. A hillock	. Tomintoul	. The hill of the barn, <i>sabhail</i> .
Torr	. A hill	. Torloisk	. Hill of the watch-fire.
Tulloch	. A little hill	. Tullibardine	. The bard's knoll.
UACHDAR	. Upper, high	. Ochtertyre	. Upper district.
Uamh	. A cave	. Wemyss	. The caves.

HANDBOOK FOR SCOTLAND.

SECTION I.

THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND—LOWLANDS—LAND OF SCOTT AND BURNS—
VALES OF TWEED, NITH, UPPER CLYDE—EDINBURGH—FALLS OF
CLYDE, ETC.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *Traveller's View.* § 2. *Gothic Architecture of Scotland—Churches, Abbeys, and Castles.* § 3. *List of Objects of Interest.*

ROUTES.

* * The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those Routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
A London to Edinburgh (Leith), by SEA	7	7 Selkirk to Moffat, by the <i>Ettrick Valley</i>	80
1 Carlisle to Edinburgh, by <i>Liddesdale, Hawick (Dry- burgh), Melrose, Abbotsford, and Galashiels</i> —RAILWAY	7	8 Carlisle to Glasgow, by Car- stairs Junction, <i>Mother- well, Coatbridge, Gurt- sherrie</i> , and the <i>Iron District</i>	81
2 Newtown St. Boswells Junc- tion to Berwick-on-Tweed, by <i>Jedburgh, Kelso (Flod- den)</i> , and <i>Coldstream</i>	22	8A Glasgow to <i>Bothwell, Hamil- ton, Lanark</i> , and <i>Falls of Clyde</i>	83
3 Newtown St. Boswells to Res- ton Junction, by <i>Greenlaw</i> and <i>Dunse</i> —RAILWAY	29	9 Carlisle to Glasgow, by <i>Annan, Dumfries, San- guhar, Kilmarnock</i> , and <i>Dalry Junction</i>	90
4 Berwick to EDINBURGH, by <i>Coldingham, Dunbar</i> [North Berwick], <i>Hadding- ton, Prestonpans</i> , and <i>Mus- selburgh</i> , NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY (Coast Line)	31	10 Dumfries to <i>Portpatrick</i> , by <i>Castle-Douglas, Newton- Stewart, Wigtown</i> , and <i>Stranraer</i> —CAL. RLY.	101
5 Carlisle to Edinburgh (Glas- gow or Stirling), by <i>Lock- erbie, Lochmaben, Beattock</i> [Moffat], and <i>Carstairs Junction</i> — CALEDONIAN RAILWAY	68	10A Castle-Douglas to <i>Kirk- cudbright, Dundrennan Abbey, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Anwoth</i>	109
5A Symington Junction to Peebles, by <i>Biggar</i> and <i>Broughton</i>	74	11 Stranraer to Ayr, by <i>Ballan- trae, Girvan</i> , and <i>Maybole</i>	112
6 Galashiels to <i>Moffat</i> , by <i>Sel- kirk</i> (RAIL), Vale of Yar- row, <i>St. Mary's Loch</i> , and <i>Grey Mare's Tail</i>	76	12 Ayr to Glasgow, by <i>Troon, Kilwinning, Ardrossan, Paisley, Dalmellington,</i> and <i>Loch Doon</i>	116
		13 Edinburgh to Galashiels, by <i>Dalkeith, Hawthornden, Roslin, Pennicuik, Peebles,</i> and <i>Innerleithen</i>	125

[Scotland.]

§ 1. TRAVELLER'S VIEW OF SOUTH SCOTLAND.

THE Highlands of Scotland ought by no means to engross the exclusive attention and admiration of travellers. The south of Scotland, miscalled the Lowlands, since it is for the most part a mass of mountains or round-backed hills, intersected by valleys and plains, is full of picturesque beauty and "wildness, which just stops short of sublimity." Though inferior to the Grampian ranges in elevation and romantic outline, it surpasses the north of Scotland in historic association, in legends, local poetry, and in the romance which the works of Scott and the pathos of the songs and poems of Burns have thrown over many of the scenes, causing it to be called the land of Scott and Burns. It also excels the Highlands in the number and picturesqueness of its ancient buildings, its ruined abbeys and castles, and especially in that long chain of fort-like towers—Peels or Bastels—which the insecure state of the Borders from the earliest times to the 16th century made to be the necessary form of a country gentleman's house.

The traveller imbued with the recollection of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," "The Abbot," etc., may repair to Melrose or Kelso, either directly from England, or making the excursion from Edinburgh. He will there find himself in the most beautiful part of the valley of the Tweed, under the shadow of that picturesque and eerie knot of hills, "The Eildons." He may spend hours among the exquisite ruins of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh. He will go as a pilgrim to the shrines of Dryburgh (where rest the remains of Sir Walter and his family), and to Abbotsford, not forgetting the Peel Tower of Smailholm, where Sir Walter spent his childhood. The view from Kelso bridge over the Tweed and Teviot, and the park of Floors, may tempt the traveller to tarry and explore the valleys of Teviot, Ettrick, Yarrow, and many others.

If he enter Scotland by Berwick, there is the grand coast scenery of St. Abb's Head and Fast Castle, where the Lammermuirs drop down into the sea in strangely contorted cliffs (dear to the geologist), or he may thread the defiles of Cockburnspath and the Pease Burn, on the battlefield of Dunbar, the turning-point of Cromwell's career. Diverging to North Berwick—resorted to for bathing and golf—he will have before him the sparkling shores of the Firth of Forth, with its rocky islets, the mysterious Bass Rock, and the Conical Law, and he may admire the golden crops of the Lothians, where agriculture, aided by coal and steam, asserts her just claims to be esteemed

a science. The attractions of Edinburgh and its environs are fully described in Route 4.

Nor need the stranger be at a loss if he enter Scotland by the S.W., at the head of the Solway, or crossing its treacherous sands on a high railway bridge, as he may now do, to Annan. Here he is amid the scenery of "Redgauntlet" and "Guy Mannering." If he halt at Dumfries he will be in the country of Burns, he will visit the poet's grave; and if he ascend the lovely Nithsdale, 6 or 8 m., he will see the very picturesque ruined abbeys of Sweetheart and Lincluden, or, 9 m. S. of Dumfries, may visit the triangular castle of Caerlaverock, on the margin of the Solway, under the shadow of Criffel.

Proceeding W. by Castle-Douglas, he may turn S. to explore the scenery of the three bays which indent the shores of Galloway, at Gatehouse-of-Fleet, and at Whithorn, near which the cliffs rise to great grandeur and elevation, which is continued round by the Mull of Galloway, and N. from Loch Ryan, to Girvan—a charming coast drive, for the railway has not yet extended so far. At Stranraer a halt should be made, to visit the noble woods and Pine-tree groves of Castle Kennedy (see Route 10).

The chief associations with Burns centre round the town of Ayr. Half a day may well be spent in and near it, at Alloway Kirk and Brig o' Doon, etc.

Arrived at this point, the Alpine peaks and serrated ridges of Arran will tempt the traveller to cross to it from Ardrossan, and if he love fine scenery he will be rewarded. But this and the Firth of Clyde belong to another section.

In approaching Glasgow—either from S. or E.—the upper valley of the Clyde has claims to arrest the traveller's steps. Near Lanark are the Falls of the Clyde, the nearest approach in Britain to those of the Rhine (*longo intervallo*). Near Lanark occur the very picturesque *dene* of the river Mouse, and the Cartland Crags; lower down, in a side valley, the castle of Craignethan, better known as Tillietudlem, both interesting and suited for the pencil, demand a slight détour. A few miles farther is "Bothwell Brig," an historic site, Hamilton Palace, with its art treasures and noble park, and Bothwell Castle, a grand ruin, next door to which are preserved some of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's finest *Vandyks*.

The *Black Country* of Scotland, extending for miles round Glasgow, is one of the most extraordinary scenes of industry in the world, where the "black diamond" has produced more genuine wealth than the brilliant of Golconda, and the "Black Band" may vie in rich results with the silver veins of Potosi. The principal ironworks are at Gartsherrie, Coatbridge, Dundyvan, and Langloan, etc.

§ 2. GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE OF SCOTLAND—CHURCHES, ABBEYS,
AND CASTLES.

Scotland possesses glorious examples of Gothic art. Besides the Cathedral of Glasgow, a national monument which alone will repay a pilgrimage, and Roslin Chapel,—an anomalous curiosity, so unlike other contemporary buildings, that a Spanish or Portuguese origin has been attributed to it, though, after all, it may owe its peculiarities to the freaks of a native genius—there are the four abbeys of Tweed-side, Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, and Jedburgh. In the secluded dales of the Nith and of Galloway are the three less known but always charming ruined abbeys of Lincluden, Sweetheart, and Dundrennan ; the artistic ruins of Crossraguel in Ayrshire, and on the remote N.E. sea-coast, St. Andrews, Arbroath, and Elgin, are all highly interesting to English architects and antiquaries, and all furnish admirable subjects for the artist's pencil. It may be useful, therefore, to premise that the ecclesiastical remains of Scotland, as regards age and style, are not to be judged by the rules applicable to those of England.

The peculiarity of Scottish Gothic is the preservation of old forms. The round arch is of all ages ; both it and early mouldings, billet and dog-tooth, survived even to the 16th cent., long after they were abandoned in the South. In this respect they resemble some foreign examples, and may owe their peculiarity, perhaps, to the influence of French architects. To these there are some exceptions, for Dunfermline reminds one of Durham, and features of Arbroath may be traced to Canterbury ; while Melrose, an almost solitary example of Perpendicular, can be directly referred to English influence.

It has been too readily assumed that these fine buildings owe their present state of ruin to John Knox and the fanatic hammer of his followers. In the instances of Perth and St. Andrews he must indeed bear the blame ; but in the case of the Border abbeys, the injury was inflicted by the English soldiery of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, during those savage invasions or forays led by Hertford, Bowes, Sussex, and others.

There are no Norman castles in Scotland. The earliest and largest feudal fortresses seem to date from the Edwardian era, and many of them were actually built by the English. Such may have been the origin of Dirleton, Doune, and Castle Urquhart. The royal castles of Edinburgh and Stirling retain but little of their original fabric ; the palaces of Linlithgow and Falkland are of later date.

In the South, especially all through the Border lands, every gentleman's house who had farm produce or live-stock to protect

was a *Peel Tower* or *Bastel*. The terrific invasions of borderers and mosstroopers, lifting cattle, spoiling crops, burning barns and homesteads, compelled the landowner to construct a refuge for his family and retainers. On the ground floor was a byre or dungeon ; above, a room for servants ; and still higher, the dwelling-room of the family ; a corkscrew stair led to the top, and the bottom was closed by an iron door or gate.

The wealthier nobles lived in castles consisting of a tower broader and loftier, surrounded by an enclosing wall for defending the out-buildings, forming a court or barm-kyne, into which cattle could be driven.

Such castles are Borthwick, Crichton, Hermitage (stronghold of the Douglasses), Craigmillar, Doune, Castle Campbell, and Caerlaverock, etc.

§ 3. PLACES OF INTEREST.

Langholm.—Scenery of the Esk ; Penton Linns.

Steele Road.—Hermitage Castle.

Riccarton Junct.—Pictish ditch or Catrail.

Hawick.—Moothill ; Branksome Tower ; Harden Castle ; Minto House and Crag ; Ruberslaw.

Newton St. Boswell's.—Eildon Hills ; Dryburgh Abbey.

Melrose.—Abbey ; Abbotsford ; Eildon Hills ; Smailholm Tower.

Tyne Head.—Crichton Castle ; Borthwick Castle.

Dalhousie.—Newbattle Abbey.

Jedburgh.—Abbey ; Ferniehirst ; scenery of the Tweed and Jed.

Kelso.—Abbey ; Bridge ; Floors Castle ; Ednam ; Stichell Linn ; Hume Castle.

Coldstream.—Flodden Field ; Twizell Castle ; Ladykirk Church ; Norham Castle.

Berwick.—View of Tweed valley, from the Rly. Stat. ; Railway Bridge ; Castle Walls ; Halidon Hill.

Reston-Coldingham.—Abbey Ruins ; St. Abb's Head ; Fast Castle.

Cockburnspath.—Tower ; Pease Burn and Bridge.

North Berwick.—Law ; Dirleton and Tantallon Castles ; Bass Rock.

Tynninghame.—Park ; Church.

Haddington.—Church ; Gifford Castle ; grounds of Lennoxlove.

Longniddry.—Seton House ; Chapel.

Musselburgh.—Pinkie House.

Ecclefechan.—Burnswark ; Repentance Tower.

Lochmaben.—Castle ; Lake ; Jardine Hall (fossil footprints).

Moffat.—Gallows Hill ; Devil's Beef Tub ; Grey Mare's Tail ; St. Mary's Loch ; Loch of the Lowes ; Hogg's Monument.

Symington.—Tinto ; Fatlips Castle.

Midcalder.—Calder House ; Dalmahoy Rocks.

Selkirk.—Town-hall ; Newark Castle.

Ettrick.—Tushielaw Castle ; Thirlestane Castle ; Fairy Stack.

Lanark.—Falls of Clyde ; St. Kentigern's ; Cartland Crag.

Douglas.—Church and Monuments of Douglasses ; Castle.

Braidwood.—Craignethen Castle.

Ruthwell.—Cross in Manse Garden ; Comlangan Castle and Stone.

Dumfries.—Burns' House ; his Grave and Mausoleum ; Lincluden Abbey ; Caerlaverock Castle ; Maiden Bower Crag ; Ellisland Farm ; scenery of the Nith ; Criffel ; New Abbey.

Thornhill.—Drumlanrig ; Tibber's Castle.

Mauchline and Kilmarnock.—Both associated with Burns.

Dalbeattie.—Granite quarries ; Moot of Urr ; Munches.

Castle-Douglas.—Carlingwark Loch ; Threave Castle.

Kirkcudbright.—St. Mary's Isle ; scenery of the Dee ; Church ; Gatehouse-of-Fleet ; Dundrennan Abbey.

Newton-Stewart.—Loch Trool. *Wigtown*.—Torhouse Circles.

Garlieston.—Galloway House ; Cruggleton Castle.

Whithorn.—St. Ninian's Chapel. *Glenluce*.—Abbey.

Castle Kennedy and Loch Inch.—Lord Stair's Gardens and Pinetum.

Stranraer.—Mull of Galloway ; Craigcaffie Castle.

Ballantrae.—Glen App ; coast scenery to Girvan.

Girvan.—Ailsa Craig ; Turnberry Castle ; Shanter Farm.

Maybole.—Tolbooth ; the Tower ; Crossraguel Abbey ; Dunure Castle ; Culzean Castle.

Ayr.—"Twa Brigs;" Alloway Kirk ; Burns' House ; Brig o' Doon.

Dalmellington.—Defile of the Ness leading to Loch Doon.

Kilwinning.—Priory ; Eglinton Castle.

Paisley.—Abbey ; Museum ; Shawl-weaving ; Stanley Castle ; Mearns Castle.

Edinburgh.—Princes St. and Gardens ; Scott's Monument ; Museum of Antiquities and National Gallery of Paintings ; Calton Hill ; Castle ; Assembly Hall ; Grassmarket ; St. Giles's ; Parliament House ; Canongate ; Cowgate ; Holyrood Abbey and Palace ; Salisbury Crag ; Heriot's Hospital ; Greyfriars' Churchyard ; University ; Museum of Science and Art ; High School ; Botanic Gardens ; Donaldson's Hospital ; Leith Harbour ; Granton Pier ; Craigmillar Castle.

Dalkeith.—Palace ; Gardens and Park ; Lasswade ; Hawthornden ; Roslin Chapel ; Castle.

Peebles.—Neidpath Castle ; Horsburgh Castle.

Innerleithen.—Caerlee Fort ; Purvis Hill terraces ; Traquair House ; Elibank Tower.

Pennicuik.—House ; Pentland Hills ; Habbie's How.

R O U T E S.

ROUTE A.

London to Edinburgh (Leith), By Sea.

Swift and comfortable steamers sail twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday morning, from Irongate Wharf to Leith, and from St. Katherine's. Steam Wharf to Granton, average passage 36 hours. *Fares* :—1st cabin, 15s. ; 2d cabin, 12s. The traveller by this route (and if the sea is tolerably calm no route is pleasanter) will obtain a good view of the eastern coast of England. The steamer gives the flat shores of Essex a tolerably wide berth, but approaches land more closely when off Suffolk and Norfolk. In succession the following distant views present themselves :—

Lowestoft.
Yarmouth town.
Cromer Cliffs.
Flamborough Head.
Filey Bay.
Scarborough and its Castle.
Robin Hood's Bay.
Whitby.
Tynemouth.
Coquet Island.
Bamborough Castle.
Ferne Island and Grace Darling's Lighthouse.
Holy Island (Lindisfarne).
St. Abb's Head (Rte. 4).
Tantallon Castle and Bass Rock.
North Berwick Law (Rte. 4).
Isle of May and Inchkeith (on right). Granton Pier or
LEITH, by rail to Edinburgh.

The distance by land from London to Edinburgh is performed *by Train*—London and N. Western (401 m.) or Great Northern (397 m.) Lines—

in 10½ hrs., leaving London at 10 A.M., reaching Edinburgh at 8.25, Glasgow at 8.30.

ROUTE 1.

Carlisle to Edinburgh, by Liddesdale, Hawick (Dryburgh), Melrose, Abbotsford, and Galashiels—Rail.

98¼ m. 7 trains daily, in 3 to 4¾ hrs.

This line of rly., belonging to the N. British Company, is usually known as the *Waverley Route*, from its passing through the district associated with Sir Walter Scott and his writings. The portion of the rly. between Carlisle and Hawick is essentially a border line, and was made in 1854.

Quitting the Citadel Stat. at *Carlisle* (*Hotel*, County, very comfortable), we pass in succession (on right) the Cathedral, Castle, and the river Eden ; then, crossing at a high level the Caledonian Rly., stretch over the plain between the Esk and Eden, and pass *Harker* and *Lineside* stations to

10 m. LONGTOWN JUNCT. with the Gretna and Annan branch (Rte. 9). Rail to Glasgow and Stirling (Rte. 5).

From the nature of the alluvial flats that bound the Solway Firth and its tributaries, a fine distant view is obtained of the hills in the neighbourhood of Langholm and Eskdale. *Longtown* is an ancient border town in Cumberland, placed on the left bank of the Esk, which is there a considerable stream. A market has been

held here since Henry III.'s time, and it is somewhat celebrated for its supply of cranberries, which are sent to London during the season in large quantities. There is not much to be seen except the old parish ch. of *Arthuret*, of the early part of the 17th cent., which is outside the town.

12 m. *Scotch Dyke Stat.* On the opposite side of the Esk are the woods and mansion of *Netherby*, the seat of Sir F. U. Graham, Bart. The scenery improves rapidly, and becomes very picturesque at

14 m. *Riddings Junct. Stat.*, where a branch line is given off to Langholm and Eskdale. The view of the village and church of *Canobie* on the left is charming. The main line runs up the valley of the Liddel, which at this point joins with the Esk. Here the valley of the Esk opens out, and a branch rly. runs up it to (7 m.) Langholm.

— — —

Rail (7 m.) to Langholm.

[The drive by the banks of the Esk to *Langholm* (7 m.) and thence down the Teviot to Hawick, is far prettier than the journey by the rly., which keeps the high ground on the left bank of the river, so as to accommodate the collieries in *Canobie* parish. These collieries are situated upon the middle series of coal-measures, overlaid by Permian strata, sections of which may be seen at *Riddings Junct.*, *Penton*, *Carwinlay Burn*, and *Canobie Stat.* The banks of the Esk in this neighbourhood are steep and precipitous; one rock in particular is named *Gilnockie's Garden*, and is said to have been a favourite haunt of Johnnie Armstrong, the famous Border riever, and captain of Mosstroopers, whose stronghold, the *Tower of Hollows*, a square Peel, 70 ft. high, is about 2 m. from *Canobie*.

Langholm Terminus. This is a

thriving border town, with a suburb called *New Langholm*, on the old high rd. between *Carlisle* and *Berwick*, where the *Ewes Water* falls into the *Esk*. It is an industrious place, and a good deal of woollen plaiding is woven here. It possesses a library, to which *Telford*, the engineer, bequeathed £1000. The scenery of the hills around is picturesque, although they have the rounded monotonous form characteristic of S. Scotland. On *White Hill* to the E. of the town is a *Monument* in memory of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of *Bombay*, visible even from the *Waverley Line*. He was one of ten sons of an *Eskdale* farmer, born at *Burnfoot*, a little way from *Langholm*. To his brother, Admiral Sir *Puteney Malcolm*, there is a statue in the *Market-place*. Two other brothers contributed to render the name illustrious and to do honour to their native valley. In the immediate neighbourhood are *Langholm Lodge*, a seat of the Duke of *Bucleuch*, the border tower of *Langholm*, and slight remains of *Wauchope Castle*, situated on the water of the same name. *Langholm* is celebrated for its sheep fairs, an enormous number of sheep being annually sent from it into England; and it is also the seat of a considerable woollen trade.

The neighbourhood of *Langholm* is intimately associated with the memory of *Johnnie Armstrong*, the Border hero, who in the days of *James V.* levied black mail as far as *Newcastle*. As old *Lindsay of Pit-scottie* tells us, "He rode ever with 24 able gentlemen well horsed; yet he never molested any Scottishman." The king, under the pretext of a hunting party, made an expedition against *Armstrong*, enticed him over to *Caerlanrig*, and hanged him and 36 of his accomplices there, notwithstanding many tempting offers made by the culprits to procure a respite.

A few miles above *Langholm* is

the solitary hamlet of *Westerkirk*, the birthplace of Telford, whose father was a shepherd on the banks of the Meggat.]

From Riddings the main line keeps high ground, overlooking the *Liddel*, which for 7 m. above this divides England from Scotland. Its serpentine reaches are embowered in woods, while an occasional homestead on the banks above gives relief to the otherwise bleak-looking country at the foot of the moorland ranges.

At *Penton Stat.*, 17 m., and *Kershope*, 21 m., where we enter Scotland, the scenery on the right closes in, and the grey table-lands that skirt the Cheviots begin to show themselves, varied by an occasional "burn" that joins the *Liddel* through a tangled ravine. At *Penton Linns* is a wild and rapid reach of the river, which flows through a narrow channel between the rocks.

24 m. *Newcastleton Stat.* is a Liddesdale town of two streets, founded, 1793, in a more convenient spot than Old Castleton, of which only the church remains, 2 m. off.

Liddesdale, it will be remembered, was the country of Dandie Dinmont, and its scenery is admirably portrayed in "Guy Mannering." "Hills as steep as they well can be without being precipitous. Their sides often present gullies, down which after heavy rains the torrents descend with great fury. Some dappled mists float along the peaks of the hills; through these fleecy streams a hundred little rills descend the mountain sides, like silver threads."

1½ m. S. of Newcastleton is *Mangerton Tower*, on the left bank of the *Liddel*, another of the Armstrong border residences; and on the opposite hill once dwelt Jock o' the Side, a nephew of the Laird of Mangerton, and, according to Sir Richard

Maitland, of very doubtful reputation :—

"He is well kenn'd, Johne of the Syde,
A greater thief did never ryde;
He never tires
For to break byres,
O'er mure and mires
Ower gude ane guide."

In a raid by the Liddesdale men Jock o' the Side was taken prisoner; but was rescued by his cousins of Mangerton, known as the Laird's Jock and the Laird's Wat.

Near the roadside, at *Milnholm*, is a stone cross, with a sword and some letters inscribed on it. The cross marks the spot where the body of one of the owners of Mangerton, who was barbarously murdered by Lord Soulis, was rested on its way to interment.

2 m. to the N. of Newcastleton the Hermitage water joins the *Liddel*. The railway crosses the valley by a bridge, and keeps the high ground on the right bank of the *Liddel*.

27 m. at Old Castleton, is the site of *Liddel Castle*, built by Ranulph de Soulis in the 12th cent.

29 m. *Steele Road Stat.* [is about 4 m. from the *Castle of *Hermitage*, one of the most interesting historic edifices on the Border, on Hermitage Water, the grand stronghold of the Douglasses, and called by Burton the oldest baronial building in Scotland. Descending to the valley through which the Hermitage Water passes, the tourist can get the key at the gamekeeper's house. Cross the bridge, and take the road to the right. At the next bridge take the road to the left. Hermitage stands in a dreary open plain, and was protected on one side by the stream and on the other by a fosse. The exterior, which is perfect, consists of 4 rectangular towers, one of which, on the S.W., is much larger than the others. These towers are connected on the N. and

S. sides by a lofty curtain at their interior angles, on the E. and W. by a lower curtain in the same position, while the exterior angles are also connected by an arch which serves to support the lofty corbelled parapet that crowns the whole building. It is believed to have been built, 1244, by Walter Comyn, Earl of Monteith, and became the great stronghold of the powerful Comyns. One of this family, "the Wizard" (Lord Soulis), so irritated his vassals by his cruelty, that they rebelled against him, and actually boiled him to death—the idea of this punishment having been put into their heads by the king, who peevishly said, when complained to, "Boil him if you please, but let me hear no more of him." The building of such a menacing stronghold so near the English frontier was one of the grievances of King Henry III., which served as a pretext for invading Scotland, 1244. Having been taken by the English in the reign of David II., it was recovered from them by the prowess of William Douglas, called the Black Knight of Liddesdale, the natural son of the good Sir James. It was to this place that he carried off Sir Alexander Ramsay, and left him to die of starvation, the unfortunate man supporting life for seventeen days by some corn which fell from a granary above, through chinks in the floor, into his dungeon. The Douglas family was so powerful that no notice was taken of this atrocious act. Queen Mary, accompanied by Murray, visited Bothwell here, while he was suffering from a wound, soon after Rizzio's murder. (See *Jedburgh*.)

Nine Stane Rig, on which it is said that Lord Soulis was boiled, is a declivity 1 m. long and 4 broad, descending to the water of Hermitage. There is an Old Stone Circle on it, once of 9 stones, now of 5, 2 of which are pointed out as having supported

the caldron. Lord Soulis was suspected of witchcraft (see Scott's "Minstrelsy")—

"Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle,
And beside him Old Redcap sly."

The pedestrian may make his way from Hermitage across the hills to Hawick, about 15 m.]

After leaving Liddesdale the country becomes very desolate as the rly. ascends to

32 m. *RICCARTON JUNCT.*, where the Border Union Line from Newcastle and Hexham joins the North British. The summit level is gained by a tunnel under the ridge of hills where the Pictish Ditch or *Catrail* was carried from Peel Fell on the Border to Borthwick Water on the N.W., and from thence into the neighbourhood of Galashiels. It consisted of a double fosse and vallum, supported by a number of intermediate forts, and was constructed by the Romanised Britons dwelling on the Tweed, as a protection against the Anglian invasions. The *Catrail* is well seen beyond Riccarton, under the curiously shaped hill called Maiden's Paps. With a rapid descent down the Hawick side of the Fells, the rly. enters the valley of the Slitrig, passing 41 m. *Stobbs*, the picturesque seat of Sir Wm. Elliot, Bart., whose ancestor, Sir Gilbert, was created a knight by the king, 1643.

45 m. *Hawick Stat.* At the junction of the Slitrig with the Teviot is the thriving town and Parl. burgh of *Hawick* (*Inns* : Tower, Crown), which, if population decided its rank, would be capital of Roxburghshire, having 11,355 inhab., while Jedburgh has 4000. It is an uninteresting town. The manufactures principally consist of woollens, yarns, stockings, etc. The manners and customs of the inhabitants are somewhat savage. At

an election they show their contempt for an unpopular candidate by *spitting* upon him! They assisted in stoning and hooting Sir Walter Scott in his old age at Jedburgh, 1831.

The streets are regular, but not cleanly. Down to 1872 no proper sewers existed in the place. The *Episcopal Ch.*, from designs by G. G. Scott, is a fine Gothic building. The parish ch., surmounted by a tall square tower, was the scene of the capture of Sir Alexander Ramsay by Sir Wm. Douglas, who confined him in Hermitage Castle, and there starved him (*ante*).

The only objects of antiquity in the town are the *Moot Hill*, a tumulus about 300 ft. in circumference and 30 ft. in height, the old place of meeting of the Court of the Manor, and the *Tower inn*, once the residence of the Barons of Drumlanrig, which still shows traces of its former strength. It was the only house not burned down by Sussex in 1570.

Rail to Edinburgh, 53 m.; Carlisle, 45; Melrose, 15½.

Excursions—*a.* Up the Teviot to Branksome, 3 m., and Harden; *b.* Minto Crags, 5½ m.; *c.* Jedburgh, 11 m. (Route 2).

1½ m. on the Langholm road is *Goldielands*, a well-preserved border fortress of the clan of Scott, the last of whom was, for "March treason," hanged over his own gateway. At this point the Teviot is joined by the Borthwick Water.

3 m. from Hawick is *a, Branksome Tower*, an ancient possession, from the middle of the 15th cent., of the Scotts, Barons of Buccleuch, but chiefly known as the principal scene of Sir Walter Scott's "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*":—

Nine-and-twenty squires of name
Brought them their steeds to bower
from stall;
Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall
Waited duteous on them all;
They were all knights of mettle true,
Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch."

Its present aspect is that of a modern house, and it is the residence of the Duke's chamberlain (W. Ogilvie, Esq.) Some years ago, on the return of the Duke of Buccleuch from Malta, whither he had gone for restoration of his health, a dinner was given him in a pavilion erected at Branksome by 1000 of his tenantry, of whom about 300 were hereditary; *i.e.*, who from father to son had possessed their farms since the days of the first Buccleuch.

The older part of the building consists of a square tower, ending in an overhanging storey with a billet moulding. The rest of it seems to have been begun by Sir Walter Scott in 1571, and completed by his wife, Margaret Douglas.

On returning from Branksome the tourist should keep the left bank of the Teviot, and cross the Borthwick Water by a wooden bridge. 2 m. farther on cross a burn, and take a road on right up the course of the stream to *Harden Castle*, the ancient seat of the Scotts of Harden, now represented by Lord Polwarth. A curious story exists of a child said to have been carried off by the Scotts in one of their raids, who was christened by them "The Flower of Yarrow," and afterwards married the notorious Wat of Harden. His custom was to subsist on the spoils of his freebooting until the serving up of a clean pair of spurs on a dish signified the emptiness of the larder and the necessity of a fresh adventure. The house is devoid of all architectural interest, but the situation is very romantic, on the brink of a deep glen overlooking the Borthwick, and resembling on a small scale Castle Campbell near Dollar. From Harden

"Nine-and-twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branksome Hall;

a road on the left bank of the Borthwick leads direct to Hawick

b. Minto Crags (see below).

c. Jedburgh (Rte. 2).

The “*Silver Teviot*” rises from the slopes of the ridge of hills that form the northern boundary of Eskdale, and receives in its course to Hawick the Allan and Borthwick Waters, besides some minor streams.

Quitting the valley of the Teviot at Teviot Bank (E. Heron-Maxwell, Esq.) the rly. reaches

49½ m. *Hassendean Stat.*, a corruption of Hazeldean, once belonging to a family of Scotts. On right is *Minto House* (Earl of Minto). The grounds are open every week-day. The old ch. of Hassendean was demolished in 1690. The scenery is very picturesque at Minto Crags, a precipitous escarpment overlooking the Teviot.

A little to the S. is *Denholm*, the birthplace of John Leyden, who was successively a clergyman, a doctor, and a professor of Eastern languages. He was a great friend of Sir Walter Scott's, and contributed to the “*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*,” an obelisk has been erected to his memory. Conspicuous from Denholm is the eminence of *Ruberslaw*—

“That lifts its head sublime,
Rugged and hoary with the wrecks of
time.” *Leyden.*

Some crags on the summit are called “*Peden's Pulpit*,” from the fact that Alexander Peden, the covenantanter, used to preach from them. *Cavers House* (J. Douglas, Esq.) is a large square building, erected about 1400, by Sir A. Douglas, and contains the banner carried before Douglas at the battle of Otterburn.

53. m. Soon after leaving *Belses Stat.* the traveller gains a distant view of the triple heads of the *Eildon*

Hills, which form the leading feature in the scenery of the district, and crosses the Ale Water, a picturesquely-wooded trout-stream which joins the Teviot near Ancrum.

At 58 m., *NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS JUNCTION*, two lines branch off—1. through Earlston and Dunse, to join the N. British at Reston (Rte. 4); and 2. to Jedburgh and Kelso, where it forms a connection with the N. Eastern Rly. to Berwick (Rte. 2).

The situation of *Newtown St. Boswells* (*Inns*: Buccleuch Arms,—Railway) at the foot of the *Eildon Hills*, is very pretty. In feudal times this village contained 16 *Bastel houses*, which were destroyed by the English in the 16th cent. E. of the village are the hunting stables of the Duke of Buccleuch. On St. Boswells Green a great *Sheep Fair* is held in July. Overlooking the village, at a considerable height, is *Eildon Hall* (Lord Henry Scott), a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. From the singular isolation and triple cone of these hills (respectively 1216, 1385, and 1327 ft. in height), they at once strike the attention of the traveller; in addition to which, great interest has always attached to them from the tradition of the magic charm of “the words which cleft *Eildon Hills* in three.” “Michael Scott was once on a time much embarrassed by an evil spirit, for whom he was under the necessity of finding constant employment. He commanded him to build a *cauld*, or damhead, over the Tweed at Kelso; it was accomplished in one night, and still does honour to the infernal architect's engineering skill. Michael next ordered that *Eildon Hill*, which was then a uniform cone, should be divided into three. Another night was sufficient to part its summit, as we now see it. At length the enchanter conquered the indefatigable demon by employing him to make ropes out of sand.”—*W.S.* These

hills are also connected with the prophecies and sayings of Thomas of Ercildoune, usually known as "Thomas the Rhymer," who was supposed to have been carried captive by the Queen of Elfland and detained for more than 3 years in the enchanted country within the hills.

From the summit is a beautiful view extending over the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

The antiquary will find on the northern cone a *Camp* defended by earthen ramparts.

As a Roman station it was known by the name of Trimontium. Much of the interpretation of the Roman military movements depended on the identification of "Trimontium," usually placed on the N. side of the Solway. Gen. Roy remarked that everything harmonised with the supposition that Trimontium was Old Melrose, under the Eildon Hills, and he gives in his *Military Antiquities* a view of the hills from the place where the Roman road crosses the Cheviots on the way to the fortress.

[Newtown St. Boswells is distant about 2 m. from the ruins of *Dryburgh Abbey*.] Follow the high road to St. Boswell's, and take the first turning to the left when past the turnpike. This lane leads down to the Tweed, which is crossed by a suspension bridge.

Dryburgh (*Inn*: Melrose Abbey H.) Adjoining the modern mansion of the Erskines, the ancient *Abbey of Dryburgh*, of which there are still considerable remains, surrounded by yew-trees nearly as ancient, is charmingly situated on a semicircular piece of land, round which the Tweed sweeps broad and swift. It never was of great size or wealth, but almost every part of the monastic buildings is still represented by a fragment. It was founded in 1144 by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale (or, as some say, by his master, David I.),

In 1322 the abbey was burnt by Edward II., but was rebuilt soon after. In 1544 the English, under Sir Geo. Bowes and Sir Brian Latoun, again burnt it, and in all probability it was never rebuilt.

Of the *Church*, which was originally 190 ft. long by 75 broad, there is left only part of the outer walls and the bases of the piers, the N. transept, with its E. aisle, the western entrance, and the original chapel of St. Moden. The N. transept *aisle*, known as *St. Mary's*, is the burying-place of the Erskines; and here, too, are buried Sir Walter Scott and his wife (under one monument), his son, and his son-in-law, John Lockhart, as also his ancestors, the Haliburtons of Newmains. This chapel opens into the choir by 2 pointed arches, above which are quatrefoil openings, and a triforium gallery.

The *Chapter-house*, which is on a lower level than the rest of the ch., is still entire. It is a very plain long building, with a simple vaulted roof, and the sedilia, on the E. side, are formed of Romanesque arches, interlaced. St. Moden's chapel intervenes between the chapter-house and transept. Part of the walls of the refectory are left, and its gable end is still decorated with a rose window. Next to the refectory is the abbot's parlour. The arms of the last abbot, James Stewart, are carved over the staircase leading to the dungeon, where refractory brethren were shut up. At the dissolution of religious houses the Dryburgh estates were granted to John, Earl of Mar. He gave it to his 3rd son, from whom it descended, after being sold and repurchased, to the family of the Earl of Buchan. *Dryburgh House*, in whose grounds the ruins stand, belongs to the Hon. Mr. Erskine. A fixed charge is made for admission to them—apply at the Lodge.

On a neighbouring hill, overlooking the Tweed, is an atrocious red

sandstone effigy, put up by a former Earl of Buchan as an effigy of Wallace. That hero suffers much from the clumsy worship of his Scotch adorers.

The tourist, instead of returning across the ferry to Newtown St. Boswells, may keep along the N. bank of the Tweed to Melrose; but as this road is generally the subject of an excursion from Melrose, it is given under that place. (See below.)

[A third excursion may be made from Newtown St. Boswells to Ancrum Moor, which lies about 4 m. on the road to Jedburgh, passing *St. Boswells Green*, celebrated for its July fair, which attracts flock-masters and wool-merchants from all parts. The name of St. Boswell was derived from St. Boisil, once a prior of Melrose.

Between it and the Tweed is *Les-sudden*, an old border house, "the small but stately and venerable abode of the Lairds of Raeburn" (R. Scott, Esq.) From behind the village, at the *Braceheads*, the tourist obtains a lovely view of Dryburgh Abbey.

The *Waterloo pillar* will be observed to the left on the top of Peniel Heugh, on which there are a couple of camps.

4 m. *Ancrum Moor*, where in 1545 the Earl of Angus and Norman Leslie defeated 3000 English under Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, as they were returning laden with plunder from a devastating inroad. The timely appearance on the field of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, with a chosen body of retainers, decided the fortune of the day. Both Evers and Latoun being killed, the English were routed with great slaughter and loss of booty.

1. 6 m. from St. Boswells, nearly on the battlefield, on the N. bank of the Ale, is Ancrum House (Sir Wm. Scott, Bart.), destroyed by fire 1873, rebuilt in Scotch baronial style 1875, beyond which a road on

1. crosses the Ale Water to Hawick. In the neighbourhood are Chesters (W. Ogilvie, Esq.) and Kirklands (The Misses Richardson). The rocky banks of the Ale above Ancrum are excavated with caves, used as retreats in time of war or invasion. One of them was the favourite retreat of Thomson the poet.

Passing rt. Mount Teviot, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, and crossing the Teviot, the tourist enters 8 m. *Jedburgh* (Rte. 2).]

Distances of Newtown St. Boswells from—Melrose, 3 m.; Dryburgh, 2 m.; Jedburgh, 15½; Hawick, 12; Lillyard's Edge, 4; Eildon Hills, 2.

From Newtown St. Boswells the line takes a curve, following the contour of the valley of the Tweed, and leaves on right *Old Melrose*, the site of the original abbey of St. Aidan of Lindisfarn. The situation is peculiar, the river surrounding it as at Dryburgh.

61 m. *Melrose Stat.* (Inns: George, King's Arms) is a small town of 1141 inhab., having nothing attractive in its streets or buildings, but it is surrounded by neat villas, charmingly situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, and overlooks the Tweed. There are Established, Free, and Episcopal churches. In the Market-place is a stone cross bearing the arms of Scotland. Melrose is celebrated for "the most beautiful not only of the Scottish Second Pointed churches, but of all the northern fanes of whatever age. The splendour of middle-age romance which Scott has thrown around the place has almost obliterated its older and holier renown, when it was described by Bede as the home of the meek Eata, the prophetic Boisil, the austere Cuthbert; when, with Coldingham, and Abercorn, and Tynninghame, it was the lamp of that Anglo-Saxon Lothian, which, deriving its own faith from Iona, sped the glad

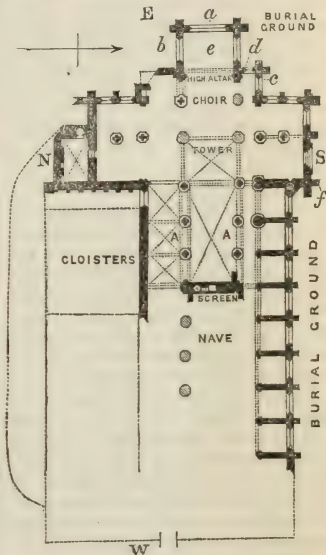
gift to many an English province, and even sent a missionary across the seas to become the apostle of the Austrasian tribes on the Meuse, the Waal, and the Rhine.”—*Quarterly Review*.

5 minutes' walk from the station through the town, descending the hill, brings you to the entrance of the ABBEY, at its W. end. The W. front is entirely gone.

The building which we now see standing in such venerable ruin is the third abbey—the first having been founded at Old Melrose (see *ante*), on the decay of which King David I. built a second in 1136, and filled it with Cistercian monks from Rievaulx. Melrose lay on the highway of English invasion, and in consequence the Abbey was destroyed over and over again, notably in 1322, by the troops of Edward II.

King Robert the Bruce at once set to work to repair the damage, and devoted £2000 (a large sum in those days) to this purpose. It was again destroyed at the fruitless invasion of Scotland by Richard II. 1385, when the English entered Scotland on the eastern side and the Scots entered England on the west, each army afraid of the other, and intent only on plunder and destruction. In the existing ch. there is scarcely anything older than the 15th cent., say about 1400. It is interesting to find in the S. transept a monumental tablet recording the name of the architect or master-mason, one John Morro or Murray by name, by whom probably it was rebuilt. This is the work now standing, though much altered by the restorations which subsequent injuries rendered necessary. In 1545 it was plundered by the English under Evers and Latoun, and soon afterwards it received more serious damage from the Earl of Hertford. Its next enemies were the Reformers, and since then it has been plundered considerably for the

sake of the materials. At the dissolution of the religious houses Mary bestowed the abbey and its property upon Bothwell. At his proscription it reverted to the Crown, and, after passing through many different hands, is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch.



WEST END ENTRANCE FROM THE TOWN

PLAN OF MELROSE ABBEY.

- a E. Window, Bruce's heart.
- b Douglas Burial Chapel.
- c Michael Scott, the Wizard.
- d Lord Evers.
- e King Alexander II.
- f Morro's (the architect) Monument.
- N. Chapter-House.

The ch., about 250 ft. long, consists in plan of a presbytery at the E. end, the width of the central aisle, of a choir with aisles of 6 bays, extending 3 bays beyond the tower W. as far as the low stone rood-screen of late date, which divided it from the nave. The nave extended over 5 bays. The transepts had E.

aisles. From the tower to the W. end along the S. side of the nave extended a row of 8 side chapels separated by buttress walls, and between these chapels and the central aisle ran a peculiar narrow S. aisle, richly groined, of which 3 bays remain. The N. aisle was much wider, but has no chapels. Every part of the ch. will repay careful study. The remains of stone vaulting over the E. end side aisles and chapels is very elaborate, and the bosses and capitals of columns display in their intricate and delicate foliage, especially in the leaves of curly kale, the proverbial skill and fancy of the Scotch masons.

The nave is completely spoilt by some heavy piers and circular arches which were put up in 1618, when the abbey was fitted up as a Presbyterian ch., and which obscure the elegant Pointed arches of the original structure. The S. aisle is divided into a series of chapels, each serving as the burial-place of some family.

In the *S. transept* is one of the finest *windows*. It is 24 ft. high and 16 broad, divided into 5 lights, and ornamented at the top with flowing tracery of much elegance. It ought to be viewed from the outside, in combination with the door and panelled walls and buttresses.

In the churchyard outside is the grave of Sir David Brewster.

We turn next now to the East end.

“By a steel-clenched postern door,
They enter’d now the chancel tall,
The darken’d roof rose high aloof,
On pillars lofty, light, and small :
The key-stone that lock’d each ribbed aisle,
Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille :
And corbels were carved grotesque and grim ;
And the pillars, with cluster’d shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish’d around,
Seem’d bundles of lances which garlands had bound.”

The principal beauty of the chancel is the *E. window* of 5 lights, with its

exquisite tracery. This approaches the Perp. style more closely than anything in the abbey, and is almost the only example of the style in Scotland. This window, and the E. end adjoining, date probably from the reign of James IV., who married Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. Sir Walter Scott’s description of this window is very poetical and accurate, except in the doubtful use of the word “*oriel*.”

“The moon on the east oriel shone
Through slender shafts of shapely stone
By foliaged tracery combined ;
Thou wouldst have thought some fairy’s hand
’Twixt poplars straight the osier wand,
In many a freakish knot had twined ;
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow wreaths to stone.”

Lay of Last Minstrel.

Directly in front of it lies (it is said) the heart of Robert Bruce, which Douglas attempted in vain to carry to the Holy Land. A slab of dark marble, spotted with mountain-limestone corals, is pointed out as covering the grave of Alexander II. Against the opposite wall is the grave of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, slain at Otterburn, 1388, also of Sir William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale. There is also the tomb of Lord Evers, who was killed at the battle of Ancrum Moor, 1445, after plundering the abbey ; and close to it the supposed tomb of *Michael Scott the Wizard*.

“Before their eyes the Wizard lay,
As if he had not been dead a day.”

But others assert it to be the tomb of Sir Brian Latoun, colleague of Evers, and slain along with him.

On the N. of the nave is all that is left of the *Cloisters*, including a very rich circular-headed doorway of late date, the one through which William of Deloraine passed into the ch. This and an elegant arcading

attached to the transept wall constitute one of the beauties of the Abbey.

“He led the way
Where, cloistered round, the garden lay,
Spreading herbs, and flowerets bright,
Glistened with the dew of night;
Nor herb, nor floweret, glistened there,
But was carved in the cloister-arches as
fair.”—*Scott's Lay.*

Excursions:—*a.* To Dryburgh, 6 m.; *b.* Smailholm, 8 m.; Kelso, 14 m.; *c.* Abbotsford, 3 m.

Distances.—Hawick, 16 m.; Newtown St. Boswells, 3; Earlston, 4½; Lauder, 10; Galashiels, 4; Selkirk, 10½.

[*a.* The road to Dryburgh and Kelso crosses the Tweed by a chain bridge to the hamlet of Gattonside, 1 m., and then turns to the right to Leader Foot, where the Leader, a river rising in the Lammermuir Hills and flowing past the towns of Lauder and Earlston (Rte. 3), joins the Tweed. Allerly, near Gattonside, was the seat of the late Sir David Brewster. On the other side the road to Dryburgh turns off to right, passing Gladswood. From the top of the hill there is an exquisite view of the Tweed winding round a small peninsula just below, emerging here from a patch of wood, there disappearing into another, while at some distance, forming the opposite side of the valley, rise the Eildon Hills. *Bemerside* (now occupied by Lord Jerviswoode) is the seat of the family of Haig, who have held it for more than 700 years, according to a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer:—

“Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside.”

On right, overlooking the Tweed, is a rude statue of Wallace.

6 m. Dryburgh Abbey, described p. 13.]

b. The road to Kelso turns off at Leader Bridge, the road speedily ascends high ground to the village of 8 m. Smailholm, 1 m. to the S. of which, overlooking a very extensive

tract of country, stands *Smailholm Tower*, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's balled “The Eve of St. John.” It belonged formerly, like all this district, to the Pringles; but is now the property of Lord Polwarth. Sir Walter's grandfather—“the thatched mansion's grey-hair'd sire”—lived at Sandyknowe, a farmhouse close by, where the poet spent part of his childhood. The Tower is a lofty but plain building, in a very ruinous state:—

“Then rise those crags, that mountain tower,
Which charm'd my fancy's wakening hour.
It was a barren scene, and wild,
Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
But ever and anon between
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green;
And well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wallflower grew.
And still I thought that shatter'd tower
The mightiest work of human power;
And marvell'd as the aged hind
With some strange tale bewitch'd my
mind.”—*Marmion*, Introd. to Canto iii.

Even were the associations not so interesting, the view from Smailholm would be a sufficient inducement to visit it, as “it takes in a district in which every field has its battle and every rivulet its song.”

From Smailholm the road gradually falls to

14 m. Kelso (Rte. 2).

—
c. To *Abbotsford*, 3 m., the best way for pedestrians is to pass down the main street of Melrose, and then take a path between the two kirks. This path runs along the high bank overhanging the river, and is at once the shortest and most picturesque. The distance can easily be walked in ¾ of an hour. The village of Darnick is passed on the left, as also *Chiefswood*, a pleasant little cottage, in which Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart lived during the lifetime of Sir Walter, and where he himself was accustomed to spend many a holiday after the fatigues of authorship. *Darnick Tower*, a Border Peel or

“Strength,” in the hamlet of the same name, was the ancient residence of the Lairds of Darnick, and contains a museum of Border antiquities. Sir Walter Scott obtained the nickname of the “Duke of Darnick,” from his excessive fondness for the place. At Huntley Burn (Lord H. Kerr) the path joins the main road, and at the turnpike the visitor must turn to the left, the road on right leading to Melrose Bridge and Galashiels. The entrance to

ABBOTSFORD (Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott) is by a small postern in the wall. There is admittance every day but Sunday, Christmas, and New Year’s Day, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., or in winter till dusk. Fee 1s. each. The house and grounds are thoroughly well kept, and the liberality of the owner in giving the public access to them deserves all praise. The many-turreted house is ill placed, close under the road, on a slope descending to the Tweed. It was originally a farmhouse, and owes its existence entirely to the poet, who prided himself on having planted almost every tree in the grounds. It is interesting not only for its founder’s sake, but as an historic museum of (chiefly) national relics. Visitors enter by a small side door, and, having inscribed their names, are conducted to the *Library* of about 20,000 volumes. This was preserved as the best Memorial by the friends who wished after his death to do the poet honour, and has become an heirloom in the family. Sir Walter by his will charged it with a legacy of £5000 to his younger children, which was defrayed by the subscription, thus preventing a sale. With this room is connected the *Study* in which the poet wrote, and which is little changed since his time. Opening from this is a small octagonal dressing-room, in which are still preserved the stick with which he walked, the chair in which he wrote, and the identical clothes worn by

him. The dining and drawing room (in which he died) contain many interesting relics, most of them presents from those who admired his genius and patriotism. The noble bust by *Chantrey* is the finest and most exact likeness of Scott.

Among the portraits are those of Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse, Duke of Monmouth, Dryden, Prior, and Gay by Lely, Hogarth by himself, Sir Walter’s son, and his great-grandfather, called “Beardie :”—

“My great grandsire came of old,
With amber beard and flaxen hair,
And reverend apostolic air.”—*Marmion*.

He was a partisan of the Stuarts, and refused to shave till their restoration. The most interesting picture of the collection is one of Queen Mary’s head, taken an hour after her execution. See also Napoleon’s pen and writing-case, Queen Mary’s seal. Rob Roy’s purse and gun, Prince Charles’s snuff-box, Burns’s toddy-tumbler, miniature of Sir Walter as a boy—his knife and fork and snuff-box; the swords of Montrose (given him by Charles I.) and of Prince Charles Stuart, Hofer’s rifle, &c.

The *Armoury* contains weapons of every age in the history of Scotland. Here, too, are the keys of the old Tolbooth, a good portrait of Prince Charlie, the pistols of Napoleon and of Claverhouse, and James IV.’s armour, swords used by a German executioner, thumbikins, and scold’s bridle, claymores of the ’45. The panelling of the entrance-hall was brought from the old palace of Dunfermline. Round the cornice are the armorial bearings of the families who kept the Scotch Borders. The doorway is embellished with fossil stags’ horns, and on the outside the visitor should observe the door of the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh built up into the side of the house.

Of late two staring residences, the

Castle of Glouoerem and another, have planted themselves on the banks of the Tweed, opposite Abbotsford, thus inhumanly marring the privacy of Sir Walter's house.

The Abbotsford estate comprises 1237 acres.

A walk of a mile leads to *Abbotsford Ferry*, stat. of the Selkirk Rly. (Rte. 6.)

A charming ramble may be made up the Huntley Burn, which takes its rise in Cauldshiels haunted Loch, on the hill above, and flows through the *Rhymer's Glen*, so called because Thomas of Ercildoune is supposed to have met the Queen of the Fays in it. It abounds in examples of Sir Walter's taste as a planter. Equally pretty are the banks of the *Allan Water*, which joins the Tweed near the Pavilion, and which is the scenic type of "Glendearg" of the "Monastery."

—

Passing on right the Pavilion (Hon. Mrs. Henry), the Rly. crosses the Tweed near the village of *Bridgend*, the locale of the scene in the "Monastery" where Father Philip met the White Lady of Avenel at the Ford. Leaving Abbotsford to the left (a slight glimpse only being obtainable), the rly. soon joins the Selkirk line, and reaches

65 m. *Galashiels Junct. Stat.*

Galashiels (Inns: Commercial; Maxwell's; Abbotsford Arms), celebrated for its woollen manufacture of tweeds and tartans, is a rapidly increasing place (Pop. 9678) and has drawn to itself all the trade of the district. There are now 20 large factories, and the yearly turnover of manufactured goods at Galashiels is considered to be worth 600,000*l.* The town is prettily situated on both sides the Gala Water, which is the boundary between the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. Gala House is the seat of Hugh Scott, Esq.

About 1 m. to the S. the anti-quary will find traces of the *Catrail* or Picts' Work Ditch, which runs from Mossilee S. to Rink Hill (638 ft.) and the Tweed. On this hill is a fort, strongly defended, and commanding the valley of the Tweed to its junction with the Gala. There are also a number of fortifications on Cauldshiels Hill above Abbotsford.

Abbotsford is 2 m. distant.

Rail to Selkirk, 6½ m. (Rte. 6); do. to Melrose, 4 m.; to Innerleithen, Peebles, and Symington Stats. of Caledonian Rly. (Glasgow to Carlisle), Rte. 16.

The line now runs up the valley of the *Gala*, celebrated in an old ballad versified by Burns—

"Braw, braw lads of Gala Water."

The hills on either side rise to the heights of 1000 to 1400 ft.

67 m. left Torwoodlee (Jas. Pringle, Esq.), soon after which the traveller enters the county of Edinburgh. The family of Pringle suffered for their adhesion to the Covenant in the time of Charles II.

69 m. *Bowland Stat.*, near to which on left is Bowland, the seat of W. S. Walker, Esq. On the banks of the Lugate, which flows into the Gala from the Moorfoot Hills on the left are the remains of two border towers.

72 m. *Stow Stat.*, [distant from Lauder 6 m., to which there is a coach, an uninteresting little town. Lauder was the scene of one of those deeds of ferocity which abound in Scotch history. In 1482, James III. halted here with his army, on his way to the Borders. His nobles, disgusted with the favour shown to Cochrane, the king's architect and minister, seized him, and without trial or process, hung him over the bridge in the king's sight. Archibald Douglas, who was the first to lay

hands on him, was called from this "Bell the Cat." Adjoining Lauder is *Thirlestane Castle*, the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, a spacious house of the date of Charles II. 1672, including a tower built by Edward I., in a fine park. The ch. was removed to make way for it. It contains family portraits of Secretary Maitland, of the Duke of L., Charles II.'s Minister, etc. 1 m. S. is Torsonce (H. Inglis, Esq.)]

76 m. *Fountain Hall Stat.*, near are Burnhouse and Crookston (J. Borthwick, Esq.)

On the banks of the Heriot Water, which flows in near *Heriot Stat.*, 79 m. is Borthwick Hall, and a camp, in good preservation, overlooking Corsehope Burn.

82 m. at *Tyne Head Stat.* the rly. attains the summit-level and crosses the westerly flanks of the Lammermuir Hills, which extend hence to the E. coast.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat., on right, and the same from

Fushie Bridge Stat. is the shell of *Crichton Castle*, built at different times :—

"That castle rises on the steep
Of the green vale of Tyne ;
And far beneath, where slow they creep,
From pool to eddy, dark and deep,
Where alders moist, and willows weep,
You hear her streams repine."

The oldest part is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scotch baron, and belongs to the 14th centy. The E. wall of the court is raised upon a very peculiar open Venetian arcade, decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones of this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The mouldings of the windows and other parts are profusely decorated with a variety of carvings. The property belonged originally to the Chancellor Sir William Crichton,

"who had a struggle for supremacy with the Douglasses in the reign of James II.," from whom it was taken and dismantled by John Forrester, of Corstorphine. The ornamental part of the castle is evidently of a date subsequent to this. In 1483 it was garrisoned by Lord Crichton against King James III., whose displeasure he had incurred by seducing his sister Margaret (to whom he was afterwards married), in revenge, it is said, for the monarch having dishonoured his bed. At the forfeiture of the last and worst of that family it fell to the share of the Earl of Buccleuch. Here Marmion is supposed to have been detained by Sir David Lindsay before he was allowed to see the Scottish host encamped on the Borough Moor. In the 4th canto of "Marmion" there is a good description of the castle :—

"Crichton ! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep,
Thy turrets rude and totter'd Keep
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced within thy fort
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
Scutcheons of honour or pretence,
Quarter'd in old armorial sort.
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet had time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair ;
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced,
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
Still rises unimpair'd below.
The courtyard's graceful portico ;
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair-hewn facets richly show
Thy pointed diamond form."

On the other side of the line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Crichton, equidistant between Tyne Head and Fushie Bridge Stats., is the ruined *Castle of Borthwick*, a massive gloomy double tower, 90 ft. high, 74 ft. by 68 ft. broad, and encompassed by a strongly fortified court, remarkable for the excellence of its masonry and the thickness of its walls. Built in the 15th cent., in form it is nothing more than the old border keep, though on a larger scale than usual. "The object of the Lord of Borthwick

seems to have been to have all the space and accommodation of these cluster of edifices within the 4 walls of his simple square block, and thus this building is believed to be the largest specimen of that class of architecture in Scotland.”—*Billings*. The great hall is remarkable for some very fine carving, particularly over the fireplace, and a canopied niche in the side wall. Hither fled Queen Mary and Bothwell, June 7, 1567, about a month after their marriage, on the alarm of the Confederate Lords gathering their force against them. But they were scarce safe within the walls when Lords Morton and Hume, with a hostile array, appeared before them. Under these circumstances Bothwell first got clear away, and afterwards Mary (in the disguise of a page) to Dunbar. One of the rooms is still traditionally called the Queen’s Room. In November 1650 Cromwell, annoyed by a horde of moss-trooping marauders, who had taken post in Borthwick, sent a missive to Lord Borthwick, that if he did not “walk away, and deliver his house,” he would “bend his cannon against him,” a threat which proved effectual, and prevented a bombardment. The parish ch., which was rebuilt in 1865, is dedicated to St. Kentigern, and has an apsidal chancel. The manse of Borthwick was the birthplace of Robertson the historian.

85 m. *Fushie Bridge Stat.* The Hills hereabout add much to the beauty of the view. 1 m. beyond is *Gorebridge*, to left of which, at 2 m., is *Arniston* (Robert Dundas, Esq.), ancestors of whom were highly distinguished in the 17th and 18th cents. A little farther S., on the banks of the South Esk, is the small ruined ch. of *Temple*, once a possession of the Knights Templars. About the same distance to the right of the stat. is a Roman Camp, and close to it are the ruins of *Newbyres Castle* and the powder-mills of Stobbs.

The rly., which has for some little distance been traversing the limestone strata, now enters the Midlothian coalfield, as is evident by the appearance of collieries. Following the valley of the South Esk, we pass *Dalhousie Castle* (the Earl of Dalhousie), an old Scotch castle, changed into a mansion of no great beauty, but situated in the midst of lovely scenery; and *Cockpen*, the ownership of which conferred on the possessor of Dalhousie the title of “The Laird of Cockpen,” whose wooing has been made famous by the song of that name.

89 m. *Dalhousie Stat.* On left 2 m. are the villages of Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (Rte. 16), and on right is Newbattle village, from whence a fine entrance, called King David’s Gate, leads into *Newbattle Abbey*, the beautiful seat of the Marquis of Lothian. The drive up to the house passes through a park with noble trees. At the bottom of the flower garden is a Beech tree, the finest in Britain, 100 ft. high, 120 yds. round. The bole measures 33 ft. The N. Esk runs close in front of the house. The abbey was originally founded by David I. for a colony of Cistercian monks, the abbot at the time of the Reformation being one Mark Kerr, who, by opportunely changing his religion, secured the abbey lands to himself and his family. The house has a very choice library, a collection of MSS. and paintings, including a Murillo and some Vandyks.

90 m. at *ESKBANK a JUNCTION* is formed with a short branch to Dalkeith, and another with the Edinburgh and Peebles line. The remaining 8 miles between Eskbank and

EDINBURGH TERMINUS, Rte. 4.

ROUTE 2.

Newtown St. Boswells Junction to Berwick-on-Tweed, by Jedburgh, Kelso (Flodden), and Coldstream.

11½ m. to Kelso, 28 m. thence to Berwick; 5 trains daily.

A branch of the North British Rly. runs to Kelso, where it meets one of the North-Eastern Company to Berwick. There is a troublesome break at Kelso, as the trains thence do not agree.

Although the line follows the course of the Tweed (right bank) pretty closely, it is but seldom that any of its beauties are visible, the river for the most part flowing in a deep vale, while the rly. keeps the high ground. The Tweed, which in importance is the fourth river in Scotland, is generally supposed to be the boundary between the two kingdoms. It only does duty, however, in this respect for about 20 m. The country through which the Tweed flows is called the "Merse," perhaps a corruption of "The Meres," in allusion to the times when, like the Carse of Gowrie and Stirling, it was under water.

Quitting the stat. at **NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS** (Rte. 1), the rly. makes a considerable curve, leaving the Jedburgh Road, through Ancrum, to the right, and St. Boswells village, with Lessudden and Dryburgh Abbey to the left.

3 m. *Maxton Stat.* On left is the village overlooking a sweep of the Tweed. On the opposite bank, occupying a good portion of the peninsula, are the noble groves of Mertoun, the seat of Lord Polwarth. On left, between Maxton and Rutherford Stat., 5 m., is *Littledean Tower*, a fortress belonging to the Kerrs of

Nenthorn; and in the far distance, conspicuous for very many miles, is Smailholm Tower (Rte. 1). A little beyond Rutherford, on the opposite bank of the Tweed, is *Makerston House*, the beautiful seat of the late Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, who died in 1861, and now of Miss Hay-Macdougall.

The scenery hereabout is highly romantic, especially at a spot called *Trow Crag*s, where the trap rocks bordering each side of the river approach so closely that the visitor might jump across. In consequence of accidents, however, Sir T. Brisbane caused one of the steps to be blown up, so as to deter any but the most daring.

As the train approaches

ROXBURGH JUNCT. Stat., 9 m., beautiful glimpses are caught of the valley below, backed in the distance by the woods and grounds of Floors Castle (Duke of Roxburghe). (See below.)

A branch is here given off to Jedburgh, while the main line crosses the Teviot by a viaduct of 14 arches, and proceeds to

12 m. **Kelso Junct. Stat.** (See below.)

[To Jedburgh 7 m., the line running on the left bank of the Teviot. The village of *Roxburgh*, though prettily placed, contains no memorials of its ancient importance, save the few mouldering shapeless walls of its castle, which can be visited with more convenience from Kelso.

½ m. left, on the opposite bank of the Teviot is *Sunlaw's*, the Elizabethan residence of W. Scott Kerr, Esq.

The banks of the river here are steep and rocky, and are perforated with caverns. Others are to be found in the neighbourhood at *Grahamslaw*, on the banks of the Kale Water.

2 m. *Kirkbank Stat.*, near which is a ruined tower. At *Kalemouth*, near this point, the Teviot is crossed by a chain bridge. The ch. at *Eckford* near this, contains an iron collar known as the "jougs," which was fastened round the neck of offenders, who were sentenced to stand as in a sort of pillory. (See Index.)

5 m. *Nisbet Stat.* To the right is the Waterloo Monument on *Peniel-heugh*, erected by the Marquis of Lothian in 1815. In the course of another mile the line quits the vale of Teviot to ascend the tributary one of Jed.

Very prettily situated, in a glen surrounded by wooded hills lies, 7 m. *Jedburgh Stat.*, the county town of Roxburghshire. (*Inns*: Harrow; Spread Eagle.) It stands in a well-sheltered valley, watered by the Jed, and has an air of antiquity. The royal castle stood upon the site of the present jail. It was surrendered to England as security for the ransom of William the Lion, and after its restoration became a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs till the English wars, when it was found to be too close to the border.

In an old bastle-house still standing in Queen Street, Queen Mary lived for some time, but not of her own accord. She had come hither to hold the assizes, when she heard that Bothwell had been wounded in a personal encounter with John Elliott, of Park, a notorious border freebooter, and that he was lying sick at Hermitage Castle, 20 m. distant. She immediately set off on horseback to see him, and returned the same day, and was, in consequence of the fatigue, seized with a fever. A morass is still called "The Queen's Moss," into which her horse sank, and from which she was with difficulty extricated.

The Court of Justiciary for the Borders was held here from early times. Its process must have been

summary: hence the phrase "Jed-dart justice," equivalent to what is now called "Lynch law"—hanging a man first and trying him after.

In modern times the most memorable achievement of its inhabitants (the scum of them, it is to be hoped, aided by the mob from Hawick) was to hoot, stone, and spit upon Sir Walter Scott in his old age, 1831. He records in his journal that he heard the cry, "Burk Sir Walter!" raised against him.

The grand old *Abbey* was founded by David I., for Canons Regular, brought from the Abbey of St. Quentin at Beauvais. The *Abbey Church*, in general character, resembles Kelso, especially in its W. front, but is of rather later date. In plan it is different: it has a very long nave of 9 bays with aisles, one of the finest examples of the Romanesque in Scotland. The main arches are pointed, supporting a semicircular triforium arch inclosing 2 pointed arches, above which, in each bay, are 4 clerestory arches pointed, the middle ones open. The tower, 100 ft. high, is supported on circular arches. The choir consists of only 2 bays; its massive cylinder piers are carried up to include the triforium in a semicircular arch, embracing 2 pointed arches.

The visitor should notice the Norm. mouldings of the great W. door, and also the doorway forming the S. entrance from the cloisters, which is elaborately decorated. Near this door is the grave of Lord Chancellor Campbell, and his amiable Lady, Stratheden. The N. transept, which is the burying-place of the Kerrs, is a fine specimen of Dec., and the window contains geometrical tracery.

"The Abbey churches of Kelso and Jedburgh, as we now find them, belong either to the very end of the 12th, or beginning of the 13th cent. They display all the rude magnificence of the Norm. period, used in

this instance not experimentally, as was too often the case in England, but as a well-understood style, whose features were fully perfected. The whole was used with a Doric simplicity and boldness which is very remarkable. Sometimes, it must be confessed, this independence of constraint is carried a little too far, as in the pier arches at Jedburgh, where they are thrown across between the circular pillars without any subordinate shaft or apparent support. Here the excessive strength of the arch in great measure redeems it.”—*Fergusson*. The visitor should ascend the tower for the sake of the view. A *Parish Church* was built 1873-75 by the Marq. of Lothian, at an expense of £16,000 (Wyatt archit.) to free the Abbey Ch. from all incumbrances of pews, etc.

The other buildings in the town are the County Hall, the Episcopal Church, and the School. Sir David Brewster was born in the Canongate, and Mrs. Somerville, the learned elucidator of *La Place*, and authoress of various celebrated works, was also a native of this place. The Rev. Dr. Somerville, her father-in-law, author of the “*Hist. of Queen Anne*,” was fifty years minister of Jedburgh. Thomson the poet received his early education here.

Adjoining Jedburgh are *Hartrigge*, the seat of the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, approached by a fine avenue; *Bonjedward House*, Major Pringle; Mount Teviot, seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Bonjedward is honourably mentioned in “*The Raid of the Reidswire*,” a Border ballad, relating to an affray in 1575 between the Scotch and English:—

“Bonjeddart bauldy made him boune
Wi’ a’ the Trumbills, strong and stout;
The Rutherfords, with grit renown,
Convoy’d the town of Jedburgh out.”

The scenery to the S. of the town, following up the *Jed Water*, is very

pretty, rapidly becoming wild and hilly. The river rises in the recesses of the Cheviots, near Peel Fell.

Near the town is the hill of *Dunion*, concerning which there is a weather rhyme—

“When Ruberslaw put on its hat,
And Dunion on its hood,
All the old wives of Rule Water
May expect a flood.”

About 1½ m. is *Fernihirst*, in the 15th cent. a strong fortress, but now a farmhouse, a picturesque specimen of Border architecture. It was for centuries a stronghold of one branch of the family of Kerr, and its history is full of the varying incidents of Border warfare. It was taken by the English 1549, and soon after stood a siege from the Scotch, aided by a body of French allies under M. Dessé. The English garrison had committed horrid atrocities upon men, women, and children in the country around, and when the walls were scaled and they were driven into the keep and compelled to parley, a Scotchman, who had been outraged by the English, crept behind the commander, and with one blow cut off his head, which flew several yards from the body. Upon this signal the garrison was massacred with the utmost ferocity in retaliation for wrongs endured. In 1570 the castle was once more ruined by the English under the Earl of Sussex in revenge for devastation caused in Durham by the Scottish moss-troopers. In the beautifully wooded grounds are some noble trees.

Between this and Jedburgh is a famous old oak, known as the *Capon Tree*. *Linthaughlee Burn* is a romantic little dell, where the Scotch, under Sir James Douglas, are said to have gained a victory over the English in 1317. It is, at all events, worth the walk from its beauty.

6 m. is Edgerstone, the seat of W. Oliver Rutherford, Esq.; soon after

which the road enters the Border at Carter Fell.

Distances from Jedburgh.—Kelso, 10 m.; Newtown St. Boswells, 15½; Ancrum, 3½; Hawick, by road, 11.]

ROXBURGH JUNCTION STAT. (*see above*).

Cross the wooded vale of the Teviot on a high viaduct. Left, *see Floors Castle*.

Kelso Station, on the top of a hill, 10 min. from the town. *Omnibus* thither. In crossing the Tweed, a bright and beautiful view from the bridge; Floors is seen to the left.

Kelso (Inns: Cross Keys, very good; Queen's Head) is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the confluence of the Teviot. It is a busy and increasing town, both in size and prosperity, and has a fine open market-square, in which a Court-house has been erected, from whose tower ring the chimes, and at nightfall the *Curfew*.

* *The Abbey* was one of the earliest completed by David I. It was founded in 1128, and in it he buried his eldest son, Prince Henry, who died in 1152. The monks, who were of the Tironensian order, were moved hither from Selkirk. The abbots of Kelso at one time claimed the precedence in the Scottish hierarchy, though the abbey itself was never of any great size. The ruined *Church* is a fine example of the Romanesque style, passing into Pointed. Of the W. Front only half remains, with half of its grand, deeply-moulded doorway. The entrance to the N. transept, surmounted by a reticulated gable, is also fine. The choir alone has aisles, and the main circular arches are surmounted by 2 tiers of triforium galleries. An elegant intersecting arcade runs round the wall at the

ground level. The nave and transepts are aisleless, and project only 23 ft. from the central tower. The main feature is the central tower. It was supported by 4 magnificent arches of Early pointed character; 2 of these are still standing, and are 45 ft. high. The present state of dilapidation of this abbey is due to the ferocious marauding English army under the Earl of Hertford, 1545, who on entering the town found the abbey garrisoned as a fortress, and the tower held by 100 men, including 12 monks. It was battered with guns and the breach assaulted, a party of Spanish mercenaries leading the way, and all found within it were put to the sword. After this it was razed and defaced. During the 18th centy. part of the *Ch.* was roofed over to serve for divine service, the other part being used as a jail!

The property of the abbey was granted shortly after the Reformation to the Kerrs of Cessford, and still remains in that family (now represented by the Duke of Roxburghe). No place has suffered more by fire than Kelso. It was repeatedly burnt by the English during the Border wars, once by accident in the latter part of the 17th centy., and again in the middle of the 18th.

The Kelso people have a great reputation for business habits, but are considered slack in their observance of the duties of religion and hospitality.

"The Kelso men slank all away,
They liked not much to hymn nor pray,
Nor like they 't much unto this day."
Scott.

And a "Kelso convoy" implies that the host accompanies his parting guest no farther than the door. It was one of the first provincial towns in Scotland to adopt the printing-press, and Ballantyne here brought out the earliest edition of Sir W. Scott's "Border Minstrelsy." The town possesses a good library, and a museum open free every second day.

Near the abbey the Tweed is crossed by a very handsome *Bridge* (built by Rennie) of 5 arches, each of 72 ft. span. The roadway faces the gateway and avenue to Springwood, the seat of Sir G. H. Douglas, Bart. The road to the left leads to Maxwellheugh and the Rly. stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., and that to the right soon brings the tourist to the confluence of the Teviot with the Tweed, the former river being crossed a little higher up by a pretty bridge. On the opposite side of the Tweed, with a terraced garden, is Ednam House, the residence of Mrs. Robertson; while higher up the river appears the magnificent façade of *Floors Castle*, as the most striking feature.

The lodge of *Floors Castle* (Duke of Roxburghe) is at the top of Roxburgh Street, distant about 1 m. from the Market-place. Admission to the grounds every Wednesday to be obtained by application to the branch Bank of Scotland in Kelso. The castle, placed opposite the junction of the Teviot with the Tweed, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1718, but was transformed by the architect Playfair to its present shape. In the park James II. was killed in 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, when besieging Roxburgh Castle. A yew is said to mark the spot where the accident occurred. The Gardens are among the most beautiful and best kept in Scotland. The estate comprises 50,000 acres.

For views of the vale the tourist should go to Chalkheugh Terrace, or the grounds of Pinnacle Hill (H. Kelsall, Esq.), which overlook the S. bank of the river.

There is an *Episcopal ch.* at Kelso.

Rosebank, a small house on the l. bank of Tweed just below the town, was a favourite sojourn of the boy Walter Scott. It belonged to his uncle, at whose death it was bequeathed to him. He formed a seat

out of the bough of an elm overhanging the river, where he used to sit with a gun at his side to shoot gulls or herons, and a book of ballads in his hand. At Kelso some of his earliest productions were printed by Ballantyne.

An unusual number of pleasant residences are to be found in the neighbourhood of Kelso, in addition to those already mentioned:—as Newton Don (C. Balfour, Esq.), in whose grounds the pretty fall called *Stichell Linn* is produced by the river Eden; Stichell House, built by the late G. Baird, Esq., a grand modern house, with a tower 100 ft. high; Nenthorn (F. L. Roy, Esq.); Hendersyde (J. Waldie Griffith, Esq.); Woodend House (Admiral Scott), etc.

Distances.—Melrose, 14 m.; Dryburgh, 13; Newtown St. Boswells, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Norham Castle, 16; Smailholm, 6; Stichell Linn, 3; Ednam, 2; Yetholm, 10, and Linton, 6; Hume Castle, 5; a. Jedburgh, 10 m.

a. Across Teviot Bridge, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., are the scanty remains of *Roxburgh Castle*, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Kelso, on a ridge between Teviot and Tweed. It was, down to 1560, a royal residence and border fortress, but so often in English hands that it was finally captured and razed by the Scotch after the death of James II. before its walls. There was a large town close by it, containing a mint and 3 churches; but this has long since disappeared. The fragment of the gateway and of the S. wall, though of massive masonry, scarce deserve a visit:—

“Roxburgh! how fallen, since first in Gothic pride,
Thy frowning battlements the war defied!”
Leyden.

The present village of *Roxburgh* is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on. In the churchyard is the gravestone of Edie Ochiltree, the bedesman of the “Antiquary,” whose real name was Andrew Gemmel.

b. It is a very pretty walk to *Ednam*, a village lying about 2 m. to the N. beyond the race-course. An obelisk has been erected to the memory of the poet Thomson, author of the "Seasons," who was born here, and educated at the Grammar School at Jedburgh.

c. Few will now be tempted to make an excursion, Cheviotways, to *Yetholm*, a village about 10 m. to the S.E., once celebrated for being the headquarters of the gipsy tribe, and the residence of their king. It is a humble village on the banks of the Northumbrian stream of the Bowmont, which divides it into Kirk Yetholm, the gipsy resort, and Town Yetholm, shut in by the Cheviots, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Border, here marked by the Shorton Burn. Modern locomotion and supervision of highways have done much to diminish the importance of the Romany tribes, and they exist here more in name than fact. The regal family of the Faas is extinct.

Those who are fond of romantic scenery should explore the Bowmont to its source. The rocks and cliffs of *Colledge Water*, which falls into the Bowmont, are very grand, and overhang the glen to the height of about 300 ft. The return may be made by *Linton*, the church of which is on an eminence. On S. wall is a carving of a man on horseback, thrusting a long spear into the mouth of a dragon.

d. *Hume Castle*, now in picturesque ruins, was once the stronghold of the Earls of Home, now the property of their descendant Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart. It was besieged by Cromwell, who summoned the governor, one Cockburn, to surrender. The governor bravely responded in the child's rhyme:—

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand fast in this castle,
And all the dogs in the town
Shall not drive Willie Wastle down."

but he was very quickly compelled to submit, notwithstanding.

From Kelso to Berwick runs a branch of the North-Eastern Rly., which keeps along the S. side of the Tweed, and for the greater portion of the distance on the English side of the border.

A view of Kelso is obtained on left, passing Pinnacle Hill, and on the opposite bank the Italian mansion of *Hendersyde* (J. Waldie Griffith, Esq.), which contains a library, some pictures, antiquities, etc. At

2 m. *Sprouston Stat.* the rly. enters England. A conspicuous object in the distance on left, between Sprouston and

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Carham Stat.*, is Hume Castle (*see above*).

Wark Stat. between the rly. at Carham and the Tweed is *Wark Castle* (Lady Waterford), one of the strongest and most celebrated of the Border fortresses. It was given by Edward III. as a marriage present to the Earl of Salisbury, and defended by his handsome and virtuous countess against King David II. Edward arrived to relieve it after the Scots had raised the siege, and fell in love with its beautiful defender. The story is told at some length by Froissart. The *Church* of Wark is well restored and adorned with paintings by Lady Waterford.

Before arriving at

10 m. *Cornhill Stat.*, the train crosses a viaduct at Learmouth, from whence there is a passing view of the town of

Coldstream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from Cornhill stat. (*Inn*: Newcastle Arms.) Here General Monk in 1660 raised a regiment, which has ever since been known as the "Coldstream Guards." It is a pleasant, well-built town, with a monument in memory of Chas. Marjoribanks, a former county member, but with very little to detain the visitor. In consequence of Coldstream being just upon the border, it was frequently the

scene of runaway matches. No less than 3 lord chancellors of England, viz. Eldon, Erskine, and Brougham, resorted hither or to Gretna, to the blacksmith or schoolmaster to be married. Close to the town is the ford, the first of any consequence from Tweedmouth upward, constantly passed by English and Scottish armies on forays and invasions of their neighbours' territory. Here Edward I. passed in 1296. In the old inn nobles and princes stayed for days, waiting the subsidence of the waters of the Tweed, which is now crossed by a handsome *Bridge* of 5 arches, built by Smeaton 1766.

The field of *Flodden* is about 4 m. to the S.E. of Cornhill, on the left bank of the river Till: the New-castle road passing through it. The battle was fought on the 9th Sept. 1513. The English army consisted of 26,000 men, and the Scottish was nearly double that number. The Scotch occupied a naturally strong position on the hill of Flodden, a low outlier of the Cheviots, inaccessible on either flank, and defended in front by the Till. The loss of this battle was mainly due to the infatuation of James IV., who, as a point of honour, allowed the English vanguard to cross the Till at *Twizell Bridge*, near its junction with the Tweed, unmolested, though within range of his guns, and to marshal their whole line between him and his own country. The right wing of the English was commanded by the 2 sons of Lord Surrey—Thomas Howard, the High Admiral of England, and Sir Edmund the Knight Marshal; the centre by Lord Surrey himself; and the left by Sir Edward Stanley, at the head of the men of Lancashire and Cheshire. The left wing of the Scots was commanded by the Earls of Home and Huntly, the centre by the King, and the right by Lennox and Argyle. The left wing of each side was victorious at first, but the Scots made use of their suc-

cess to plunder the baggage, while the Admiral took the opportunity of rallying his troops. The two centres were desperately engaged in a conflict, the issue of which was still doubtful, when Stanley returned from chasing the right wing and charged the Scots in the rear. This was the moment at which Marmion is represented as expiring. The Scots formed into a solid mass, and fought on till night, then made their escape in the darkness, leaving 10,000 dead on the field, amongst whom were the King, his illegitimate son the Archbishop of St. Andrews, 2 bishops, 2 abbots, 12 earls, 13 barons, and upwards of 50 gentlemen of distinction. Scarcely a family of note in Scotland but was in mourning in consequence. The loss of the English was about 500 of all ranks.

Adjoining Coldstream is Lees (Sir J. Marjoribanks, Bart.) [A road on r. leads to Dunse, 9½ m. (Rte. 3), passing l. the Hirsell, the seat of the Earl of Home, and r. 4 m. *Swinton House*, the property of the family of the Swintons, justly celebrated in the military annals of Scotland. One of them in the French service unhorsed the Duke of Clarence at the battle of Beaugé:—

“And Swinton laid the lance in rest,
That tamed of yore the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.”

On left is *Lennel House* (Earl of Wemyss). Patrick Brydone, author of “*Travels in Sicily and Malta*,” lived here for many years.

12 m. *Twizell Stat.*, right, is the large unfinished mansion of *Twizell Castle*, built by the late Sir Francis Blake, and magnificently situated on the brow of a steep precipice, overlooking the deep and sluggish river Till, which falls into the Tweed close by, and the *bridge* of a single arch which was crossed by the Earl of Surrey just before the battle of Flodden, where James ought to have disputed the passage. A little

lower down, on the Scotch side of the Tweed, is the village of *Ladykirk*, the *Church* of which was built 1500, and dedicated to the Virgin by James IV. in gratitude for his rescue from peril while crossing the swollen waters of the Tweed, at the Ford near this—one of the usual passages by which invasions from N. and S. were made. It consists of nave, transepts, and chancel, with an apse, in the Perp. and third Pointed style, with a simple barrel roof. *Ladykirk House*, the seat of the late David Robertson, who for 2 days possessed the title of Lord Marjoribanks.

16 m. *Norham Stat.* left, between the rail and the river is *Norham Castle* (anciently called *Abbanford*), the opening scene in “*Marmion*.”

“Day set on Norham’s castled steep,
And Tweed’s fair river, broad and deep.”

The extent of its remains, as well as its historical importance, show it to have been a place of magnificence as well as strength. The castle stands on an eminence overhanging the water, and is built of a soft red freestone. In 1121 there was a fortress here. It was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland. In 1154 it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added the huge keep which still stands. Henry II., in 1174, took the castle from the bishop, and committed it to the keeping of William de Neville, after which it was generally garrisoned by the King, and considered a royal fortress. It was, with Wark, Etall, and Ford, taken by the Scots before the battle of Flodden. After the Reformation it passed through various hands, including Sir Robert Carey (afterwards Earl of Monmouth), who sold it to George Home, Earl of Dunbar. The ruins consist now of a large shattered *keep*, with vaults beneath and fragments of other edifices, enclosed

within an earthen rampart of wide circuit, and deep ditches.

Norham Ch. is a very interesting Norm. edifice well restored. In the ch.-yard is the grave and effigy of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, who devoted so much attention to the Vaudois, and was rector here. From *Norham* down the bank of the river, a pleasant footpath extends to the village of *Horncliff*, near which a glen strikes off, terminating at a picturesque mill and encrusting spring. The pedestrian can cross the river near

Velvet Hall Stat., close to the *Union Suspension Bridge*, built by Sir Sam. Brown in 1820, the first of the sort in the British Islands. A little below is *Paxton House*, the seat of D. Milne Home, Esq., which contains a gallery of good paintings. Between this and *Tweedmouth* the volume of the Tweed is increased by the tributary waters of the *Whitadder*. As the train approaches

22½ m. *Tweedmouth Stat.*, the traveller obtains on the left an attractive view of *Berwick*, with the lofty viaduct, built by Stephenson, connecting it with its suburb, and reaching right across the valley of the Tweed. It consists of 28 arches, 126 ft. in height, and is 2000 ft. in length.

23½ m. *Berwick-upon-Tweed Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 4).

ROUTE 3.

Newtown St. Boswells to Reston Junction, by Greenlaw and Dunse. Rail.

26 m. 3 trains daily.

This branch line connects the Coast and Waverley sections of the North British Rly. between **NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS JUNCT.** and **RESTON JUNCT.** crossing the Tweed near Old Melrose by a bridge 133 ft. above the level of the river, and running up the valley of the Leader to

4½ m. *Earlston Stat.*, celebrated as the residence of Thomas of Ercildoun, otherwise known as Thomas the Rhymer, in whose prophecies the whole country side once put implicit faith. He was born in the reign of Alexander II., and was contemporary with Wallace. It was the general belief that he was carried away by the Queen of the Elfs, into the interior of the Eildon Hills (Rte. 1.).

The *Rhymer's Tower* is to be seen at the W. end of the village, close to the river.

In the neighbourhood of Earlston are *Cowdenknowes* (R. Cotesworth, Esq.), the scene of Robert Crawford's ballad, "The Bonnie Broom," and Carolside (A. Mitchell, Esq.).

10½ m. *Gordon Stat.*, 5 m. to the N. of which, near the village of Westruther, is Spottiswood, the seat of Lady John Scott. The parish contains the old border tower of *Evelaw* and some earthworks.

14½ m. *Greenlaw Stat.*, though the county town of Berwick, does not possess the slightest interest for the tourist. It is situated on the banks of the Blackadder. The geologist will find at *Bedshiel*, 2 m. to the N. of Greenlaw, an example of "kaim," which Mr Milne-Home believes to have been formed of marine shingle when the land was at a lower level than at present. It consists of elongated ridges of sand and gravel, distinctly stratified, from 30 to 60 ft. high, and extending for about 3 m., and appears more like defensive works than natural results.

The ruins of *Hume Castle*, the former stronghold of the Earls of Home, are 3 m. to the S., and are worth visiting for the magnificent view over the Merse district (see above).

18 m. *Marchmont Stat.*, near which is Marchmont House, the seat of Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, Bart., con-

taining a fine collection of paintings. Those best worth attention are—Philip baptizing the Eunuch, *Cruyk*: Forest Scene, *Ruysdael*, "fine and very uncommon in composition;" Corps de Garde, *Teniers*; portrait of Don Livio Odescalchi, *Vandyck*; Forest Scene, *Wynants*; Ships in distress, *Vandervelde*. In the family burial vault under *Polwarth Ch.*, within the Park, Sir Patrick Hume, an adherent of Argyle in 1685, was concealed for a month in the dark, sleeping on a mattress stealthily conveyed from the house, and fed by his daughter Grisel, who repaired to him at midnight with supplies, unknown to any one but her mother. The house meanwhile was frequently searched by the soldiers of James II. Sir Patrick eventually escaped to Holland.

21½ m. *DUNSE Stat.*, after Berwick the largest town in Berwickshire (*Inn*: White Swan), claims the honour of being the birthplace of Duns Scotus, the schoolman. It is certain that Dr Thos. M'Crie, biographer of John Knox, and Thos. Boston ("Fourfold State"), were natives. It is of some importance as a cattle, horse, and sheep market, standing at the foot of the Lammermuir Hills, and at the base of Dunse Law, on the summit of which there is a camp: from this hill or *Dun* no doubt it gets its name. There is a neat *Episcopal Chapel* at Dunse.

1 m. from Dunse is *Rodes Castle*, said by some to be the scene of the ballad "Adam o' Gordon."

Dunse Castle (Col. Hay) is a spacious and handsome building, overlooking the town on the W., and includes the old tower built by Randolph Earl of Moray. On the S. is *Wedderburn Castle* (D. Milne-Home, Esq.), a stately mansion of Grecian architecture. Also *Nisbet House* (Lord Sinclair), *Kimmerghame House* (A. Campbell Swinton, Esq.), a handsome modern mansion (Bryce,

archt.), and *Langton House* (Lady Elizabeth Pringle) (also by Bryce), begun by the late Marquis of Breadalbane, contains a collection of family pictures, some of them portraits by Jameson.

“On the N. side of Cockburn Law, about 3 m. N. from Dunse, and about a mile E. from Abbey St. Bathans, are the interesting remains of an ancient building of unhewn and uncemented stones called *Edinshall*. It is circular in shape, and about 90 ft. in diameter: the wall varies in thickness from 15 to 20 ft. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts of earth and stone, and there are trenches round the top of the hill on which it stands.”—*Oliver*.

On the other side of Cockburn Law is *Priestlaw*, where a convent once stood. The *Fassney Water* here flows over some rock sections of great interest to the geologist, as they show the manner in which the granite and greywacke shale of the Lammermuirs are related to each other.

Distances.—To Greenlaw, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Coldstream, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Berwick, $18\frac{1}{2}$.

Dunse is a good fishing station for the upper waters of the *Whitadder*, which flows about 3 m. to the N. The angler should go up to Abbey St. Bathans and the Cottage, where he will get sport. Trout run from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Passing left, Manderston House (W. Miller, Esq.), the train reaches

25 m. *Edrom Stat.*, which is probably a corruption of Adderham, from adder or ader=*awedur* (Cam. Brit.) = running water, and *ham* (Ang.-Sax.) = a home or village. Not far from Edrom is Broom House (G. Logan Home, Esq.), a modern castellated building, erected on the site of the old fortress, burnt by the English under Lord Evers. The river is crossed at

$26\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Chirnside Stat.* The village is 1 m. to the right, and contains a fine old ch. of the 15th centy. in good repair. *Ninewells House* was the family residence of Hume the historian.

29 m. RESTON JUNCTION (Rte. 4.).

ROUTE 4.

Berwick to Edinburgh, by Coldingham, Dunbar. (North Berwick), Haddington, Prestonpans, and Musselburgh,—North British Rly. (coast line).

$57\frac{1}{2}$ m. 10 trains daily, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The traveller from the S. cannot fail to be struck with the first view of Scotland after passing Tweedmouth. The rly. is carried high up on the hills bounding the valley of the Tweed, so that you look down upon the river, its junction with the sea, and the town on its N. bank. The rly. clears the valley, still maintaining its elevation, by Robert Stephenson's noble *viaduct* of 28 arches in a curve, 126 ft. high, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long (cost £120,000), leading into

Berwick Junct. Station, occupying the site of the ancient historic *Castle*, which it has nearly erased, only a few fragments of walls and towers remaining on the steep slope running down towards the Tweed. The view from the edge of the river and viaduct is striking.

Berwick-on-Tweed (Inns: Red Lion, King's Arms.)

Berwick, from its position on the frontier of England and Scotland, was for ages the most important fortress in the N., the object of constant struggles between the two nations, and the scene of great events. The most remarkable of these were the sieges by Edward I., 1296, when the

slaughter of 8000 citizens, and the burning alive in the Town Hall of a handful of Flemish merchants who held it, followed the surrender of the town; and that by Edward III., in 1333, when the battle of Halidon Hill drove it to capitulate. A strong garrison was maintained at all times, and the Captain of Berwick was always a man of mark and reputation. A Minstrel Ballad recounts to the praise of Harry Hotspur (Percy) that he "kept" Berwick. It is now only a dull and dirty town, with a *Pier* and small harbour, a considerable salmon fishery, and 2 M.P.'s. It is still surrounded by *bastioned walls*; which it is not worth while to pull down, and which serve as a public walk, and it has five gates—the English, Scotch, Cow Gates, etc. It is disappointing to find that on this historic spot nothing remains of antiquity with which to associate so many memories. On the whole, the town is best seen from the rly., and is not worth entering. Besides the scanty remains of the Castle in the Stat., there are, a little to the E. of it, the ruins of the Bell Tower, on which a beacon was lighted to give notice when marauding parties crossed the Border. A *Bridge* was thrown across the Tweed here as early as 1271.

There is nothing very striking in the town, the streets of which are mostly cramped and hilly. In the broad main street is the *Town Hall*, with a belfry that serves for the adjoining ch., which is said to have been built by Cromwell, and contains some painted glass, and an oak pulpit from which John Knox preached.

The salmon fisheries, which have always been a fruitful source of trade, are still worth £4000 a year.

Railway to York, 151 m.; to Edinburgh, 57½; and Kelso, 23½ (Route 2).

Distances.—Norham, 8 m.; Union Bridge, 5 m.; Dunse, 19½ m.

Excursions :—

a. To Norham Castle and Flodden (Rte. 2).

b. To Coldingham Priory Ruins, *via* Reston (Rte. 4).

c. Lindisfarne or Holy Island is 10 m. from Berwick, and 2 from the coast of Northumberland. It may be reached on foot at low water from Belford. See *Handbook for Northumberland*.

2 m. to the N. of Berwick is *Halidon Hill*—where, in 1333 the Scotch army, under the Regent Archibald Douglas, endeavouring to raise the siege of Berwick, attacked the English posted in a strong position W. of the town, and were signally defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men, including the Earls of Lennox, Ross, Carrick, Sutherland, Strathearn, and Athol. Thus did the English avenge the fatal day of Bannockburn.

The rly. to Edinburgh is carried for a considerable distance close to the edge of the cliffs, affording a magnificent sea view, and an occasional peep into the rugged gullies of the rocks.

4 m. left are the ruins of *Lamberton Kirk*, where, in 1503 the foundation of the union of the two kingdoms was laid by the marriage-contract of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., to James IV. The ceremony was performed at Holyrood. In former days the man at the toll-bar of Lamberton performed the same good offices to runaway couples as did the smith at Gretna, on the W.

5½ m., at *Burnmouth Stat.*, the line tends inland. In the old ch., of which the transept, built in the 12th centy., is still standing, a treaty was signed between England and Scotland in 1384; and another in the castle, after its capture by the Earl of Surrey, in 1497. The rly. traverses the E. part of the district of Berwickshire, called *The Merse*.

7½ m. *Ayton Stat.* On right is *Ayton House* (A. Mitchell Innes, Esq.), built 1851, in the Scotch style, of red sandstone, in a commanding position, and occupying the site of an old castle mentioned in Ford's drama of "Perkin Warbeck." The estate extends over 5780 acres.

[3 m. to the N.E. of Ayton is the fishing town of *Eyemouth* (formerly celebrated for its contraband trade), sweetly placed in a little bay at the mouth of the Eye Water, formed by a point known as Cromwell's Fort and the Nest Ends rocks. Adjoining the village is *Netherbyres* (J. R. L'Amy, Esq.), in whose grounds is a tension bridge built by Sir Samuel Brown, the designer of the Union Bridge.

Gunsgreen House was built by a smuggler, and adapted to the exigencies of his profession.]

11½ m. *RESTON JUNCT. Stat.*, from whence a branch is given on left to Dunse, Earlston, and Newtown St. Boswell's (Rte. 3).

[From hence it is a pleasant walk of 3½ m. rt. to **Coldingham*, crossing on the way the Ale Water and the Abbey Burn. Notice about 1½ m. from the village on left, some gateposts formed of whale's jaws. *Coldingham* (the Urbs Coludi of Bede) is celebrated for its priory. It is said that Edwin, Saxon Prince of Northumbria, wishing to marry Ebba, a nun, she fled hither, and was miraculously saved by the rising of the waters. To show her gratitude she founded the nunnery of *Coldingham*, became its first abbess, was canonised, and gave her name to St. Abb's Head. In 886 the nunnery was attacked by the Danes, and the inmates, to avoid the ruthless attentions of the barbarians, cut off their noses and lips in self-defence, whereupon the intruders burnt the building, the abbess, and the nuns. Upon the site was founded a Bene-

dictine priory by King Edgar in 1098, which eventually became so rich as to be the cause of the civil war that cost James III. his life. Its ultimate fate, however, was to be seized and blown up by Cromwell. The tower, which was 90 ft. high, fell, 1775. The building has since been partially restored and fitted up as a parish ch. During some repairs which took place at the beginning of the centy., the skeleton of a woman was found built up in the wall in an upright position, supposed to be that of a nun who had broken her vows. This discovery has been turned to much account in the 2nd canto of "Marmion :—

"And now that blind old Abbot rose
To speak the Chapter's doom,
On those the wall was to inclose,
Alive, within the tomb."

"The fragments of this building are of an extremely interesting character. Along with some other Scotch edifices within the bounds of the ecclesiastical influence of Lindisfarne, they show a peculiarly graceful mixture of the later and less stern features of the Norm. with the earlier indications of the pointed style."—*Billings*. As it at present stands, *Coldingham* is simply a one-aisled ch. The visitor should notice externally the Romanesque arcades and string-courses at the E. end of the building, and internally the exquisite series of E. pointed arches with foliated columns that form a gallery arcade round the wall. There are also traces of the monastic offices, together with a ruined gateway (Rom.) and some tombs of former priors.

A neat cross has been put up in the village.

2½ m. to the N.E. of *Coldingham* is *St. Abb's Head*, one of the most noted landmarks on the E. coast. The E. promontory of the head is called Kirk Hill, and supports the walls of a ch. and monastery. "The Head is separated from the mainland

by a quagmire, and consists of 3 hills. On the middle hill (Hare Law) a lighthouse, 200 ft. high, is erected. About 150 yds. to the N. the porphyry rocks have been ground down, smoothed, and grooved by ancient glaciers.

"The coast line on either side of St. Abb's head is remarkable for the numerous complicated folds into which the Silurian strata have been twisted and thrown. These may be seen passing from top to bottom of cliffs 200 to 300 ft. high. This district is classic in the eyes of geologists from the early descriptions given of it by Hutton, Playfair, and Sir James Hall,"—and recently by Lyell.

5½ m. E. is Fast Castle.

Should the pedestrian choose to proceed by the coast to Fast Castle, which is 4 m. farther, he should keep to the right of Coldingham Lake, and follow the high ground (a rough and fatiguing walk) to Dulaw Burn, a deep gully in the rocks, which can only be crossed by a little bridge leading to Dulaw Farm. Then make for the coast again, and follow the cliffs until the path is struck to *Fast Castle*, which, from its situation is very easily overlooked. "On 3 sides the rock is precipitous; on the 4th, which is that towards the land, it had been originally fenced by an artificial ditch and drawbridge, but the latter is broken down and ruinous, and the former has in part been filled up." This is the description of Wolf's Crag in the "Bride of Lammermoor," of which Fast Castle was supposed to be the original, but the author declares that he never saw the castle, except from the sea. It was once a fortress of the Home family, and subsequently belonged to Logan of Restalrig, one of the Gowrie conspirators, who intended to confine James VI. here. Logan's body was exhumed after death, tried for high treason,

and found guilty. His property was forfeited, and his family declared infamous. From Fast Castle to Cockburnspath Stat. it is at least 7 m.; but the road is tolerable, and offers exquisite sea-views and extensive landscape northward, embracing the Bass Rock, Berwick Law, the Isle of May, and the Fifeshire coast.]

From Reston the line enters the defiles and broken ground to the E. of the Lammermuir Hills. Berwickshire is divided into 3 districts—the Merse to the S., Lammermuir to the N., and Lauderdale to the W. Lammermuir, which the North British Railway traverses, is wild and hilly, and devoted almost entirely to pasturage. The rly. ascends a narrow valley, which it surmounts near

16½ m. *Grant's House Stat.*, situated among wild hills. After traversing a short tunnel, the *Pease Deane*, or dell, is crossed by the railway, and (rt.) a little lower down by the old London Road, by the *Pease Bridge*, a viaduct of 4 arches, 127 ft. above the Pease Burn. It was built in 1786, and is 100 yards across. The railway is carried through much rock cutting to

21 m. *Cockburnspath Stat.*, in the open, not far from the sea (a small Inn), the village being prettily situated at the base of the Lammermuirs. Fast Castle is 7 m. from this stat. To the left is an old tower, a fortress of the Homes, overlooking a deep glen of rough stone, with a circular staircase in its S.W. angle. The scenery of the deep, narrow, wooded and ferny dingle of the *Pease Burn*, crossed by the colossal bridge, is extremely picturesque, and well worth the walk of 1½ m. from Cockburnspath to see.

This defile was the object of contention before the battle of Dunbar, Gen. Leslie gathering toward the hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between Cromwell and Berwick. "And having in this posture a great advantage, through his

better knowledge of the country, he effected it by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Copperpath (Cockburnspath), where one man to hinder is better than twelve to make way."—*Cromwell's Despatch.*

Between Cockburnspath and Innerwick on left, is *Dunglass* (Sir James Hall), a modern building, erected upon the site of an old castle of the same name, which belonged to the Earls of Home, and still gives the 2nd title to that family. The grounds are bordered on the S. by the pretty wooded dell of *Dunglass Burn*, which the rly. crosses by a viaduct connecting Berwickshire with East Lothian.

23½ m. *Innerwick*, situated at the foot of Cocklaw Hill, 1046 ft. On the left are the remains of *Innerwick* and *Thornton Towers*, both destroyed by the English in the invasion of 1547. 1 m. before Dunbar Stat. the rly. crosses a small stream, the *Broxbourne*, hastening to join the sea. This spot is historical as the field of the *Battle of Dunbar*, Sept. 3rd, 1650. Oliver Cromwell had his headquarters in the pretty park of *Broxbourne House* (Duke of Roxburghe) right. His army was posted between this and Belhaven, with its back to Dunbar and the sea. His antagonist, David Leslie, with the Scotch army, occupied high ground (Doon Hill) along the right bank of the *Broxbourne*, which flows in a gully like a deep ditch. His position was impregnable, and he effectually barred with his army Cromwell's access to Cockburnspath, and closed the road to England. He was hemmed in, and his army was diminished by famine and disease. At this moment Leslie, moved it is said by the urgent pressing of the Covenanting clergy at headquarters, came down from his vantage ground and pushed forward his right wing to occupy the flat open space near the mouth of *Broxbourne glen*. Cromwell and Ireton at once perceived this, and

began the attack; sending forward Generals Monk, Fleetwood, Lambert, and Whalley, with a large force of cavalry, they charged through Leslie's right wing, drove it in disorder back upon the infantry, which, not having space to deploy between the gully of the *Broxbourne* and the hills, was broken, disordered, and routed—3000 of the Scotch army were slain, 10,000 made prisoners, and the possession of Edinburgh and Leith soon after were Cromwell's gains from this astounding victory.

28½ m. *Dunbar Stat.* (Inns: Anderson's near the Stat.; P. horses and traps; St. George); Pop. 3000. "A small town, standing high and windy, looking over its herring-boats, over its grim old castle, now much honey-combed, on one of those projecting rock promontories with which the shore and the Firth of Forth is nicked and vandyked; a beautiful sea and grim niched barrier of whinstone sheltering it from the chafings and tumblings of the German Ocean."—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, ii. 198. It is a lifeless town and small seaport, and consists of one long street, at the end of which is *Dunbar House* (once the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale), now a barrack. Behind it are the ruins of *Dunbar Castle*, consisting now merely of a few shapeless masses of masonry, on a red sandstone rock, hollowed by the waves into an arch. Close under the castle, is the entrance to the new harbour, between 2 scarped rocks. In the History of Scotland Dunbar was an important fortress and outlet to the sea. Its most celebrated defence was by Black Agnes, Countess of March, daughter of Randolph, Earl of Moray, and grandniece of Robert Bruce, 1337. The Earl of Salisbury, after trying every means to reduce it, was compelled to raise the siege, upon which the town was made a royal burgh by David II. Edward II. fled hither after Bannockburn, and embarked here for Berwick.

The governorship was conferred on the Earl of Bothwell by Q. Mary, who was carried off from Edinburgh by him and an armed band under his orders, to this castle, 1567, April 22, after the murder of Darnley, and only 3 weeks before her marriage with Bothwell. Accompanied by Darnley she had taken refuge here after the murder of Rizzio; and hither again she fled, in the disguise of a page, with Bothwell after the interruption of their honeymoon at Borthwick Castle. A few days afterwards she surrendered at Carbery Hill, and Dunbar Castle was destroyed by the Regent Moray.

Notwithstanding its antiquity there are no buildings of any age or beauty in the town. The *Parish Church*, rebuilt 1821, whose tall red tower is well seen from the Stat., contains a huge marble monument to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, Treasurer of Scotland under James VI., 1593. His effigy, under an arch, is supported by armed knights on either side, all of marble. Great efforts have been made to establish a safe and commodious harbour, for Dunbar is an important rendezvous for the herring-fishers of this district, and the coast is very dangerous from sunken rocks. For this purpose the harbour has been deepened at a cost of £35,000.

In the neighbourhood of Dunbar were fought two great and decisive *Battles*. 1st, in 1296, Edward I. defeated John Balliol, and 2dly, in 1650, Cromwell defeated Gen. Leslie. (See above.)

Adjoining Dunbar, Lochend, a seat of Sir George Warrender, was destroyed by fire in 1860; and 1½ m. to the S. is the village of *Spott*, at the foot of Doon Hill, the headquarters of Leslie's forces. In the parish, towards the Lammermuirs, is the Chesters (Castra), a circular British fort; and close to the village is Spott House (J. Sprott, Esq.).

This rly. passes through one of

the finest farming districts in Britain. Every farmyard has its own steam-engine, whose stalk marks its site, rising over a level sea of yellow grain in summer. Near Dunbar appear in view on right the conic hill of *N. Berwick Law*, and the *Bass Rock*, remaining in sight nearly to Edinburgh.

29 m. right, *Belhaven*, a small fishing-village, from which Lord Belhaven takes his title. The rly. now turns inland, and soon crosses the high road at the Biel Water, having to the right Belton (J. G. Hay, Esq.), the grounds of which are celebrated for their firs; and higher up the stream, *Biel House* (Rt. Hon. R. A. C. Nisbet-Hamilton), surrounded by charming pleasure-grounds in a large estate of the finest land. *Biel* is the birthplace of the poet Dunbar. On left is *Whittinghame* (Arthur J. Balfour, Esq.), under Traprain Law, where the Darnley murder was planned.

34 m. *Linton Stat.*, on the river Tyne, here crossed by a red stone bridge. On right, close to the rly., is *Phantassie*, where Rennie the engineer was born; and close to the village of Preston is Smeaton House (Sir T. Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.). [Beyond it, 4 m., beautifully situated on the banks of the river, and surrounded by plantations, is *Tynninghame House*, the seat of the Earl of Haddington. Binning woods are the finest in Scotland. The district is celebrated for its holly, the roads being lined with holly hedges, in some places 15 ft. high. Admittance to the grounds on Saturday.

Close to the house are the remains of the Romanesque *Church of Tynninghame*, built in the 12th cent. on the site of an ancient monastery].

To left of the stat. 1 m. are the ruins of *Hailes Castle*, where Queen Mary lived for some time during her connection with Bothwell, and where George Wishart was imprisoned. Near it is the dome-shaped hill of

felstone, called *Traprain Law*, 724 ft., which is a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

36½ m. East Fortune Stat. There are several seats in the vicinity: on left Gilmerton (Sir D. Kinloch); and on right Newbyth (Sir David Baird), Rockville, Sheriff Hall, and Balgone (Sir George Suttie, Bart.), in a beautiful park.

On left are the Kilduff Hills, which in the neighbourhood of *Athelstaneford* are celebrated for their fox-covers. In the latter village an obelisk has been erected in memory of Blair, the author of "The Grave," who was minister here, and was succeeded by John Home, who himself was compelled to retire from the living for writing the tragedy of "Douglas."

The conic hill, N. Berwick Law, is well seen, right, near

39¾ m. DREM JUNCT. STAT.

[*Drem to North Berwick.* Branch rly., nearly 5 m.

Archerfield. Right—Fenton Tower is passed.

2¼ m. *Dirleton* Stat. 1 m. to the N.W. is the village of Dirleton, with the ruins of a *Castle* built in the 14th cent., and once the property of the De Vaux family. The grounds on which it stands are the property of the Rt. Hon. R. A. C. Nisbet-Hamilton, of Archerfield, and are well kept up. They are open to the public on Thursdays, on which day an omnibus runs from North Berwick. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and the mixture of gay flower parterres, with spruce, yew, and privet hedges, with the venerable trees, is quite in keeping with the solemn grandeur of the ruins. The original plan of the building, which stands on a rocky elevation, is that of a square. The side towards the S.E. is a continuous wall of great height, with scarcely an embrasure. At the S. extremity is a tower, and a second towards the N. Each of

these springs from a broad base, and becomes narrower as it rises. The entrance to the castle was under a projecting archway, in front of which are the moat and the vestiges of the masonry upon which the old draw-bridge rested. The hall in the upper storey is roofless, and the kitchen is at one end of it on the same level. The offices and store-rooms are on lower storeys, whence supplies were raised to the kitchen by a windlass. In 1298 this castle held out for Wallace against Edward I., who detached Bishop Beck to besiege it. After some resistance it surrendered. It subsequently belonged to the Ruthven family, and was the promised bribe that induced Logan of Restalrig to join their conspiracy.

4¾ m. *North Berwick* Stat. (*Inns*: Royal, close to the stat., very well kept, comfortable, and moderate; Johnston's Hotel—a large house fronting the sea. *Boarding Houses*: White's, good; and Mrs. Abel's; Mr. Brodie will give information about lodgings.) This is a station for the herring-fishery, and a favourite resort for sea-bathing, not only for the Edinburgh people, but also visitors from the south. The sands are excellent for the purpose, but there are no bathing-machines, only cots on the shore. There are extensive green *Links* between the sea and the town, constantly covered by golf-players. It is a very pleasant summer residence, without the fuss of a fashionable watering-place, healthy, with a fine sea-view enlivened by the Bass and other rocky islets, the constant passage of shipping, and the Fife coast in the distance.

Episcopal Chapel—a neat Gothic building near the stat.

On S. side of the rly. stat. are scant remains of a *Convent* for Cistercian nuns, founded by Duncan,

6th Earl of Fife, towards the end of the 12th cent. They consist of part of the refectory, with cellars underneath the kitchen, with its grand old fireplace, and at the E. end a fragment of the chapel is still standing. The ruined archway which formed the entrance is at a little distance. Here it was that the Abbess of St. Hilda stopped while Clara and Marmion went on to Tantallon.

"And now, when close at hand they saw
North Berwick's town and lofty Law,
Fitz-Eustace bade them pause a while,
Before a venerable pile,
Whose turrets view'd, afar,
The lofty Bass, the Lambie Isle,
The ocean's peace or war."

Marmion, Canto v.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour's walk to the S. of the town is *North Berwick Law*, a conical hill of trap, 612 ft. high, from whence a splendid panorama, including Fife coast, Arthur's Seat, Pentlands, Dunbar, St. Abb's, Tantallon, and the Bass and Isle of St. Mary, is obtained on a clear day. The ground to the N. and E. is comparatively flat, and the prospect reaches from the Pentlands to Ben Lomond. Upon the top are the ruins of a watch-tower, built during the war with France. These "Laws" were probably all used as beacon-hills, and the word seems to be identical with the Derbyshire "Low," derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "Hlæw," a heap, a hill. The cliffs E. of North Berwick consist of volcanic tuffs, like those of Dunbar. The geologist will find no finer sections in the kingdom to illustrate this class of rocks.

From the small hamlet in Canty Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of N. Berwick, a boat may be obtained to row to the *Bass Rock*, 2 m. distant; the charge is 6s. there and back, and the boats will hold 4 or 5 people. This island is a mass of basalt, with precipitous sides descending to the sea. The landing is slippery, and a little diffi-

cult in rough weather. The castle was from early times one of the "strengths" of Scotland, and was used as a prison for English captives in the wars with England, and some of the Scottish Covenanters were confined there in 1671. Upon it are still to be seen traces of fortifications and of an old chapel. The island is farmed, the only production being solan geese, which are shot for their feathers. There is a penalty of 5s. for every goose shot by a stranger. "The sloping acclivity of the Bass consists of 3 great steps or terraces, with steep belts of precipice rising between; of these the lowest is occupied by the fortress, and furnishes, where it sinks slopingly to the sea, on the S.E., the two landing-places to the island. The middle terrace, situated exactly over a great cave perforated by the sea, has furnished a site for the ancient *Chapel*, while the upper and largest terraces, lying but a single step below the summit of the rock, we find laid out in a levelled enclosure, once a garden."—*Hugh Millar*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of N. Berwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Canty Bay (from which there is a path round the edge of the cliff), are the ruins of *Tantallon Castle*.

"But scant three miles the band had rode,
When o'er a height they pass'd;
And, sudden, close before them show'd
His towers, Tantallon vast;
Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
And held impregnable in war,
On a projecting rock they rose,
And round three sides the ocean flows,
The fourth did battled walls enclose,
And double mound and fosse.
By narrow drawbridge, outworks strong,
Through studded gates, an entrance long,
To the main court they cross.
It was a wide and stately square,
Around were lodgings, fit and fair,
And towers of various form,
Which on the court projected far,
And broke its lines quadrangular.
Here was square keep, there turret high,
Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
Whence oft the warder could descry
The gathering ocean-storm."

This description will be found very

accurate. Within a deep natural moat on the S. side was the outer courtyard, one tower of which is still standing. A passage through an archway, now in a ruinous state, led into the inner court, where probably were the stables and offices. On the N. side of these was the artificial moat, crossed by a drawbridge, the piers of which are still to be seen on each side of the entrance to the castle. The original gateway has been bricked up, and a small wicket now leads through a narrow passage into the interior. The great tower in the centre is quadrilateral with rounded corners. From it extends to the edge of the rock on each side a solid curtain about 50 ft. high, terminated by lofty towers, each of which enclosed a staircase, now fallen down. The wall on the N. side has several rents in it, which seem to presage its fall at no very distant period. The inside of the castle appears to have consisted of three sides of a square. Of the E. wing, which probably contained the chapel, there are no remains except the line of foundations, but of that towards the W. there are portions of banqueting-hall and cellar underneath. The great strength of the place gave rise to the saying, "Ding down Tantallon, and build a brig to the Bass," as feats of equal difficulty. It is not known at what time Tantallon Castle was built. It first belonged to the Earls of Fife, whence it passed to the Menteiths, and at the death of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was forfeited to the crown, and conferred upon the Douglas family. After the Earl of Angus had been banished in 1527, the castle stood a regular siege by James V. Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador, lived here, under the Earl of Angus's protection, after the failure of his negotiation for mating the infant Mary with Edward VI. The castle was eventually destroyed by Gen. Monk, the Douglas of the day being a

Royalist. At the beginning of the last century the whole of this property was sold to Sir Hew Dalrymple, and is still in possession of his family. A little to E. of Tantallon is a dilapidated ruin, which goes by the name of "*Auldham Church*," and is said to have been St. Baldred's place of abode and death. It was apparently a small monastery, of which the refectory and cellars are alone represented in the ruins, standing on one side of a picturesque little bay; at the end of the other is a beacon, and farther inland is Sea-cliff House (J. W. Laidlay, Esq.)

Tynninghame grounds may be visited on Saturday from N. Berwick, 4 m. beyond Tantallon].

Leaving Drem Junct., on right are ruins of Redhouse, a double tower of the year 1500, and *Gosford House*, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss. The top only is visible among the plantations. A new house was built close by, but has not yet been inhabited, and the old one has been restored. There is a good collection of pictures (not open to the public), by Teniers, Murillo, N. Poussin, Hogarth, *Hobbema*, a landscape, an important work; *Ruysdael*, 4 fine landscapes; *J. Romano*, a procession; *Wm. V. der Velde*, Ships at Sea in a Breeze; *Lely*, Portrait of a Lady; *Memling*, Head of St. Sebastian; *S. Rosa*, Rocky Landscape; *Velasquez*, Portrait of a Man.

On the W. side of the grounds is a Gothic lodge, designed by Mr. Billings, from whence it obtained the sobriquet of "*Billingsgate*." On left are the *Garleton Hills*, on which is a British fort called the *Chesters* (Castra), and an obelisk raised to the memory of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun.

44½ m. LONGNIDDRY JUNCT. STAT. In the village John Knox was a private tutor from 1543-47, and preached in the ch.

[*Longniddry to Haddington*, 4½ m. (Pop. 4007; *Inn*: George), a Parlb. burgh, prettily situated on the W. bank of the Tyne, gives its name to the county of East Lothian, and is one of the best grain markets in Scotland. Its early history is lost, owing, it is said, to the destruction of its records by Edward I. The name is derived from Ada, Countess of Northumberland, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who founded a nunnery here 1178, which latter may still be traced in "Nungate," the name of the suburb on the E. bank of the river. On the S. side of the town the *Parish Church*, originally the nave of a Franciscan abbey, of which the choir and transept, reduced to ruin and unroofed, remain, also the central tower. Its choir was once called "The Lamp of the Lothians." Its architecture is that of the transition from the early to the later period of the Dec. era. The W. doorway, and the triple arches of the tower windows, though exhibiting the semicircular form of the Normans, belong to a much later period. The chancel is the most modern portion, and contains a chantry, in which are the tombs of the Maitland family; one of *marble* to the Duke of Lauderdale, 1682.

The quarter of Haddington beyond the Tyne, called Gifford Gate, was the birthplace of John Knox, 1505. John Knox was educated here, at the school. Near the stat. is a monumental statue of the late Robt. Fergusson of Raith.

Distances.—Edinburgh, 18 m.; Longniddry, 4½; Dunbar, 11.

Near the town are the residences of Alderston (J. Aitchison, Esq.) and Amisfield (Earl of Wemyss); Gilmerton (Sir David Kinloch, Bart.)

The most interesting place near this is Lethington, or *Lennoxlove* (Lord Blantyre), so called from Frances, Duchess of Lennox, one of

the beauties of King Charles II.'s Court. There is a portrait of her in the house by Lely. The tower is old, but the lower parts of the house are a modern addition. The grounds and walks through the glen are very pleasing. It was originally a seat of the Lethington Maitlands. One of the green alleys is still called "The Politician's Walk," from the wily Secretary L. John, Duke of Lauderdale, was born here. Coulston (Lady Susan Bourke), on a pretty wooded glen, was inherited by the Ramsays, Lords Dalhousie, who possess the jewel called "The Coulston Pear." *Gilmerton* is seat of Sir David Kinloch, Bt.

Just beyond Gifford village (5 m. S.) is *Yester House* (the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale), an old name for a modern house in an estate of 20,400 acres. The old Castle of *Gifford*, or Yester, stands upon a peninsula, formed by the Water of Hope on the E., and a larger rivulet on the W. Sir D. Dalrymple, in his "Annals," relates that Hugh Gifford de Yester died in 1267; that under his castle was a capacious cavern, formed by magical art, and called in the county Bo Hall (=Bogy Hall): a stair of 24 steps led down to it. The real object of the cavern was to obtain a supply of water from the brook, which ran at a considerably lower level. The story of its building is told at length in the 3rd canto of *Marmion*.

"I would, Sir Knight, your longer stay
Gave you that cavern to survey.
Of lofty roof, and ample size,
Beneath the castle deep it lies;
To hew the living rock profound,
The floor to pave, the arch to round,
There never toil'd a mortal arm—
It all was wrought by word and
charm."]

2 m. left of Longniddry is the village of *Gladsmair*, at which place Dr. Robertson held the living, and wrote his "History of Scotland." George Heriot's family belonged to this place.

46 m. right is *Seton*, which gave its name and title to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Scottish nobility. A hideous modern house replaces one which was the frequent resort of James and Charles I. Queen Mary repaired hither after the murder of Darnley. The party included Bothwell and his supporters. The Queen and he "spent their time merrily; in light doings—shooting at the butts for a wager." Near the house is a small old ch. in ruins, in which are several monuments to past members of the family. The last Seton, Earl of Winton, was attained in 1715, and the title has since become merged in that of Eglinton. Of the *Chapel*, never completed beyond the chancel, transepts, and an unfinished spire, there remains the fine apse of 3 pointed arches at the end of the chancel, which contains monumental effigies of one of the Lords of Seton (in armour) and his wife. The roof is pointed and ribbed. The architecture is mixed, but principally Dec., and the tracery of the windows (particularly in the transept) is remarkably good.

In the parish of Pencaitland is *Winton House* (Lady Ruthven), seat of the Earls of Winton down to their attainer, 1716—a fine old mansion.

Leaving Seton behind, the rly. passes, rt., the *Battlefield of Prestonpans*, fought Sept. 21, 1745, between Prince Charles Stuart and the royal forces under Sir John Cope, who occupied a strong and well chosen position facing towards Tranent, where the Highlanders were posted. It was flanked by an impassable morass, along which the rly. now runs, but, on the night before the battle a local laird, friendly to the Prince, led the Highlanders from Tranent by a path across the morass, so that they unexpectedly appeared in the rear of Cope's position. He had barely time to change front to

the E. when the battle began. It was decided in ten minutes by the furious charge of the Highlanders. The royal army lost 400 men killed, the Prince about 30, and next day he marched in triumph back into Edinburgh.

On left of rly., near the Tranent Stat., *Bankton House* is passed, occupying the site of that where dwelt Col. Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans, fighting against the Highlanders. An *obelisk* to his memory stands within an avenue close by the railway, l. (See *Lord Mahon's* "History of the '45," and "Waverley.")

48 m. *Prestonpans* or Tranent Stat., "a smoky, cindery, collier village, rife with whisky shops," ill-drained and unhealthy; the village of Preston, or Salt Preston, being on the shore of the Firth of Forth, l m. to the N. These villages depend on the collieries, as they once did on the salt *Pans*, which supplied the E. of Scotland with salt. On right of the station is *Preston Tower*, once the residence of the Hamiltons, a square keep of the 14th centy.; and beyond this is *Preston Grange*, formerly the property of Grant, Lord Prestongrange. His daughter married Sir George Suttie, in whose family the place still remains. Over the entrance is their motto: "Nothing hazard, nothing have." A road on right leads to the ruins of *Dolphinston Castle*.

The rly. then crosses the *Pinkie Burn*, a small stream upon which was fought, Sept. 10, 1547, the *Battle of Pinkie*, when the English were commanded by the Protector Somerset. A united charge of the English took the Scots by surprise, and produced a helpless flight, followed by a slaughter almost exterminating. Their victory was most complete, with a loss of about 200, while that of the Scots was computed at 10,000. On left, but far off, is *Carberry Hill*, where

Queen Mary surrendered to the rebel lords, 1567. She was sent to prison at Lochleven a few days after.

Pinkie House (Sir A. Hope, Bart.), on the right, and close to Musselburgh, an interesting and well-preserved old mansion, was at one time a country seat of the Abbot of Dunfermline. A large part of it shows, unaltered, the architecture of the Jacobæan era. In front is a fountain of two crowned arches. The original building was a square tower, to which it seems the rest was added in 1613, by Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline and Chancellor of Scotland, as an inscription modestly testifies: "Non ad animi, sed fortunarum et agelli modum." In the interior are some fine apartments, particularly the painted gallery, which is an arched room 120 ft. in length, and lighted by an oriel window, the roof being covered with paintings and inscriptions. Prince Charles slept here the night after Prestonpans.

51 m. *Inveresk Stat.* On right is *Musselburgh*, a favourite resort of the Edinburgh citizens, whose villas and mansions occupy its outskirts. On the W., beyond the Esk, is the village of *Fisherrow*, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and their families, and connected with the town by three bridges. Of these one was built by Rennie, and another is very steep and old, believed by some antiquaries to be of Roman origin. Near it is a monument to Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood, who was born here. The town is named from a bed or "broch" of mussels, at the mouth of the Esk. This will explain the meaning of an old rhyme, common in this place:—

"Musselburgh was a broch
When Edinbroch was nane,
And Musselburgh shall be a broch,
When Edinbroch's gane."—R. C.

Hard by are the *Links*, a sandy waste covered with greensward, resorted to for the manly game of *Golf*. Here

are held the Edinburgh races, and here Cromwell had his camp after the battle of Dunbar, 1650.

54½ m. at PORTOBELLO JUNCT., the rly. is joined by the lines from Dalkeith, Melrose, Hawick, and Peebles. This is a pleasant seaside town (*Hotel: Commercial*), consisting principally of a number of detached villas. The sands are very extensive, and well adapted for bathing-ground; they were a favourite haunt of Sir W. Scott, who delighted to ride his horse into the surf. Along part of the beach a broad terrace or esplanade has been formed, and a substantial *Pier* has been thrown out, at which, in summer, steamers touch. Portobello obtained its somewhat eccentric name from a sailor who built the first house there, and who had taken part in the capture of the American town.

Quitting Portobello the line passes Piershill cavalry barracks, right the turreted house of Restalrig, near which are sewer-irrigated meadows, left Arthur's Seat, Parsons Green, Salisbury Crag. At their foot *Holyrood House* and *Chapel* are seen from the train, which, creeping under Calton Hill and Jail—"a palace and a prison on either hand"—enters

57½ m. EDINBURGH Terminus (Rte. 15), at Waverley Bridge Stat., at the bottom of what was formerly the Nor' Loch, between the Old and New Town, and close to Princes Street.

EDINBURGH.

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a. *Hotels*: Douglas Hotel, St. Andrew-square, improved under a new master, a first-class family hotel. *Hotels in Princes Street*: All very good, and in the best situation. Grieve's Royal British Hotel, 22; Edinburgh H., 36; Royal H., 53; Bedford H., 83; Balmoral H., 91; Dejay's H., 99; Palace H., 109; Alma H., 112; Caledonian H.; Osborne H., 146.

London Hotel, St. Andrew-square; Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place; Imperial Hotel, near Waverley Station; Royal Alexandra Hotel, Shandwick-place; Roxburghe, 38 Charlotte-square. Of a cheaper class are the

Albert and Hanover Hotels, Hanover-street.

Temperance Hotels: New Waverley, Waterloo-place and Princes-st.; Cockburn, near the Waverley Stat.; Crown, West Register-street.

The visitor during the autumn and travelling season will do well to write for rooms beforehand, to guard against any uncertainty.

Post Office and Telegraph, E. end of Princes-street, corner of N. Bridge, opposite Register Office.

Coach and Omnibus Office, 4 Princes-street, whence conveyances start for Corstorphine, Queensferry, Lasswade, Dalkeith, Pathhead, Portobello, Musselburgh, and other places in the neighbourhood.

Railway Stations—NORTH BRITISH.—Waverley Bridge Stat. to London by York, 400 m. in 10 hrs.; to Melrose and Abbotsford, 37 m.; to Carlisle (Waverley Rte.), 100 m.; to Glasgow, 47 m.; to Stirling, 36 m.; and Callander, Trossachs, 52 m.; to Perth, 46 m., and Dundee, 50½; to Roslin, 12 m.; to Leith and Granton Pier—for the ferry steamers to Burntisland.

Haymarket Stat., of N. BRIT. RLY.—Many trains stop here for the convenience of persons living at the W. end of Edinburgh.

CALEDONIAN RLY. — *Terminus*, W. end of Princes-st., near Lothian-rd.; to London by Carlisle, 402 m.; to Glasgow, 47¼ m.; to Carstairs Junct., 27¼ m.; Moffat, 63; Dumfries, 89½ m.; Stranraer, 150 m.; Ayr, 66 m.

Steamers (from Leith) to Hull, London, Newcastle; and foreign to Christiansand, Copenhagen, Dunkirk, Hamburg, and Stettin (from Granton) to Bordeaux, Stirling, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, London, Lerwick, and Thurso.

Cab Fares.—By distance, 1s. for every 1¼ m., and 6d. for every additional ½ m. By time, 2s. for first hr., and 6d. for every additional ¼.

For a drive into the country, 3s. per hr., and 1s. for every additional 20 min., and driver is bound to go 6 m. per hr. 6d. for luggage over 100 lbs. From 11 P.M. to 7 A.M., double fare.

Churches.—Episcopal : St. John's, W. end of Princes-street ; St. Paul's, York-place ; Trinity, St. Peter's, St. James's, St. George's.

The *best shops* are to be found in Princes-street, George-street, and N. Bridge. *Jewellers and Silversmiths*—Marshall and Coy. ; Mackay and Cunningham ; Hamilton and Inches, Princes-st., under Balmoral Hotel.

Confectioner.—R. Blair, 37 George-street—for luncheon.

Booksellers.—Edmonston and Douglas, 88 Princes-street.

Chemist.—Duncan and Flockhart, Princes-street and North Bridge. Medicines and chemicals are well made up, and the charges moderate.

Cooling Drinks.—after the American fashion, in great variety—Baildon, 73 Princes-street.

b. The following *Walk or Drive through Edinburgh* will embrace the principal objects of interest, and will give a general idea of what may afterwards be seen in detail.

Passing E. along Princes-st.—between the Post and Register offices, ascend the Calton Hill for a panoramic view of the city.

Descend to Holyrood. Drive round the Queen's Park, or walk up to Arthur's Seat by St. Anthony's Chapel.

Thence up Canongate and High-st., noticing (left) Moray House ; (right) John Knox's house. At Tron Church go up S. Bridge-st. to the University. See *Industrial Museum* behind it.

Greyfriars' Churchyard—with the Martyrs' Monument, and the tombs of George Buchanan and Allan Ramsay, etc.

Heriot's Hospital.

Cross George IV.'s Bridge to Lawnmarket, Parliament House, and St. Giles's Ch.

Edinburgh Castle.

Descend the hill to the Mound—upon which are the Royal Institution, National Gallery, and National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Princes-st., with its glorious view of the Castle, Old Town, Arthur's Seat, etc., and gay shops.

Princes-street Gardens.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument.

From Princes-st. turn up into George-st., which is well provided with shops.

Charlotte Square ; then along Maitland-st. to

Donaldson's Hospital.

Return by Maitland-st. to Queensferry-st. ; cross Dean Bridge ; and pursue the road to Dean Cemetery, and Fettes College.

Return to Randolph-crescent, and thence to Ainslie-place, Moray-place, and Heriot-row to Dundas-street ; thence N. to Royal Botanic Gardens, and on to Granton Pier, and return by rly. to Waverley Stat.

c. Edinburgh (without Leith) contains a population of 208,353, and has been, since the days of James IV., the capital of Scotland. No one will deny to Edinburgh the praise of extreme natural beauty of situation. In this she is surpassed, perhaps, by only two other cities in Europe. The grandeur of the black rocky pedestal on which the Castle stands, the majestic bulk and picturesque outline of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, and other hills which overlook it on the S., and the lovely blue of the Firth of Forth, backed by the hills of Fife, are features of romantic beauty hardly to be surpassed. Its appellation of "the Modern Athens" is not merely a general comparison. "There are several points of view on the elevated grounds from which the resemblance is complete. From Torphin in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands, immediately above Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of

the vicinity of Athens, as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brileusus is represented by the hill of Braid; before us, in the dark and abrupt mass of the Castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabettus, joined to that of Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the Firth of Forth we behold the Ægean Sea; in Inchkeith, Ægina; in Leith, the Piræus, and the hills of the Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife."—*Williams*. The city is built all of stone, upon a series of hilly ridges, running parallel like waves, with hollows between, also occupied by streets, and occasionally crossed by high level bridges. On the highest of these hills the Old Town is built, the crest of the hill affording room for a street upwards of a mile long, ascending in nearly a straight line from the palace of Holyrood on the E., to the castle which stands at its W. extremity, about 380 feet above the level of the sea. To the E. of the city rises a precipitous cliff, the front of which is called Salisbury Crags, behind which is the more lofty summit of Arthur's Seat, 822 ft. above the sea, making the finest and boldest background imaginable. To the N. of these is the Calton Hill, studded with monuments, the extremity of the new town on this side. The deep gully separating the New and Old Towns now serves as a common terminus for various rlys. This ravine was formerly occupied by pools of water, and, at the time when Edinburgh consisted of the Old Town only, was called the "North Loch." It is crossed by the North and Waverley Bridges, and by the embankment known as the Mound.

Generally the first place where the stranger looks about him is *Princes-street*, properly a long Terrace or Row of fine buildings, gay shops, and inviting hotels, unrivalled in Europe for the view it commands of the

long picturesque range of buildings forming the Old Town and the Castle Rock, a mediæval acropolis. The hollow which intervenes is occupied by the Waverley Railway Stat. and by Princes-street Gardens, whose trees form a pleasing foreground to the picture. These gardens are crossed in the middle by the Mound, an artificial causeway leading to the Old Town, supporting its two classic temples—the Royal Institution and the National Gallery. E. of the Mound is the graceful Gothic canopy—the Scott Monument. Princes-street terminates E. in the Calton Hill, and the North-bridge, over which appear the hump of Arthur's Seat and the cliffs of Salisbury Crags.

d. Let us cross the Mound to enter

The Old Town, which is somewhat foreign in its appearance. The two main streets, running nearly parallel with one another, are connected by numerous alleys or narrow passages called "Wynds," which consist of very high houses, each storey or "Flat" being a hive of population. On fine evenings, after working hours, the whole population of these places turns out into the main thoroughfares, so that a stranger would wonder where all the people can be stowed away. One principal avenue extends from Holyrood up to the Castle; in the lower portion it is called *Canongate*, then *Netherbow* and *High-street*; higher up, above *St. Giles' Ch.*, *Lawnmarket*, and the Castle Hill opens on the *Castle*, at the top of the hill. Beginning at this end the first point is

e. *The Castle*, or Edwin's burgh, so called from an early king of Northumbria [d. 633], whose dominion extended thus far, was only the occasional residence in time of danger of Scottish royalty before 1100, when Edinburgh became the acknowledged capital of Scotland. Here Malcolm Canmore left Queen Margaret when he and his sons invaded England, and

here it was that she received the news of his death, on which she herself fell sick and died soon after. In 1291 it was taken by Edward I., and held by the English 17 years. In 1312 it was retaken by some of Bruce's followers, who climbed up the western face, previously deemed inaccessible. It was dismantled by Bruce, given back to the English by Edward Baliol, and re-fortified in 1337 by Edward III. In 1341 it was recovered by stratagem by Sir William Douglas. In 1572 Kirkcaldy of Grange held the fortress with the greatest difficulty for 33 days, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, against Sir William Drury and an English force. The garrison then insisted on a capitulation, in spite of Kirkcaldy, who would have persisted to the last gasp, knowing that death awaited him from his enemies, which was accordingly inflicted immediately they got him into their power. In 1650, after the battle of Dunbar, Cromwell took the place after 12 days' siege. He made a feint of blowing up the rock, having brought with him Derbyshire miners for that purpose. The mere threat of these extemporised sappers and miners effected his object. He wrote to the Speaker Lenthall, "I need not speak of the strength of the place, which, if it had not come in as it did, would have cost very much blood to have attained, if at all to be attained." In 1745 it refused to open its gates to the Prince Chas. Edwd. Stuart, who was unable either to reduce or blockade it.

On the parade-ground in front of the Castle, from which a good view of the city is obtained, is a statue of the Duke of York; also a monumental *Cross* to the officers and men of the 78th Highlanders who fell in the Indian Mutiny. Very little of the original fortifications is still to be seen, though there are some fragments of them on the N. of the rock within Princes-street Gardens, called Wal-

lace's Tower, a corruption of Well-house Tower, there being an old well on this side.

The entrance now is through the outer and inner stockades, across a drawbridge, and through a long vaulted archway called the Portcullis Gate, over which is the old state prison, where the Marquis of Argyle was confined before his execution; whence his son, the Earl of Argyle, escaped in the disguise of a page, and to which he was brought back after his unsuccessful invasion of the W. coast.

Right—Argyle Battery. Beyond this are the Armoury and officers' quarters. Winding round the summit, the road leads through an inner gate to the top, upon which stands *Mons Meg*, a gigantic piece of artillery of long iron bars hooped together, said to have been made at Mons, in Hainault, in 1486; another tradition asserts that it was forged at Castle Douglas, in Galloway, by 3 brothers, blacksmiths, of the name of M'Lellan, and presented by them to James II. at the siege of Threave Castle in 1455.

"Let Mons Meg and her marrows speak
two words or three,
For the love of the bonnets of bonny
Dundee."

It was employed at the siege of Norham Castle in 1497, and burst in 1682, when firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York. In 1754 it was removed to the Tower of London, but was restored to Edinburgh in 1829, at the request of Sir Walter Scott.

From the Half-Moon Battery a time-gun is fired every day at 1 P.M. Greenwich time, by means of a wire stretched across the town from the Observatory, Calton Hill.

On the summit of the rock, close to the High Battery, stands *Queen Margaret's Chapel*, certainly the oldest building in Edinburgh. It is an early specimen of Romanesque architecture, and, if not built by Margaret

herself, was erected in her honour by her son David I., about 1100.

It is of very contracted dimensions, 16 ft. 6 in. long by 10 ft. 6 in. wide. The chancel arch separating the small nave from the E. semicircular apse has good zigzag mouldings, and lozenge patterns on it. It was restored in 1853, having been long neglected, and latterly used as a powder magazine. It now serves only for the baptism of children belonging to the garrison.

A very magnificent *View* is obtained from the High Bomb Battery, from which the city and its outskirts are all laid open as in a map, bounded by the Ochils, the hills of Fifeshire, and the sea, with a peep of the mountains around the Trossachs in very clear weather.

A little below the summit, at the S.E. corner, is a portion of the *Royal Palace*, and seat of the Scotch Parliament for a short time. It was built between 1565 and 1616, and forms an irregular square, part being used as the hospital. Its outer wall rises up flush with the face of the precipice. It is entered by a projecting turret stair. On the S.E. angle of the square are *Queen Mary's Apartments*, in the smaller room of which James VI. was born, on the 19th June 1566. Over the doorway are the initials H. and M., those of his father and mother; and in the ceiling are his own and his mother's, surmounted by a crown. On the E. side of this square is the *Crown Room*, a bomb-proof vault, in which the Regalia (shown daily till 3 o'clock) are kept within an iron cage. They were deposited here in an old chest, with much formality, on the 7th March 1707, and here they were found on the 4th Feb. 1818.* The fact of their not having been seen for upwards of 100 years had raised

suspicious that they had been removed to England, or perhaps stolen. They consist of a crown, sceptre, sword of state, treasurer's rod of office, the badges of the orders of the Garter and the Thistle, and a ring. The crown, at least the double circlet or diadem, is supposed to be as old as the days of Robert Bruce, but was ornamented with concentric arches of gold in the reign of James V. The last time it was used was for the coronation of Charles II., before the battle of Worcester. The sceptre, which was made in the time of James V., is surmounted with figures of the Virgin Mary, St. James, and St. Andrew. The sword was a present from Pope Julius II. to James IV., and is a piece of rich Italian work; its scabbard is ornamented with silver gilt oak-leaves and acorns. The Golden Collar and George of the Order of the Garter was presented by Queen Elizabeth to James VI.; to whom also belonged that of the Thistle, inclosing a portrait of his wife, Anne of Denmark. The ring was given by him to Charles I.

Castle Hill contains some interesting old houses, but, owing to constant fires and improvements, the material remains of "*Auld Reekie*" are by no means numerous even in the High-street, once the abode of the noblest of the aristocracy as well as the wealthiest of the citizens. This part of the thoroughfare suffered severely in 1745, when the Castle was held by Gen. Guest for King George, and the town and Holyrood were in possession of Prince Charles. The latter attempted to blockade the Castle, but was obliged to desist on a threat from the governor that he would bombard the city. On right a cannon-ball is still to be seen sticking in the side of the end house facing the esplanade, which originally belonged to the Marquis of Huntly. In old Gordon House was born Sir David Baird, the dis-

* An account of their disinterment is to be found in Lockhart's "*Life of Scott*," Sir Walter Scott having been one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose.

tinguished military commander, son of Mr. Baird of Newbyth. L. Reservoir for supplying the city with water; it is conveyed hither from the Pentland Hills. At back of this is Ramsay Lane, leading to Ramsay Lodge, where Allan Ramsay lived, and where he died in 1758. The Free Church College is next, erected 1843, soon after the "Disruption" of the Church, as it is called.

f. Right—In the main street, the first object of interest is the *General Assembly* or *Victoria Hall*, built in 1844, by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £16,000, a very handsome Church in its outward aspect of the Dec. Gothic style of architecture. At the E. end is a noble tower and spire rising to a height of 240 ft., and forming a very prominent object in all the views of Edinburgh. The hall is used for the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and for the ordinary purposes of divine service. On the N. slope of the hill below this is the *Free Assembly Hall*. The section of High-street below Castle Hill is known as the *Lawnmarket*, because it used to be crowded with stalls and booths for the sale of linen goods. Down to the beginning of the present century it was nearly shut in at the two ends by projecting buildings, and had no lateral carriage communications until 1825-30.

g. rt. Near this is a remnant of the *West Bow*, a narrow winding alley or wynd, which led down to the *Grassmarket*, the Smithfield of Edinburgh, formerly the scene of public executions, but which has long been used for the sale of corn and cattle, the *Corn Exchange*, a large low building, being situated on one side. Here it was that Capt. John Porteous, after being hurried from the Tolbooth down the West Bow, was hanged from a dyer's pole. His offence was, that being in command of a guard at the execution of a smuggler, he anticipated an at-

tempt at rescue, and without warning fired on the mob. The queen having pardoned him, the mob took the law into their own hands, as is so well narrated in the "*Heart of Midlothian*." In the West Bow once lived Lord Ruthven, who took a prominent part in the murder of Rizzio; and Major Weir, the reputed magician, burnt with his sister in 1670. Over the door is the inscription "*Soli Deo honor et gloria*."

L. James's Court, where stood the House of David Hume, and afterwards that of James Boswell, burnt down in 1859. Here Boswell entertained Johnson in 1773, and Paoli in 1771. Lady Stair's Close was once the principal thoroughfare for walkers from the Old to the New Town. A house in it, bearing the date 1622, was for many years inhabited by the Dowager Countess of Stair, whose history (as Lady Primrose) is the basis of Sir Walter Scott's story of "*My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*." On the front of the house are the initials W. G. and G. S. (Sir W. Gray and Geida Smith), and the injunction, "Fear the Lord and depart from evil." The next turning is Bank Street, leading to the Mound, a little way down is the *Bank of Scotland*, built in 1806, at an expense of £75,000, surmounted by a dome. In 1869 it underwent a splendid renovation. The Bank of Scotland was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1695.

To the S., opposite Bank Street, opens *George IV.'s Bridge*, erected 1835, which spans the Cowgate, nearly on a level with the spire of the Magdalen Chapel. On the bridge, at the west side, are the offices of the *Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, a most useful institution, opposite which is a handsome building containing Courts for the accommodation of the Sheriffs of the County.

h. rt. The *County Hall* is a handsome building, the E. face designed

on the model of the Erechtheum at Athens.

In the open space in front, now marked by a rude "heart" of paving-stones let into the causeway, stood the old *Tolbooth*, better known as the "Heart of Midlothian." It was separated by a lane from St. Giles's Ch., and by a narrow road from the Lawnmarket. The Tolbooth was also used as the House of Parliament, principal court of justice, and gaol for criminals and debtors. Upon a platform projecting on the side next the Lawnmarket were exposed, at different times, the heads of the Earl of Morton, the Marquis of Montrose, and the Marquis of Argyle. It subsequently became a mere prison, the lower storey being let out as shops; and after being a disgrace to the city for many years it was pulled down in 1817. The old doorway of the Tolbooth is still to be seen, built into the wall at Abbotsford, and the keys hang in the armoury of the same mansion.

i. Midway, in the High-st., stands the *Church of St. Giles*, a cruciform building of the 14th cent., with very slightly projecting transepts: at one time of great architectural beauty. Its exterior has, however, been altered and restored so frequently, that nearly all traces of it have disappeared, or at all events have taken refuge in the square central Tower. It is surmounted by light flying buttresses, springing from the sides and angles of the parapet, forming an arched imperial crown; while, resting upon the keystone of the whole, a short and graceful spire springs from among a cluster of pinnacles to the height of 160 ft.

Some kind of ch. seems to have existed here as early as the 9th centy. The present edifice was erected by degrees, at periods ranging from the beginning of the 12th century to the middle of the 15th. In 1466 it became the seat of a

[*Scotland.*]

collegiate foundation. At the introduction of the Reformed worship into Scotland the 36 altars which the ch. then contained were removed, and the statue of St. Giles was carried off by a Protestant mob, and thrown into the N. Loch. Soon after, the ch. was pillaged and "purified," the chancel being alone restored for divine worship. In 1572 the tower was fortified by Kirkaldy of Grange, who held it against the Regent. James VI. took leave of the citizens of Edinburgh in St. Giles's when about to depart to ascend the English throne. He promised to defend the Presbyterian faith, and to pay his Scottish subjects a visit every 3 years at furthest. He went away, but re-established Scottish episcopacy, and it was 14 years before he set foot in Scotland again.

It was in the following reign, however, that St. Giles became the scene of the most momentous events connected with the religious history of Scotland. The bishopric of Edinburgh was re-established in 1634, and St. Giles's Ch. became the Cathedral of the diocese. From the very pulpit whence Knox had thundered against popery, the new liturgy prepared by Laud was being read for the first time by the Dean of Edinburgh, July 1637, when Jenny Geddes, incensed at the innovation, took up the cutty-stool on which she had been sitting, and threw it at the head of Dean Hanna, the officiating minister. The stool is still preserved in the Antiquarian Museum. The Presbyterians divided the ch. into 3 separate places of worship. But the greatest alteration in the appearance of St. Giles took place in 1828, when the part W. of the central tower was nearly re-cased by an architect thoroughly ignorant of Gothic, and the whole sobered down into a heavy, dull, and uninteresting uniformity. The fine E. win-

dow, however, was copied from the tracery of the original, and the choir remains tolerably well preserved, a specimen of Middle Pointed. It is lofty and in a masculine style of Gothic. The vaulted stone roof of the E. choir, diagonally groined with bosses at the intersections of ribs, merits notice. This part of the ch. was repaired and cleared of pews and galleries 1872; modern carved seats being inserted for the Queen, Judges, and Town-council, also a new pulpit and reredos. The Preston chapel on the S. side was erected by the citizens in gratitude to Sir Wm. P., for presenting them with an arm-bone of St. Giles, 1454!

In the crypt, beneath the S. transept (shortly to be opened out), lie the remains of two illustrious Scotchmen, the Marquis of Montrose, whose scattered and mangled remains were collected and interred here, 1661, without monument or memorial; and the Regent Murray, who is commemorated by a tablet in the S. transept, restored after removal in 1829. The Latin epitaph is by George Buchanan, and is worthy of being quoted:—

"Jus exarmatum est
Pietas sine vindice luget
23^{to} Januarii 1569.

"Jacobus Stovarto Moravia Comiti Scotiæ
Prorégi, Viro ætatis suæ longè optimo, ab
inimicis omnis memoriæ deterrimis ex in-
sidiis extincto, cœu Patri communi patria
mœrens posuit."

Down to the year 1817 a number of small shops called "krames" were built against the exterior walls of the ch., and the northern space was almost entirely occupied by the "Luckenbooths," which were tenanted chiefly by booksellers and jewellers.

The space to the S. of St. Giles, now called *Parliament Square*, was originally the cemetery of the ch. A square stone, inscribed I. K. 1572, let into the pavement, nearly opposite the S. door, marks the grave of John Knox. Boswell happened to ask

where J. Knox was buried. Johnson burst out, "I hope on a highway." It is singular that his wish should be so nearly fulfilled. In the middle stands an equestrian statue of Charles II., made of lead, and cast in Holland.

The *Parliament House*, the building on the S. side of this square, which was completed in 1640, was burned down 1824, and is replaced by a modern Italian pile, now used as the Courts of Justice. The Parliament Hall, in which the Scottish legislature used to sit before the Union, the only part saved of the old edifice, is occupied by lawyers and their clients waiting for cases to be called on, serving nearly the same purpose as Westminster Hall. It is a grand hall, 122 ft. long and 49 broad. Its best feature is the open-timber roof, which rests on brackets ornamented with boldly sculptured heads, and is formed of dark oaken tie and hammer beams, with cross-braces. At the S. extremity, where erewhile stood the royal throne, is a large painted window, manufactured at the Royal Factory at Munich, from designs of Kaulbach, representing the Institution of the Court of Session by James V. The Scottish Parliament, it must be remembered, consisted only of one house, and till the Reformation there was ample room for it in the Tolbooth. At the N. end is a statue in white marble of the 1st Viscount Melville, by Chantrey. Next to him on left is Henry Cockburn in his robes of Solicitor-General; next Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, by *Roubiliac*. Read the inscription. It was owing chiefly to Forbes's great influence in Scotland, and to his unswerving fidelity to the Hanoverian cause, that the Rebellion of 1745 attained such slender dimensions, and was so soon suppressed. He is represented in his official robes, giving his decision and explaining the grounds: the

right hand is raised. The forcible attitude reminds one of that of the husband in the Nightingale monument, Westminster Abbey. The execution is admirable. (For a panegyric upon Forbes, see Thomson's "Autumn.") Next to him is Lord President Boyle, and beyond is Lord Jeffrey, both by Steell. Then comes Lord President Blair, by Chantrey, erected by the county of Midlothian, for which he was member; and on the opposite side is Robert Dundas of Arniston, in a sitting attitude, also by *Chantrey*. There are a great many fine portraits of judges and other eminent lawyers in the hall.

In this hall 3 grand banquets have been given: 1st, to Gen. Monk, in 1656; 2d, to the Duke of York (afterwards James VII.), in 1680; and 3d, to George IV., in 1822.

The rooms at the S. end are occupied by the Courts of the Outer House, or Lords Ordinary, those on the E. side by the Courts of the Inner House, presided over respectively by Lord President and Lord Justice-Clerk. The Scottish *Court of Session* is composed of 13 judges, who are divided into the Outer and Inner House, the Inner House forming the First and Second Divisions, presided over by Ld. President (1st Div.), and Ld. Justice-Clerk (2d Div.), who hear appeals from the Lords Ordinary and Sheriffs of the counties. The Lords Ordinary sit separately in Halls, and are 5 in number. These form courts both of law and equity, exercising the powers of the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England. Seven of the judges of the Court of Session also form the *High Court of Justiciary*, the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland, in which causes are conducted by a Public Prosecutor, the Lord Advocate, or one of his deputies. It sits every week during the terms of the Civil Courts, and the judges hold circuits in vacation throughout the country.

The number of the jury is 15, and a majority of voices decides.

Between the courts and the County Buildings are the *Advocates' Library* and *Signet Library*. They are both well stored with books, especially the first, which is one of the collections entitled to a copy of every new work published in the United Kingdom. It contains about 300,000 volumes, and a valuable collection of MSS. Among its curiosities are a MS. of the Vulgate, 11th centy., brought from the Abbey of Dunfermline. The Mayence 1st edition of the Bible, printed by Guttenberg and Faust; various copies of the Covenant, with signatures of Mary Queen of Scots, James VI., etc. Strangers are admitted to either library without introduction, and upon the recommendation of a member can get permission to read and write there.

The E. side of Parliament Square is occupied by the Exchequer and other offices, and Police Court. The Edinburgh Police was established in 1807; the protection of the citizens having previously been intrusted to the "Town Guard," an old force which had been originally raised in 1682.

On the N.E. side of St. Giles's Ch., within the railings, is the *City Cross*, restored 1866. The shaft, of one stone 20 ft. high, surmounted by a unicorn, is old and original, and raised upon a plain modern base. It formerly stood upon an octagonal base 16 ft. in diameter, and about 15 ft. high. At each angle was a pillar, and between them an arch of the Grecian shape. Above there was a projecting battlement, with a turret at each corner, and medallions of rude but curious workmanship between them. The magistrates destroyed this monument under the pretext that it encumbered the street, and it was carried away by Lord Somerville to his lawn at

Drum, from whence the shaft was restored in 1866.

Sir Walter Scott thus speaks of its removal :—

“Dun-Edin's Cross, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
(But now is razed that monument
Whence royal edict rang,
And voice of Scotland's law was sent
In glorious trumpet clang.)
Oh ! be his tomb as lead to lead
Upon its dull destroyer's head !—
A minstrel's malison is said.”

On the opposite side of the street stands the *Royal Exchange*, where the Town-Council meet, completed in 1761.

The High-street, the main avenue of the Old Town, is lined with tall houses, retaining some picturesque bits of architecture. It is more interesting historically as the scene of many a bloody struggle between the factions of the nobles and the citizens. The townsmen used to rally round the blue banner “of silk embroidered for the Trades” by Queen Margaret, and still preserved by the Convener of Trades, but contemptuously styled “the blue blanket” by James VI.

Here the rival bands of Douglas and Hamilton fought for the top of the Causeway, 1520, when the Douglas prevailed after a bloody encounter

“When the streets of High Dunedin
Saw lances gleam and falchions redden,
And heard the slogan's deadly yell.”
Scott's Lay, Canto i., vii.

1. Dunbar's Close was so called because Cromwell established a guard there after the victory of Dunbar.

On left is Cockburn-st., a modern thoroughfare leading to Waverley Bridge and Station. It is a picturesque copy of old Scotch architecture, and contains a group of monster houses 9 storeys high, partly occupied by the Town-Council.

Right—the *Tron Church* received its name from a public “tron,” or weighing machine, which stood close by, and to which the keepers of false weights were nailed by the ears.

The side of the ch. facing the street is the oldest part: a curious old wooden steeple was burnt in 1824, when the present tower was erected.

Left—*N. Bridge-street*, leading to the New Town by the N. Bridge, which was completed in 1772; right S. Bridge, leading to the College.

Left—*Halkerston's Wynd*: the wooden-fronted house at the corner was the abode and shop of Allan Ramsay, poet and bookseller.

In *Carrubber's Close* the chapel of St. Paul's was the resort of the Jacobites after the expulsion of the Stuarts in 1688.

j. Lower down, projecting into the street, is *John Knox's House* (admission to the interior on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, on payment of 6d.) The house is irregularly shaped, and has an external staircase. The interior is divided into small, dark, and low rooms. On the outside, just above the ground floor, is the inscription, “Lvfe. God. aboue. al. and. yovr. nichtbovr. as. yi. self.” A carved stone figure with uplifted hands, passed for Knox in a pulpit preaching, until the repairs in 1850 made manifest that the effigy represented “Moses receiving the Law on Sinai,” God being represented by a golden disc, inscribed “Θεός.” This house became Knox's manse in 1559 (when he was appointed minister of the High Church), and in it he narrowly escaped assassination from a shot fired at him through the window; here also he died in 1575. The panelling of the walls has been brought from other old houses.

k. A wide airy street is in course of being opened through masses of dense old buildings, on the line of Leith Wynd from the High-street to below the North-bridge, called *Jeffrey-street*. Half-way up is a commonplace *New*

Church, into one side of which has been incorporated that elegant fragment of late Gothic, *Trinity College Church*, founded 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, widow of K. James II. It consists of two bays, of the choir, and the apse of 3 lancet windows, of good tracery, with a fine groined roof, and though pulled down, 1845, to make way for the N. British Railway, was preserved stone by stone, and every stone numbered for future reconstruction. This is the only part worth looking at, and it has been pushed out of sight, round a corner, by its modern neighbour, "a meaningless annexe."

At the contraction of the street here stood the *Nether Bow*, or Backgate of the city—so that it was originally of very moderate dimensions, including neither the Castle, nor Castle Hill, nor the Canongate. The Nether Bow was removed in 1764, in consequence of, though not till many years after, the Porteous riot. From this point to Holyrood the street is called the *Canongate*, having originally belonged to the Abbey, then tenanted by "Canons regular." From its proximity to Holyrood Palace this portion of the city contained the houses of many of the most powerful members of the Scottish nobility.

Right—*Moray House*, now a Normal School connected with the Free Kirk, was built by the Countess of Home in 1628, and bears the initials M. H. in various places, besides a lozenge with the lions rampant, the arms of the Home family. The entrance-gate is ornamented on each side by a pointed pinnacle, or cone of masonry, and beneath the large window is a balcony, in which the Marquis of Argyll and family stood to see Montrose bound and carried in a cart through the city to his execution. The house was taken possession of by Cromwell for his abode on his first visit to Edinburgh, 1648.

Left—*Canongate Tolbooth*, with its

clock projecting over the entrance, was built in 1591, not exactly "pro patriâ et posteris," but for debtors. On one side of it are the arms of Holyrood Abbey, a stag's head with a cross between the antlers, and the motto, "Sic itur ad astra." The building is now used as a register and revenue office. The old cross, which formerly stood in the centre of the street, has long since disappeared, and a more modern one is now attached to the lower end of the Tolbooth, and consists of an elegant hexagonal shaft, on the upper part of which is a battle-mented capital, with a shield bearing the arms. The *Church* of the Canongate stands at the E. end of the jail, and back from the street. It was built in 1688. In the cemetery round the ch. are buried Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and the poet Ferguson, who died at the early age of 24. Lower down is *Panmure House*, in which Adam Smith lived for some time.

Left—*Queensberry House* was once a very handsome building, in the style of a French château. It is now used as a house of refuge. The poet Gay lived here during the latter part of his life in the capacity of secretary to the Duchess of Queensberry. The house was dismantled in 1801 by the then Duke of Queensberry, who was usually known by the appellation of "Old Q."

Left—White Horse Close deserves a visit only because it gives a view of an old inn in tolerable preservation. The ground-floor wholly consists of stables. This was a kind of Messagerie in the 17th centy., where journeys between Edinburgh and London usually began and ended. It is now tenanted by a number of poor families.

Lower down is Younger's Brewery, celebrated for its "Edinburgh" ale. Opposite the Watergate, the radiated

pavement marks the site of the "Girth Cross," or the bounds of the Sanctuary of Holyrood for Debtors. Here the road opens out into the space before Holyrood. In the centre of the foreground stands a *Fountain* of quaint design, a copy of the one which originally occupied this place, and was made and presented by Robert Milne, Esq., C.E.

Left ***Holyrood Abbey and Palace*. Adm. Saturdays, gratis, on other days 6d. ; but during the residence of the Queen, or the Lord High Commissioner, there is no admittance.

Holyrood Abbey, *i.e.* the Abbey of the Holy Cross, owes its origin to the rescue from death of King David I., while hunting in the forest of Drumsheuch, about 2 m. from this spot, from the horns of an infuriated stag, by the apparition of a luminous cross in the sky, which put the animal to flight. The king founded the abbey to commemorate his miraculous deliverance, in 1128, endowing it richly with revenues. Doubtless David had the design of depositing in the abbey the Holy Rood or fragment of the true cross brought by his mother, St. Margaret, from Waltham Abbey.

The existing Ch., or Royal Chapel, on the N. side of the Palace, is of later date, and consists of the nave of the *Abbey Church* only ; the choir and transept have disappeared. In the old choir were married all the Scottish kings since James I. ; and in front of the present E. window Queen Mary married Darnley.

The finest portion of the Ch. is the W. front, which has been elbowed and intruded on by the Palace. Well worth notice is the W. front and doorway, composed of six shafts and orders of mouldings, with foliage exquisitely undercut, but now blackened with smoke. The nave consists of eight bays with side aisle. One circular arch remains on the S. side of the aisle, a fragment of the original

building of David I. ; the remainder is of the first pointed style, and belongs to the latter part of the 12th cent. The ch. suffered considerably when the English, under Lord Hertford, burnt the Palace, in their invasion of 1544 ; but it was repaired, 1633, by Charles I., and at the Restoration was converted into a Chapel Royal, having previously been the parish ch. of the Canongate. In consequence of this promotion it was fitted up most gorgeously, but at the Reformation its grandeur only rendered it more obnoxious to the mob, who plundered and burnt it, and also broke into the vault, which had been used as the royal sepulchre, and contained the remains of David II., James II., James V., and his wife Magdalen ; the murdered Rizzio was buried in the chapel by the express orders of Queen Mary ; and in the royal vault, on Feb. 11, 1567, was secretly interred Lord Darnley, two days after his mysterious murder. The remains of Mary of Gueldres were removed hither from Trinity Ch. when it was pulled down. In the middle of the last cent. a plan for repairing the chapel was eventually carried out (1758) ; but so heavy a roof was put on, that in 1772 it fell in. Everything portable was then carried away, including the skull of Queen Mary of Guise, which was entire. The ruins are now sadly defaced by time.

1. The *Palace of Holyrood* was begun by King James IV., and completed by his successor James V. ; Sir James Hamilton of Trimarty, who had been employed on the Palaces of Linlithgow, Falkland, and Stirling, being the architect. This palace was burned by the English under the Earl of Hertford, 1544, and again by the soldiers of Cromwell, 1650, the only part which escaped being the wings and towers at the N.W. angle, which were occupied by *Queen Mary* from the time of her return from France, 1561, and which possess a great but

painful historic interest in consequence.

Queen Mary's Apartments. — A door on the N. side of the inner court, left as you enter, under the colonnade, leads up to them by a winding staircase. The rooms on the first floor were those of Darnley. They communicated by a private stair, in the thickness of the wall, with those of Queen Mary on the second floor. These consist of an audience-chamber, a bedroom with an old tattered bed, said to be that of the queen, and of two small cabinets within the angle towers.

In the narrow cabinet or boudoir, entered from the bedroom, Mary and a small party were at supper, March 9, 1566, when Darnley and Ruthven, followed by other conspirators, entered for the purpose of seizing Rizzio, an accomplished Italian secretary and skilful musician, who had gained the queen's confidence and roused the jealousy of the Presbyterian lords and ministers of the kirk. Suspecting their purpose, Rizzio threw himself behind the queen, and caught hold of her dress, but was stabbed by George Douglas, leaning over the queen's shoulder, while the ruffian Ker of Fawdonside held a pistol at her breast, she being at the time seven months gone with child! Rizzio, having been dragged out into the outer room, was despatched by fifty-six wounds, and his body thrown down the stairs, with Darnley's dagger left sticking in it. Some dark stains are still shown on the floor as the marks of his blood.

The present palace was in great part rebuilt in the reign of Charles II., after a design by Sir William Bruce, and was a copy of the Château de Chantilly, the residence of the family of Condé. The royal apartments are on the E. side. They have been inhabited by James VII. when Duke of York, by Prince Chas. Edw. in 1745, and by the Duke of Cumberland; by Louis XVIII; by Chas. X.

of France, both before his elevation to, and after his displacement from the throne. Her present Majesty has occasionally spent a night or two here on her way to Balmoral. It is, however, pretty well deserted by royalty, as expressed by Hamilton of Bangour, who called it "a virtuous palace where no monarch dwells." The *Picture Gallery*, in which the Representative Peers of Scotland are elected, is 150 ft. in length, 27 in breadth, and 18 in height. The walls are hung with portraits of 106 Scottish kings, who, as Sir Walter Scott observes, "if they ever existed lived several hundred years before the invention of painting in oil." Elsewhere he inquires "the reason why the kings should each and every one be painted with a nose like the knocker of a door?" One De Witt was the painter (1684-86). At the farther end are four pictures, of considerable historic and artistic value: 1. Represents James III. and his son; 2. his wife, Margaret of Denmark; 3. the Holy Trinity; 4. Sir Edward Bonkil, Provost of Trinity College Church, where the last two (with a third, since lost) formed the altarpiece. These pictures were carried to Hampton Court at the Union, and removed hither, 1862, by permission of the queen.

Prince Charles Edward held his court in Holyrood Palace. His army was encamped at the back of Arthur's Seat, near Duddingston, the Prince constantly reviewing them, and often sleeping in the camp.

The precincts of Holyrood afford shelter to insolvent debtors, a privilege granted by David I. in his original charter. The limits of this sanctuary include the grounds to the E. of the Palace, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, a circuit of at least 4 miles.

m. A little S. of Holyrood extends a large open space called the *Queen's Park*. Here is an elegant Gothic

vault, called St. Margaret's Well, supported by a central pillar, from which descended a fountain for the benefit of pilgrims. It dates from the time of James IV., and was brought from Restalrig hither.

Salisbury Crags (origin of the name uncertain) forms a bold trap cliff, under which is a walk called the *Radical Road*, from having been formed by discontented persons out of employment in 1819.

n. Separated from it by the Hunter's Bog, now the Volunteer Rifle Range, rises *Arthur's Seat*, whose massive and abrupt form, surmounted by the unmistakable outline of a recumbent lion, constitutes the striking feature in all views of Edinburgh. Though only 820 ft. high, it is in character and mass a mountain. A magnificent view is to be obtained from the top, exceeding that from the castle. Geologically* speaking, Arthur's Seat consists of two portions, one of sandstone, greenstone, and ash-beds of Lower Carboniferous date. This is covered unconformably by the second portion, which is made up of various volcanic ejections.

The ascent may be effected in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, driving as far as Dunsappie Loch.

The stranger should not omit to walk or drive round the winding road called *Queen's Drive*, from which he will see the pretty village and loch of Duddingston, the winter resort of skaters and curlers, and then, passing under the porphyritic columns of Samson's Ribs, will come upon a locality replete with associations of "The Heart of Midlothian," "St. Leonard's Hill," where Effie Deans dwelt, and, on the N. slope, St. Anthony's Chapel in ruins, below which is "Mushet's Cairn."

* The Geology of Edinburgh is curious and most instructive. It may be best studied from "The Maps and Memoirs of the Geological Survey," to be procured at W. & A. K. Johnston's, 4 St. Andrew Sq.

o. The second thoroughfare of the Old Town is the *Cowgate*, built in 1500, and then considered a fashionable suburb. It is now one of the poorest, and is a narrow, dirty lane, abounding in Irish. The lower end, called South Back of Canongate, is chiefly occupied by breweries, and comparatively open.

The Cowgate is traversed by *George IV. Bridge*, which leads from the High Street to the Greyfriars; it was erected 1825-30. At its side rises the square battlemented tower and short spire of *St. Magdalen's Chapel*, a Gothic building, founded 1505, attached to the "Corporation of Hammermen." The Cowgate ends in the Grassmarket, near the centre of which, on S. side, is the Corn Exchange, built in 1849.

p. To the E. of Heriot's Hospital are the *Greyfriars' Churches (Old and New)* and *Burying-Ground*, from which an excellent view may be obtained of the castle and S. side of Old Town. The whole of this ground was formerly a garden belonging to the monastery of Greyfriars, founded by James I.

In this ch.-yard were penned and guarded the 1200 prisoners taken at Bothwell Brig, no prison being large enough to hold them. The very plain churches stand nearly E. and W. A guide to the position of the monuments.

Observe S.W. corner the tomb of Principal Robertson, grand-uncle of Lord Brougham; historian of Scotland and of Charles V.; and the wise leader of the kirk for 20 years. Here also are the graves of Allan Ramsay, poet; Hugh Blair; Mackenzie, "the Man of Feeling"; Dr. M'Crie, biographer of John Knox; Geo. Buchanan, the historian whose only memorial is an iron plate erected by a working man; Jos. Black, chemist, N.E.

"In this venerable cemetery, which contains the dust of all the contending factions of Scottish his-

tory—where the monument of the Covenanters recounts their praises almost within sight of the Grassmarket where they died ; where rest the noblest leaders both of the moderate and of the stricter party, there rises, S. side, another stately monument, at once the glory and the shame of Scottish Liberals. It is the ponderous centre tomb, bolted and barred, of Sir George Mackenzie, King's Advocate under James II., and as such prosecutor of the Covenanters. He it is of whom Davie Deans has said, that 'he will be kenned by the name of Bloody Mackenzie so long as there's a Scot's tongue to speak the word.'—*Dean Stanley's* "Church of Scotland." It was popularly believed that his corpse would not remain quiet in the grave. Standing above the N. wall, you look down upon the house, at the head of the Cowgate, in wh. Ld. Brougham was born.

Old and New Greyfriars Churches form one long line of building, the eastern portion being termed *Old Greyfriars*. This church was originally erected in 1612, partially destroyed in 1718, and totally burnt in 1845. The present building has been erected since, and contains some good stained glass. Dr. Robertson, the eminent historian, was minister here in 1762. New Greyfriars Ch., built in 1721, contains nothing worthy of note.

g. George IV. Bridge conducts to *Heriot's Hospital*, the Scotch equivalent for Christ's Hospital, London, occupying the high ground S. of the Grassmarket, commanding a fine view of the castle. Orders to see it may be obtained daily, except Sat. and Sunday, 12 to 3, from the office of the Treasurer, Royal Exchange, High Street. There is no fee. No city in the world is more rich in charitable and educational establishments than Edinburgh, which, in addition to the advantages they offer to

the inhabitants, constitute by their buildings one of its principal ornaments. Of these the oldest and richest is the hospital founded by George Heriot, goldsmith and jeweller to James VI., who, dying in 1624, left his property to the Town-Council of Edinburgh, to build an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor and fatherless boys, the sons of freemen in the city. The building was begun in 1628 and finished in 1650, at a cost of £30,000. It was designed by William Aytoun* (though long attributed to Inigo Jones). Its architecture, a mixture of Italian and Gothic, is very original and deserves inspection. When Cromwell took possession of the city after the battle of Dunbar he placed his sick and wounded here, and it continued to be used as a military hospital till 1659, when General Monk removed the patients, and it was then opened according to the intentions of the founder. It is a square building, with towers at the corners, each tower rising a storey above the main building, and surmounted by 4 small projecting turrets. A picturesque gateway leads into a quadrangle 94 ft. each way, very like an Oxford college. Above the entrance is a statue of the founder. The Gothic *Chapel*, restored 1836, contains some painted windows, and is fitted up with dark oak. Besides this are shown the dining-room, dormitory, reading-rooms, containing portraits of ex-officials, etc. It now receives 180 boys, and there are also seventeen schools in the city in connection with the Hospital, where, for a small fee, children get an elementary education. These schools are attended by upwards of 4000 children ; and there are eight schools open for gratuitous evening instruction, attended by about 1300 young men and women.

Edinburgh possesses several other

* Burton's "Hist. of Scotland," vii. p. 103, *Note*.

great educational establishments—now placed under the excellent management of the *Merchant Company*—a, that founded by the will of George Watson, a merchant's clerk, and afterwards accountant to the Bank of Scotland, who died in 1723, has a revenue of £1700 per annum, and under the new arrangement 1000 boys and 500 girls are educated, sixty being foundationers, the others paying moderate fees. The Merchant Company have also under their management Daniel Stewart's Institution for boys (formerly an hospital, now, under the powers of a provisional order, a day-school). James Gillespie's Schools for boys and girls (also formerly an hospital), and a large girls' school, formed from the nucleus of the Merchant Maiden Hospital. These educational establishments provide a cheap, and in some instances a gratuitous, education for the children of the mercantile classes, and are largely taken advantage of, the course of instruction being in general eminently satisfactory.

The *Meadows* are a sort of inclosed park, which with Bruntfield Links formed a part of the Borough Moor, where, in 1336, Guy Count of Namur, with reinforcements for the army of Edward III., then at Perth, was encountered and defeated by the Earl of Moray. Upon this ground, too, James IV. reviewed his forces before marching to Flodden. The *Bore Stone*, in which it is said his standard was stuck, is still to be seen built into a wall at Morningside. Overlooking the Meadows is the *New Infirmary*, in course of construction. Five detached blocks have already been erected, and it is intended to extend the building as far as Lauriston, about 800 yards farther north.

r. The *University* (S. end of South Bridge) is a massive building, entered by a triple archway. It was founded in 1582 by James VI., and is now justly celebrated for the excellence

of its medical school, which is hardly surpassed by any other in Europe. The building was pulled down in 1789, and the present front, styled by Fergusson "a truthful and well-balanced design," is Rob. Adam's best work. The quadrangle was finished by Playfair. "The aggregate annual value of the Fellowships and Scholarships (all founded since 1858) is about £3400. There are above 100 bursaries in connection with the Faculty of Arts, and 24 in Divinity, besides some newly founded in Law and Medicine." There are 38 professors, and about 2000 students. The University Session begins in November and ends in April; but there is another for medical students from May to July. The *Library*, in a room 198 ft., by 50. Its collection of books is nearly 150,000. Opposite the College Infirmary-street, with the Medical and Surgical Hospitals—the latter, at the foot of the street, was, till 1829, the Royal High School.

Drummond-street, leading out of South Bridge, opposite the College, occupies in part the site of *The Kirk-o'-Field*, in which stood Darnley's house, which was blown up, with him in it, 10th Feb. 1567.

Near this is the Grecian Portico of *Surgeon's Hall*, by Playfair, one of his best works.

The house in which Walter Scott was born Aug. 15, 1771, near the head of College Wynd, was pulled down about 1871. Chambers-street occupies the site.

s. Behind the University to the W., in Chambers-street, is the *Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art*—a handsome edifice of stone, iron, and glass, after the fashion of the Museum at South Kensington. The first stone of it was laid by the Prince Consort on the 23rd Oct. 1861. It is Venetian in character, from designs by the late Capt. Fowke. The E. wing is devoted to the Natural History Collection (removed from the Col-

lege). Suspended from the roof is a perfect skeleton of a Greenland whale (*Physalis antiquarum*), 79 ft. long, an animal almost extinct. Specimens of the gorilla from the Gaboon, of the yak from the Karacorum Mountains, etc. The minerals, fossils, etc., including the collection formed by Hugh Miller, are very good. The Geology of Scotland is illustrated in the most complete and instructive manner by the specimens, sections, etc., collected by officers of the Geological Survey. The contents of the Highland and Agricultural Society's Museum have been removed hither. There is a very interesting series of models of Scottish *Lighthouses*, including the Bell Rock, Skerryvore, and Dhu Heartach, 15 m. W. of Iona—all marvels of constructive ingenuity. Other galleries are occupied with works of art of all times and countries, with raw materials fitted for manufacturing processes, and a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities.

t. *New Town.* Edinburgh is in fact two distinct cities. From the Old Town of condensed lofty buildings and narrow wynds you cross the Mound into one as different as possible, of wide streets, open spaces and low houses, handsome, but on the whole monotonous, always excepting Princes-street, already described. It was begun about 1767, upon a plan proposed by James Craig, architect, and nephew of the poet Thomson, although the original design has been considerably extended by the addition of new squares and terraces. To appreciate this contrast, as well as to obtain one of the *most interesting* views of Edinburgh, it is indispensable for the stranger to ascend the *Calton Hill*.

u. At the E. end of Princes-street (or strictly of its continuation, Waterloo-place) rises the *Calton Hill*, beset with numerous monuments, the general effect of which at a dis-

tance is not unpleasing. The top of the hill is occupied, it is true, by Nelson's Monument, a building which has been likened to a butterchurn or a telescope. It was completed in 1815. Adm. 3d. to go up to the top to see the view.

To the N.E. stands the most prominent object, the *National Monument*, raised to those who fell in the Peninsula and the Waterloo campaign; a building intended to have been a restoration of the Parthenon in its perfect state, but which is a much nearer copy of the temple of Minerva as it stands at present. It was commenced in 1822, and the completion of every column cost £1000. When it arrived at its present state no more funds were forthcoming. To the N.W. is the Observatory. On the S.W. is *Dugald Stewart's Monument*, copied from that of Lysicrates at Athens, commonly called "The Lanthorn of Demosthenes." Beyond this is Professor Playfair's, a rectangular, heavy cenotaph.

v. At the base of the hill in the Regent-road is the *Royal High School*, built in 1825. It was founded in the 12th cent., and remodelled 1598. The actual building, a happy adaptation (Hamilton, architect) of the Temple of Theseus in Athens, comprises a centre, 2 wings, and 2 lodges, extending 400 ft. in front, and was erected at a cost of £30,000. The number of pupils is about 400.

To the south is *Burns's Monument*, erected in 1830. The body of it is circular, surrounded by 12 columns. The cupola is a copy of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens. It contains some relics of Burns.

On the left stands the *Prison*, a castellated building in a prominent situation, overhanging the North British Railway.

Waterloo-place extends to the foot of the Calton Hill, and on the right

is the Calton old Burying-Ground, in which there is a tower-like monument to David Hume, and a lofty *obelisk* to the five premature Radical Reformers, transported for sedition 1818, and now styled martyrs to the cause of popular freedom. Public appreciation of their efforts was rather tardy, for the monument was not raised till 1845.

At the corner of N. Bridge is the *Post-office*, a lofty, handsome Italian edifice, the first stone of which was laid by the late Prince Consort, 23d Oct. 1861, his last appearance at any public ceremony.

w. right At the end of *Princes-st.*, the fine building, with a central cupola, opposite the N. bridge, is the *Register Office*, designed by Adam, in which all public documents relating to Scotland are kept, such as registrations of births, deaths, and marriages, and also the register of all deeds conveying or charging landed property in Scotland. Strangers are admitted to see some of the valuable *State Papers*, Autographs, Letters of Q. Mary, etc. In front stands an equestrian *Statue* of the *Duke of Wellington*, by Steell, erected in 1852.

St. Andrew Street leads into St. Andrew Square, which contains on E. side the National Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, and the Royal Bank, all handsome buildings. In front of the last is a statue of the Earl of Hopetoun. In the centre of the square is a pillar surmounted by a statue of the 1st Lord Melville, who was impeached by the House of Commons, but acquitted. The statue is 14 ft. high, and the whole is 150 ft. from the ground. It was erected in 1828, and cost £8000.

Left *Waverley Bridge* gives access to the Old Town, and to the North British Railway Station.

The following objects of interest are passed in walking along Princes-street from E. to W. Directly above

the Waverley Bridge rises the *Scott Monument*, a graceful Gothic cross or spire, with pinnacles, resting on 4 pointed arches, the piers of which are strengthened by 4 outer piers, forming lancet arches, and serving to buttress up the whole structure. It thus forms a canopy of open arches to enclose the statue. It was erected in 1844, from the designs of George Kemp, an architect previously unknown to fame, who did not live to see his plans completed. He was an intense admirer of Melrose Abbey, and has endeavoured in this monument to combine all the characteristics and proportions of that building. Thus the monument may be said to consist of a pile of arches, gradually decreasing in size till the whole terminates in a single pinnacle. An interior staircase (admission 2d.) conducts to the top, which is 200 ft. from the ground. Above the principal arches, and in various parts of the structure, are niches, filled with statues representing the most prominent characters in Sir Walter's novels. Beneath the main arches is placed a statue of Sir Walter Scott and his dog, by Steell, a first rate work of art.

The uppermost house on the right in St. David-street was the last residence of David Hume, who died in it, 1776. West of Scott's Monument is a statue to Professor Wilson in bronze, by Steell—a very good likeness, and a fine work of art.

x. l. The Mound, a raised causeway, connecting the Old and New Towns, was formed of the earth dug out for the foundations of the latter. At the N. end of it is the *Royal Institution* (Playfair, archit.) (admission, Tues., Wed., and Sat., free; Thurs. and Fri., 6d.), of which the N. side was completed in 1836. It is an oblong building, of the Grecian-Doric style. "The porticoes cover entrance, and the flank colonnades are stepped against blocks, which

give them character and meaning, and the whole is well proportioned.” —*Fergusson’s* “Modern Architecture.” It is to be regretted that such a handsome building should have been put on such a site, when so many other good positions might have been available.

In this building is placed the very interesting * *National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* (Admission, Tues., Wed., and Sat., free; Thur. and Fri., 6d.)—not only a depository of historic relics and objects of value, but, from its excellent arrangement and copious catalogue, (price 6d.), a school of instruction in relation to the primitive civilisation of N. Britain. Not to dwell on the Egyptian antiquities, the like of which may be seen elsewhere, except to point out a “funereal canopy” in the form of a temple, we pass on to the *Antiquities found in Scotland*, illustrating what are called the Stone, Bronze, and Iron periods. Observe, a vast assemblage of stone and bronze Celts, and other primitive implements; whorls of spindles used for hand-spinning: querns or hand-mills for grinding corn, which continued in use to the end of the 17th cent. in the north; 3-legged bronze pots for cooking; burnt and glazed stones from *Vitrified Forts*; arms, utensils, ornaments, and other relics found in Picts’ houses, brochs, weems (or underground dwellings); relics from Scottish lake-dwellings; from Carlin-wark and Dowalton Lochs; personal ornaments of gold and silver—armlets, torques, chains, and celtic brooches; do., found at Sandwick Orkney, along with *Anglo-Saxon* and *Cufic* Coins of the Caliphs of Bagdad, 10th cent.; Casts of sculptured stone monuments and crosses, including that of Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Campbeltown, Argyll, and other parts of Scotland; memorial inscriptions from various parts of Scotland—in Agham characters from

Shetland, Aberdeenshire, etc.; in ancient Celtic or Pictish, from St. Vigean, Forfarshire; in Latin, from Kirkliston, Midlothian, and Kirk-madrine, Wigtownshire; and in Scandinavian Rimes, from Maeshow, Orkney, and the Isle of Man; monuments, altars, and inscriptions found on the line of the Roman Wall between Forth and Clyde—a *Sculp-Tablet*, 9 ft. long, representing on one side a Sacrifice (Suovetaurilia), on the other Roman cavalry trampling down the Caledonians, dedicated to the Emperor Antoninus Pius by the 2d Legion, stating that they had built 4652 paces of the wall; bronze patellæ or saucepans; a Roman oculist’s stamp; ancient cannon and firearms; Robert Burns’s pistols, used by him as an exciseman; a bronze battle-axe found at Bannockburn; Lochaber axes; flags borne by the Covenanters at Bothwell Brig, etc.; relics found in the grave of Robert Bruce at Dunfermline in 1818, and a cast of his skull; the *pulpit* from which John Knox preached; the folding *stool* which Jenny Geddes threw at the head of the Dean of St. Giles’s Church when he began to read the Liturgy; the stool of penitence, from Old Greyfriars Church, etc.; the sackcloth gown worn by penitents while standing on the stool, from West Calder; the joughs, a sort of iron collar, from Galashiels Church; various charms against witchcraft; *The Maiden*, an early form of the guilotine, in use during the 16th cent.—the Regent E. of Morton, erroneously said to have been its inventor, 1581, and the Marquis of Argyle, were beheaded by it; brass collar, gifted by the Justiciaries, of a Scotch convict condemned for theft as a perpetual serf, as late perhaps as 1701; relics of Prince Charles Stuart—miniatures of him and his family, his ribbon of the Garter; the sea-chest and carved cocoa-nut cup which belonged to Alex. Selkirk—the original of Robinson Crusoe, cast away on Juan

Fernandez—they came from Largo, his birthplace. This collection of historic and antiquarian relics is well worth the stranger's notice.

y. To the south of the Royal Institution stands the *National Gallery* (admission, free on Tues., Wed., and Sat. ; Thurs. and Fri., free to artists, to public 6d ; catalogues, 6d.) It contains good examples of Scotch artists—*Nasmyth*, Stirling Castle ; Portrait of Robert Burns, bequeathed by the poet's son ; *Sir John Watson Gordon*, Portrait of Sir Walter Scott ; *J. Phillip*, Spanish Boys ; *J. Faed*, Annie's Tryst ; *Raeburn*, first-rate Portraits—of Mrs. Moncrief, Lord Newton, Francis Horner, Dr. Adams ; *W. Dyce*, Francesca di Rimini ; *H. W. Williams*, Views of Sunium and Athens ; *Wilkie*, John Knox administering the Sacrament ; *Sir Edwin Landseer*, "Rent day in the Wilderness" (a bequest of Sir Roderick Murchison). *Sir Josh. Reynolds*, Edmund Burke ; "The Origin of Painting," by *David Allan* ; and works by *Geddes*, *Roberts*, *R. Lauder*, *MacCulloch*, *Sir G. Harvey*, *Thomson*, *Douglas*, *Herdman*, and other Scottish artists. Of foreign masters may be mentioned *Titian*, Adoration of the Kings. The Lomellini Family, a first-rate work of *Van Dyk's* best time, including 5 whole-length portraits ; but perhaps the gem of the collection is the Honble. Mrs. Graham, whole-length, by *Gainsborough*. Observe, also, Flaxman's statue of Burns ; Sir John Moore, *Sir T. Lawrence* ; the poet Gay, *Aikman* ; Oberon and Titania, *Paton* ; Judith and Holofernes, and The Combat, *Elty* ; The Porteous Mob, *Drummond* ; Interior of St. Peter's, *Pannini* ; Flemish Landscape, *Ruysdael*.

The *New Club* in Princes-st. is on the plan of the best London clubs. Among its members are the chief gentry and aristocracy of Scotland. The other clubs in Edinburgh are the United Service Club, Queen-st. ;

the University Club, Princes-st. ; the Northern Club, George-st. ; and the City Club, Princes-st.

z. 1. In *West Princes-st. Gardens*, opposite the New Club, is a marble statue by Steell of Allan Ramsay. These gardens are not public property like those to the E. of the Mound, but admittance can easily be obtained by application to the hotels or booksellers' shops opposite. A military band plays here once or twice a week in summer, on which occasions admission is virtually unrestricted. The walks through them under the black rock of the castle are charming. They offer one of the best approaches to it for pedestrians, who will see on the way the remains of the Wellhouse Tower.

1. St. John's Episcopal Church stands at the W. end of Princes-st. Its style of architecture is Florid Gothic, with details after the model of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Just behind is St. Cuthbert's Parish Kirk. In the *West Churchyard*, in the S.W. corner, is the grave of Thomas de Quincey, "the Opium Eater."

There is now building at the back of the castle—Castle Terrace—a theatre, winter-garden, and aquarium, the project of a joint-stock company.

At this end of Princes-st., near Lothian-rd., is the Caledonian *Railway* Stat., whence start trains for Carlisle, Glasgow, Dumfries, Stranraer, etc.

At the W. end of the town, on a line with Maitland-st., is the *Haymarket Stat.* of the N. B. Railway, a little beyond which is a winter-garden, open to the public, belonging to Downie and Laird, nurserymen.

A new episcopal *Cathedral Ch.*, to cost £40,000, is being built at the W. end of Melville-st., from a bequest of Miss Walker of Coates. The design is by Sir G. G. Scott, architect, Passing through Maitland-st. and Glasgow-rd., a good view is obtained

of **Donaldson's Hospital*, the handsomest and best situated building of the kind in Edinburgh, and the masterpiece of the architect Playfair. (Admission on Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4.) Donaldson was a printer, who died in 1830, and left £200,000 for the education and maintenance of 200 boys and girls. Ninety-two of the children are deaf mutes.

aa. Parallel with Princes-st., and connected with it by 5 cross streets, runs *George-st.*, bounded on the E. by St. Andrew-square, with the *Melville Column*, and on the W. by Charlotte-square and St. George's Ch., and the monument to the Prince Consort. It would be a somewhat monotonous avenue of uniform houses were it not for the brilliant shops which enliven it, and some handsome buildings, as the Commercial Bank opposite St. Andrew's (the Ch. marked by a tall spire), the Music Hall and Assembly Rooms, in which Sir Walter Scott first made a public confession that he was the author of *Waverley*, in 1827. Nearly opposite is the shop of Mr. Blackwood, the publisher of the "Magazine," and the resort in times past of Prof. Wilson, Lockhart, Hogg, Moir, and many other distinguished writers. No. 39 Castle-st., a few yards N. of George-st., was the dwelling of Sir Walter Scott from 1800 to 1826. On quitting it he wrote—"It has sheltered me from the prime of life to its decline."

Along the length of George-st. runs a row of public monuments: a statue of George IV. at the intersection of Hanover-st., and of Wm. Pitt, Frederick-st., both by *Chantrey*. Farther on will be placed a statue of Dr. Chalmers, a very characteristic likeness by *Steell*, who is also engaged upon the *Scottish National Monument to the Prince Consort*, which will close the vista in the centre of Charlotte-square. This remarkable group of sculpture consists of an equestrian statue of the Prince,

surrounded by 8 figures of the various classes of the community: the aristocracy, the intellectual and teaching class, the working and agricultural class, etc., all in attitudes testifying respect to the Prince's merits.

bb. At the N.W. corner of Edinburgh the Water of Leith is crossed by the *Dean Bridge*, at the height of more than 100 ft. above its bed, one of Telford's best designs, consisting of 4 arches, each of 96 ft. span. Seen from the bridge is a Doric temple, placed on the river bank below, and containing a statue of Hygeia, raised above the mineral well of St. Bernard. The design was by Nasmyth, and a copy of the Sibyl's Temple at Tivoli.

Crossing the Dean Bridge to the left we reach the **Dean Cemetery*, in which many men of note are buried, such as Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford, Prof. Wilson (Christopher North), Alison, etc. The return from W. to E. may be made by George-st. Close beside the Dean Cemetery is what was for long used as *Daniel Stewart's Hospital*, a large building in Elizabethan style of architecture, but which is now occupied as one of the Merchant Co.'s schools for boys. In the immediate neighbourhood there is also an *Orphan Hospital*, and *John Watson's Hosp.*—all fine buildings.

About 1 mile north of Dean Bridge and a little to the right of Queensferry road, on a gentle eminence, rises

The Fettes College, which well deserves to be visited, both as a remarkably fine building and for the view it commands of Edinburgh. It is a good specimen of architecture, imitating successfully the Domestic Gothic of Scotland, with a tower and spire over the central archway, projecting oriels, and bartizan turrets. Behind are a hall and chapel of good Dec-Gothic—the whole is of the finest masonry; the capitals, string-

courses, window frames, foliage, and masques, are carved with the most perfect finish.

It is from the design of *David Bryce*, and cost about £60,000, the funds having been furnished by a bequest of a Sir William Fettes, a rich banker, to found an educational institution. The Fettes College is a public school for the education of boys of the upper classes, 40 being foundationers. The system adopted is from the best parts of the schemes of Eton, Winchester, and Rugby, to furnish at a moderate cost an education fit for sons of gentlemen. Each boy has a separate bedroom; the food is supplied by the institution, and not by the masters.

A little to the west is *St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse*.

cc. Eminent natives of Edinburgh and Residents.—Sir Walter Scott, born Aug. 15th, 1771, on the site of the University. Henry Brougham in the 3d flat of a house at the head of the Cowgate, Sept. 19, 1778 (see Register of St. Giles). His mother, Miss Syme, was niece of Principal Robertson, the historian; his father was a cloth merchant. Sir David Baird, in Castle-hill, in a house which once belonged to the Gordon family. His father was Baird of Newbyth. Francis Horner was born in High-st., 1794. Sir Henry Raeburn, the portrait-painter, was born at Stockbridge 1756. The painters Allan Ramsay, 1713; Runciman, David Roberts, 1796, and Nasmyth, 1758, were also natives of Edinburgh. Dr. Chalmers' favourite residence was at Morningside, where he died. He is buried in the *Grange Cemetery*, on S. of the *Meadows*. David Hume lived in St. David-st.

At the E. end of Princes-st. is Leith-walk, where stood the *Theatre Royal*, burned 1875. In this position an earthwork was erected against Cromwell; it was afterwards con-

verted into a "Walk," and finally opened out into the present roadway.

Historic Notes on Edinburgh.

In the 7th centy. a military station was formed on the Castle Hill by Edwin, King of Northumbria, and the town which grew up under its protection was called by his name. David I., in a charter, calls it "Burgo meo de Edwinesburg," from which it may be gathered that it was made a royal burgh before his time, probably by Malcolm Canmore. The early history of the city is in reality the history of the castle. Edinburgh did not become the capital of the kingdom till the middle of the 15th centy., when the murder of James I. disgusted the court with Perth. King James II., grateful for the interest shown in his behalf when he was at variance with his nobles, erected the city into a Sheriffdom within itself, and presented to the incorporated trades a banner or standard, which has since been known by the name of the Blue Blanket, and is still preserved. The city gradually increased in wealth and importance till 1544, when it was seriously injured by the English under the Earl of Hertford. This wanton destruction, followed by a century of civil and religious discord, with many will account for the poverty of its ancient architecture and the absence of buildings of any great age.

Of old public buildings there are none; and no older date than that of James V. is claimed for any part of Holyrood Palace, and that only for 2 of the towers. There are only a few houses upon which may be seen a date prior to the accession of James VI. to the English throne. This event gave an impulse to building all over the country. Within the last ten years especially, much building has been going on in Edinburgh,

and a number of handsome new streets and houses have been erected. The progress of the town is chiefly towards the S. and W. Notwithstanding this, houses are difficult to get, and rent is high.

Environs and Excursions.

a. *Leith, Trinity* (Newhaven),
Granton.

Railway Stat. in Leith Walk or at Waverley Bridge ; trains every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Leith has been the port of Edinburgh since the days of Robert Bruce, and has witnessed the landing of many a royal personage. In 1561 Mary Queen of Scots was received with great ceremony on her arrival from Calais ; and George IV. landed here in 1822. In 1560 the French raised here a fortress, in which they planted a strong garrison to maintain the authority of the Guises in Scotland. Queen Elizabeth despatched a fleet to expel them from Leith. It is at present an independent Parl. Burgh, with a Pop. of near 50,000, and carries on a very great trade in corn and timber from the Baltic, besides wine from France and Spain, and esparto (for paper) from Oran and Almeria. The cones of its *huge glass-works* are conspicuous from a distance. There are large manufactures of cordage, sailcloth, machinery, soap, oil-cake, etc. Besides these, there are shipbuilding yards, and 2 of the largest *Flour Mills* in the country, that of Todd, where 99 pairs of stones work under one roof, and that of Gibson and Walker at Bonnington.

The old harbour, the estuary of the black and foul Water of Leith ("quasi *Lethe*," quoth Dr. Johnson, "because Scotchmen embarking here forget their own country"), divides the town into S. and N. Leith. Opening from it to the W. are the *Victoria* and wet docks ; to the E.

the *Albert Dock*, excavated out of the E. sands. The last has a water area of 14 acres, and was opened in 1869. On its quays may be seen Sir William Armstrong's Scientific Hydraulic Cranes, for raising cargoes. The entrance to this harbour is by two *Piers* stretching into the sea 1000 yards. Near the mouth a *Martello Tower* rises out of the sea. *Leith Fort*, to the N.W., was one of the 3 Citadels built by Cromwell for keeping the Scots in order. It is now of no strength as a defence—little more than an Artillery Barrack. Leith is the cradle of the *Gladstone* family. There is a *Church* here founded by them.

Registered ships, 1873, 201 vessels = 65,692 tons. Total number of vessels entered inwards, 1873—3635 = 768,825 tons.

To the W. of Leith is *Newhaven*, celebrated for its fishing and its fish-dinners. The fishwives of the village are noted for their peculiar costume, and may be seen in all parts of Edinburgh selling fish, the produce of their husbands' or fathers' labour. Their high reputation for morality (see Chas. Reade's novel "*Christie Johnstone*"), though exaggerated, is not wholly undeserved. The Newhaven fishers are of Jutland origin, and are singularly conservative in their household customs. They rarely marry outside of their own race ; the men are celebrated for their skilful seamanship and hardy daring ; the women are noted for their keenness in driving a bargain (*vide* "*The Antiquary*").

It is a pleasant walk or drive of 2 m. from Edinburgh to *Granton Pier*, by Inverleith-row, stopping by all means to visit on the way the *Royal Botanic Gardens* (free admission daily, except Sunday), which is remarkable for the beauty of its walks, the order of its arrangement, its fine trees, and for the most truly pictorial *View* of Edinburgh which it commands. It

includes a very extensive Pinetum and arboretum, containing many choice specimens in very healthy condition. The wild garden of Alpine flowers demonstrates how such plants may be cultivated with perfect success. The *Palm-houses* and Foreign Fernery are not surpassed even by Kew. No garden in the kingdom is better managed than this, under Professor Balfour and Mr. Macnab.

Granton Rly. Stat. on the Pier.

Granton is the point at which the Earl of Hertford disembarked his troops when he invaded Scotland in 1544. The magnificent *Pier* here was built entirely at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was begun in Nov. 1835, and partly opened on the day of the Queen's coronation. It is 1700 ft. in length and from 80 to 160 ft. in breadth, and has the great advantage of being accessible at any state of the tide. The Victoria jetty, from whence the Queen landed and re-embarked in Sept. 1842, is on the W. side, and extends 90 ft. From this pier is the *steam ferry* to Burntisland, in Fife, a passage of about half-an-hour. From this as well as from Leith the London steamers depart. The trains run down to the steamers lying alongside of the pier.

§ 2. *Hawthornden, Roslin Chapel and Castle*, may be reached *a.* By the high road direct to Roslin, 7 m., through Liberton. *b.* By carriage *via* Lasswade to Hawthornden, 11 m., walking thence to Roslin, and sending round the carriage. *c.* By *Railway* direct, *via* Loanhead, 4 trains daily in 40 min., to Roslin (Rte. 13), the quickest way.

Roslin and Hawthornden stand at opposite ends of a romantic glen of the N. Esk, traversed by a footpath 2 m. long. The only entrance to Hawthornden is by the Lodge Gate (admission, 1s.), on the high road ;

consequently it should be first visited. Quitting Hawthornden by the lower gate, on the Esk bank, it is a charming walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., thence through the glen to Roslin Chapel. There is a public footpath from Lasswade to Roslin, passing outside the bounds of Hawthornden. (These places are described Rte. 13.)

English Service on Sundays in Roslin Chapel ; $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Independent of the many interesting objects, and the attractive scenery in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the stranger will find the chief charm of all in the varied and exquisite views of the city itself, and the grand and picturesque heights which surround it, which compose a new natural picture at every turn.

§ 3. 3 m. S. E. of Edinburgh, on the way to Dalkeith, may be seen, embosomed by trees, the ruins of *Craigmillar Castle*, consisting of a square tower in the centre, another in front, and two circular turrets behind—the whole surrounded by a high and strong wall, with round towers at the corners. It is a fortified house of the 15th cent., with alterations and additions of the 17th cent. The central tower is massive and old-fashioned, but is of the same date as the wall that surrounds it. The roof (from which there is a good view of the surrounding country) is formed of large stones. The principal room in the interior is the hall, which is lofty, and by the appearance of corbels halfway up the side, probably contained a Gallery. The armour of Darnley and portrait of Queen Mary deserve about equal faith in the beholder. The view of Edinburgh and the country around is very striking. Craigmillar was used as a prison for the Earl of Mar, brother to James II., in 1477, and here he is said to have been bled to death. According to Drummond of Hawthornden, however, he was seized with a severe fever, and either bled

Dryburgh
Abbey



Stairford's Geograph. Estab.

SCALE OF 6 0 5 10 15 STA. MILES

London:— John Murray, Albemarle Street.

EDINBURGH TO PERTH, STIRLING, MELROSE, MOFFAT, &c



too freely, or in a fit of delirium tore off the bandages. The castle was occupied by James V. during his minority, and Mary lived here for several months after the death of Rizzio, 1566. Indeed, the small village on the Dalkeith road close by is still called "Little France," from having been the quarters of her French guards. Within the keep a room of peculiarly small dimensions is shown as Queen Mary's apartment. At a secret meeting held here between her and Murray, Lethington, and Bothwell, it was proposed to rid her of "her ungrateful husband" by a *divorcement*; but she refused to listen, and protested against any step by which "spot might be laid on her honour." To this place, also, she was brought as a prisoner after the battle of Carberry. About 1661 the castle passed into the possession of the Gilmour family, with whom it still remains. Niddry House is the seat of A. Wauchope, Esq.

Portobello, Inveresk, Dalkeith (Park), Melville Cast. (Park), Liberton (View), Edinburgh.

§ 4. *Blackford and Braid Hills.*

One of the finest drives, commanding the most extensive and varied views, may be taken by starting from Princes-street, by the Lothian-road, to Morningside, and round the Braid Hills to Liberton, and back by Newington.

It is a pleasant walk across *Blackford Hill*, a rocky height 2 m. S. of Edinburgh, the view from which is so admirably described in "Marmion." Here the army of James IV. encamped before marching to Flodden.

§ 5. *Dalmeny Park and Ch., Hopetoun, and S. Queensferry* (Rte. 18).

Dean Bridge, Cramond Bridge, Dalmeny Park and Ch., S. Queensferry, Hopetoun Park and Gardens (the house is not usually shown).

§ 6. *Linlithgow Palace and Ch.*, by Glasgow railway trains in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

§ 7. To *Borthwick and Crichton Castles*, taking the railway to Fushie Bridge Stat. (Inn.) Rte. 1.

§ 8. *Railway* to Colinton, Juniper Green, Currie, Pentland Hills.

Quitting Edinburgh by Lothian-road, you pass rt. *Merchiston Castle*, the birthplace of Napier, the mathematician and inventor of logarithms.

1. the pretty suburb of Morningside. The road then crosses the Braid Burn, and winds along the slope of the *Braid Hills*, a picturesque group about 700 ft. high, placed midway between Arthur's Seat and the Pentlands, commanding the view over Edinburgh made famous by the description in "Marmion." Passing rt. Comiston House (Sir J. Forrest), a road is given off to Dreg-horn (R. A. Macfie, Esq.), situated at the foot of the Pentlands, the charming little village of Colinton, on the Water of Leith, and Bonally, long residence of the late Lord Cockburn. The fine range of the Pentlands is now the most prominent object, the road running at the foot of the eastern slopes, and passing $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. Woodhouselee (J. Tytler, Esq.) Then comes the village of Howgate, a little beyond which is Bush (A. Trotter, Esq.), and Glencorse (Lord Justice-General Inglis). Within the grounds of Colinton House (Lady Dunfermline) are some very fine holly hedges. A bridge across the Water of Leith at Colinton leads to a pleasant road back to Edinburgh through the village of Slateford.

§ 9. *Penicuik, Habbie's Howe.*

[It is a favourite excursion up the Glencorse Burn to the *Glencorse Reservoir*. Then rt. Logan Bank (H. M. Inglis, Esq.) to the *Loganlee Reservoir*, which lies in the hollow between the heights of Black Hill (1628) and Carnethy (1890). Both these were constructed as compensation reser-

voirs for the supply of the mills and rivers that were injured by the springs being taken away for the use of the city. At the head of the glen, known as *Habbie's Howe*, the stream falls picturesquely into a small pool, supposed to be in the Poet Ramsay's thoughts when he wrote "The Gentle Shepherd." But the scenic description does not altogether answer to the character of this glen, and it seems probable that the true Habbie's Howe is to be found some miles higher up, beyond Penicuik. But, however that may be, it is a delightful excursion, as showing the pastoral character of the Upland of central Scotland, which has of course no pretension to the grandeur of Highland scenery.]

7 m. *House of Muir*, noted as a cattle fair, and close by it is Rullion Green, where the Covenanters were defeated by Dalziel in Nov. 1666. The site of the encampment is to the S. of the battlefield, which is now commemorated by a monument.

From here a cross road leads to Penicuik 2 m. (Rte. 16), where *Penicuik House* (Sir G. D. Clerk, Bart.) and fine *Park*, and the Paper Mills on the Esk, deserve notice.

ROUTE 5.

Carlisle to Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Stirling, by Lockerbie [Lochmaben], Beattock [Moffat], and Carstairs Junction.

To Carstairs Junct., 73 m. in 2 hrs.; to Glasgow, 104 m., 6 trains daily in 3 to 4 hrs.;—to Edinburgh, 101 m., 6 trains in 2¾ hrs. The *Caledonian Railway*, one of the great trunk lines of Scotland, penetrates the central southern counties, and divides at Carstairs, in Lanarkshire, the main line continuing N. to join the Highland Rly. at Stanley, and the branches on either side running to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Quitting the Citadel Stat. at Carlisle, the line skirts the walls of the old city, with the cathedral and castle (on the right), crosses the river Eden, and soon after passes under the North British Rly., arriving at

4 m. *Rockcliffe Stat.*

6¼ m., near *Floreston Stat.*, the line crosses the river Esk (which 5 m. higher up waters the grounds of Netherby, Rte. 1), and then enters a tract of Border country which was called the *Debatable ground*. It extends to the river *Sark*, and is about 8 m. long by 4 broad, and was for many years held only by the worst set of Border robbers. In 1552 a boundary line was agreed upon by the sovereigns of the two kingdoms; but the habits of the people were little improved till the union of the crowns. On the left is *Solway Firth*, recipient of the Esk, Eden, Annan, and Nith. The tide comes in at certain seasons with extraordinary rapidity, forming what is known as the *Bore*, in which the waves are frequently 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers to the coast should be careful of this danger, remembering the caution given by Herries of Burrenswark to Darsie Latimer, that "he who dreams on the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world." The estuary has been bridged across, lower down, by the *Solway Junct. Rly.* On right is *Solway Moss*, memorable for the defeat of the Scots in 1542. A body of 10,000 men had entered England; but the leaders, quarrelling amongst themselves, were surprised by a small English force and routed, leaving 200 noblemen and gentlemen in the enemy's hands. James V. died of mortification in consequence. On the other side of the *Sark*, which is the boundary between England and Scotland, is

8½ m. *Gretna Junct. Stat.* (in Rte. 9). Here a Rly. branches W. to Annan and Dumfries (Rte. 9). On

right, a branch to Longtown joins the North British (Rte. 1).

13 m. *Kirkpatrick Stat.* On left is the village of Kirkpatrick Fleming, situated near the banks of Kirtle Water, together with Mossknowe (Col. Graham), the Cove (G. Ogilvy, Esq.), and Bonshaw, overhanging the river.

Kirtle Bridge Stat. About 2 m. right, is the ruined ch. of *Kirkconnell*, the churchyard of which is the scene of the pathetic ballad of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee." The daughter of the Laird of Kirkconnell loved and was beloved by Adam Fleming of Kirkconnell, but was promised in marriage by her family to Bell of Ecclefechan. The favoured swain was in the habit of meeting her in the churchyard, which so excited the jealousy of the rival that he one evening took up his station, armed with a gun, for the purpose of watching them. Unable to contain himself with rage, he fired, when the fair Helen received the bullet intended for her lover. A fierce combat ensued, in which the murderer was cut to pieces :—

"I wish I were where Helen lies !
Night and day on me she cries ;
Oh that I were where Helen lies
On fair Kirkconnell Lee !"

Fleming went abroad, but returned hither to die. The graves of the unfortunate couple are still to be seen here.

The country through which the tourist is passing was formerly well wooded, but "it is said to have been cleared of the wood by Act of Parliament in the time of James VI., in order to destroy the retreat of the moss-troopers, a pest this part of the country was infamous for—in fact the whole of the borders then was, as Lindsay expresses, no other thing but theft, reiff, and slaughter."—*Pennant*.

A fine view is obtained on left of Annandale, as the train approaches

20 m. *Ecclefechan Stat.*, near the

banks of the Mein Water, which near this spot falls into the Annan. It derives its name, *Ecclesia Fechan*, from St. Fechan, an Irish saint of the 7th centy. "The Lass of Ecclefechan" was one of Burns's country songs. Carlyle, the biographer of Cromwell, was born here, Dec. 4, 1795, son of a small farmer. The small stone house, extending over a gateway, is pointed out. [The antiquary may pay a visit to the hill of *Burrsward*, 920 ft. high, nearly 3 m. to the N. It is strongly defended by 3 Roman camps, the largest of which looks S., and encloses an area of 900 ft. in length by 600 in breadth. The summit, which commands a fine view of Lochmaben, Queensberry Hill, Hartfell, the Solway Firth, Criffel, Annan, Carlisle, and the Cumberland Lake Hills, was further strengthened by several forts, which are probably British. Horsley considers *Burrsward* to be the work of Agricola, and that it may have served as a summer camp to Burrens, which is about 2 m. distant. At Middleby, not far off, is a complete Roman camp. A Roman road may be traced at the S.E. foot of the hill, and several altars and coins have been dug up in the vicinity.]

2½ m. S.W. of Ecclefechan is *Hoddam Castle* (W. J. Sharpe, Esq.), a castellated house, built about 1650 by the Herries family. To the S. of it, on high ground, is *Repentance Tower*, so called because it was erected as a monument of repentance by Lord Herries for having used some materials from Tailtron Chapel to build *Hoddam Castle*. In the "Minstrelys of the Scottish Border" a different reason is assigned. It is said there, in the ballad of "Lord Herries his Complaint," that, returning by sea from England with a large booty and a number of prisoners, Lord Herries threw the latter overboard to lighten the vessel, and subsequently built this tower as a proof of his remorse. Over the door are a

serpent and a dove, with the word "Repentance" between.]

Before crossing the *Water of Milk* the traveller obtains a beautiful though transient view as the train descends the Breconhill incline.

The scenery of the Water of Milk, which rises in the fells at the head of Eskdale, is very pretty, and can be explored conveniently from

25 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Lockerbie* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, King's Arms). Lockerbie is celebrated for its sheep and cattle fairs, the one in August being the largest lamb fair in Scotland. There is a handsome *Town Library* of mediæval architecture. Near Lockerbie are the ruins of the *Castle* of the Johnstones, one of the most powerful families in this part of Scotland. A "Lockerbie lick" is still proverbial from the slaughter inflicted by them on the Maxwells.

In the neighbourhood is Murrayfield.

Lockerbie to Dumfries. [From LOCKERBIE JUNCT. it is 15 m. to Dumfries, by a Branch rly. crossing the Annan to

4 m. *Lochmaben* Stat. (*Inn*: King's Arms), a royal burgh surrounded by a chain of 8 lakes. Near the ch., on a mound, was a *Castle* of the Bruces of Annandale, in which Robert Bruce was born, if not at Turnbury. He pulled it down, and built a much larger one on a peninsula S.E. of the Castle Loch. It consisted of 3 courts, inclosed by massive walls 12 ft. thick, and by a triple fosse. The faces of the walls have been plundered of the stone, and nothing is now left but shapeless masses of rubble. Yet this was the Bruce's home and his headquarters when he began the war of independence against the English, 1306. The property now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield. There are 4 villages in the neighbourhood, with some smaller hamlets, held by the "King's kindly tenants of Loch-

maben," as they are called. It is a sort of udal tenure, which acknowledges no feudal superior, and is supposed to have originated in a grant of land by Robert Bruce to his servants, when superannuated. This tenure was confirmed by the Courts of Session on an appeal in 1824.

Lochmaben, when seen from a height, appears to be almost an island; it is surrounded by 8 lochs, the largest of which, *Castle Loch*, to the S., is of considerable size. "In it alone the far-famed *Vendace* (*Coregonus Willoughbii*, *Yarrell*) is found. Tradition adds that it was introduced here by Queen Mary, but more probably it was brought hither by the monks of some neighbouring convent for the benefit of their table. It defies the angler, resisting all sorts of baits. It is caught only with nets. It is delicious eating, resembling the smelt; it is best in July. Its food consists of small water insects. A *Vendace Club* meets here annually. The lochs abound with pike, perch, roach, bream, eels, and trout.

Jardine Hall, seat of the late venerable naturalist Sir William, now of his son Sir Alexander, Jardine, contains the finest collection of fossil footprints of reptiles from *Corncockle Muir* sandstones, 2 m. N. of the town.

"The Footprint room," is so called because of some slabs bearing tracks of fossil animals, together with ripple-marks, the vestiges of the ancient seas.

3 m. to the S. of Lochmaben is *Rammerscales*, the seat of W. B. M'Donald, Esq. The grounds are celebrated for their beautiful silver firs and larch, one of the latter, cut for the Caledonian Rly., measuring 106 ft. of solid timber.

8 m. Shielhill, a hamlet on the banks of the Water of Ae.

10 m. *Amisfield* Stat., to the right of which is Glenae, the seat of the Earl of Carnwath.

The line then runs down the valley of the Lochar, crossing it at 12 m. *Locharbriggs*, leaving the village of Tinwald to the left.

14 m. *Dumfries Terminus* (Rte. 9.)]

Soon after quitting Lockerbie the rly. to Glasgow crosses the Dryfie Water by a lofty viaduct, reaching

28 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Nethercleugh Stat.* Between this and *Dinwoodie Stat.* on left is the Annan Water, and on its left bank Jardine Hall, the residence of Sir Alex. Jardine. On the right bank is *Spedlin's Tower*, once the residence of the Jardines of Applegarth, a massive quadrangular structure, with circular turrets at the angles. Over the gateway is the date 1605; probably the year when it was last repaired.

The geological features from Lochmaben up to this point are those of Permian sandstones. In the quarry of *Corncockle*, which is overlooked by Spedlin's Tower, the late Sir Wm. Jardine found tracks of an immense extinct tortoise, which has been named "*Chelichnys Titan*."

Beyond *Dinwoodie*, 32 m., the Annan approaches more closely to the line, and affords many a good view of its windings. As the watershed is approached the hills draw in, and the whole character of the scenery is wilder.

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Wamphray Stat.* To the right of this, 1 m., is the village and ch. of *Wamphray*, picturesquely situated in a deep dell by the side of Wamphray Water, which rises to the N.E. in Loch Fell, 2956 ft., the same that gives birth to the Ettrick Water.

On the Wamphray are some small waterfalls, known as the Pot, the Washing-tub, and Dubb's Caldron. The village is the scene of the ballad "*The Lads of Wamphray*."

[To the left, 3 m., is *Lochwood Tower*, situated in a grove of ancient oaks, long the principal abode of the Johnstones. It was surrounded by bogs and impassable ground, so that James VI. declared that "whoever built Lochwood was a knave at heart." It was burnt by the Maxwells in 1592, an outrage which was fearfully avenged by the Johnstones at the battle of Lochmaben, and led to the almost total extermination of the Maxwells at that of Dryffesands. To the S., at the foot of Minnygap Hill, is *Rae Hills* (J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale), built by the 3d Earl of Hopetoun in 1786. It is a modern castellated mansion, with pleasant wooded grounds on the banks of the Kinnel.]

Crossing the Annan, and passing the village of Kirkpatrick Juxta, the line reaches

40 m. *Beattock Stat.*, 2 m. from *MOFFAT*, to which there is an omnibus (see Rte. 6). Here are refreshment-rooms, and Beattock Bridge Inn is 100 yards off. On left of stat. is Craglands (— Colvin, Esq.), and on right is Lochhouse Tower, backed up by the fine ranges above Moffat, part of which town is seen from the line.

The rly. now enters the wild defiles of the Lowther Hills, and ascends the narrow glen of the *Evan*, in a sonnet by Wordsworth called the Avon, which rises very near the source of the Clyde. On left is *Auchencass Castle*, a ruin of no great size, but of considerable strength, which originally belonged to Randolph Earl of Moray, Robert Bruce's favourite lieutenant, and afterwards regent to Bruce's son and successor, David II.

The high road from Carlisle to Glasgow was one of Telford's grandest works of engineering, now rendered comparatively useless by the railway. From the hills around this pass 3 of the largest southern rivers, the Clyde,

Tweed, and Annan, all take their rise within a short distance of each other. The rly. ascends the Evan valley through much rock-cutting. Near the upper end it passes into Clydesdale at a height of 1000 ft. above the sea. At

52½ m. *Elvanfoot Stat.* the Clyde is first crossed, being already swelled by the waters of the Powtrail, Daer, and Elvan, which all converge to this point. A little before arriving at the stat., on right, is a round camp, where 2 Roman roads, coming from the S.E. and S.W., formed a junction.

[On left 4 m. is the mining village of *Leadhills*, where Allan Ramsay, author of "The Gentle Shepherd," was born 1686. These mines, together with the adjoining ones at Wanlock Head, have produced more lead than any in Scotland, and a considerable quantity of silver, from 1511 down to the present time. Gold is found in the streams of the district.]

55 m. the line passes the village of *Crawford*, having immediately on right Lindsay Tower, an old ruined seat of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford. The Camps and Midlock Waters here join the Clyde.

58 m. *Abington Stat.*, Hunter's Inn affords the angler excellent quarters, at the junction of the Glengonner Water and the Clyde, and environed on all sides by hills. On left is the seat of Sir Edward Colebrook, Bart. Near this place are traces of gold workings, which were carried on with some success in the time of James VI. Abington is a favourite locality for coursing matches, and is a capital angling station. The water between Elvanfoot and Lamington is the best of the whole river. The water is very clear, and the angler requires fine tackle, small flies, and quick sight. If sheep-washing is going on he can

still have good sport in the smaller burns.

63 m. *Lamington Stat.* L. House is a gabled mansion, the seat of Baillie Cochrane, Esq. In the hall is the chair of Wallace! The heiress of Lamington married Sir Win. Wallace, and this property was inherited by his daughter. Burns went to ch. here on one occasion, and was so little pleased that he left on the seat an epigram, called, "The Kirk of Lamington:"—

"As cauld a wind as ever blew;
A caulder kirk, and in't but few;
As cauld a minister's e'er spak;
Ye'll a' be het ere I come back."

The ch. of L. retains the "jougs," or pillory, and the stool of repentance.

On right, near the river, is the ruined tower of Lamington.

66½ m. *SYMINGTON JUNCT. RLY.* to Peebles and Galashiels (Rte. 5A) (*Inn*, Junction) is said to have taken its name from Simon Locard, who had a grant of the land from Malcolm IV. On left rises the isolated and picturesque outline of *Tinto Hill*, 2200 ft. high, from the top of which, where is a large cairn, the tourist can on a clear day see both German and Irish Seas, and from Goatfell in Arran on the W., to the Bass Rock on the E. :—

"Be a lassie ne'er so black,
Gin she hae the penny siller,
Set her up on Tinto's tap,
The wind will blaw a man till her."

to carry a stone to the top of Tinto was in old times a common form of penance. On the E. side of the hill, near the rly., are the ruins of Fatlips Castle.

68½ m. *Thankerton Stat.* The hill rising directly up from the opposite bank of the Clyde is *Quothquan Law*, 1097 ft.

The Clyde is crossed for the last time just before reaching

73½ m. *CARSTAIRS JUNCT. STAT.*, where the lines to Glasgow (see Rte. 8) and Stirling (Rte. 21) are given

off. This place is supposed to be the ancient Corn-Caer, a Roman settlement, and capital of the Damnii, a native tribe. Roman remains, including a bath, have been found in the parish.

Between the stat. and the Clyde is Carstairs House (R. Monteith, Esq.) The house is a fine modern one, of Tudor architecture, and contains some good paintings by Guido, Morales, Raeburn, etc. Carstairs is 5 m. distant from Lanark and the Falls of the Clyde (Rte. 8 to 8 A). Travellers bound thither change carriages.

Carstairs to Edinburgh—Rly.

75 m. *Carnwath*, i.e., "the ford by the Cairn," which is visible on the left. In *Couthally Castle* (to the N.), now a gloomy ruin, James IV., James V., and James VI., were entertained by the Somervilles. Of the old ch. one aisle is still left.

79½ m. *Auchengray Stat.* 3 m. to the left are the ironworks of *Wilstontown*, on the eastern border of the Lanarkshire coalfield. From this point the rly. skirts the northern slopes of the *Pentland Hills*, which occupy the whole area between this and Edinburgh, and afford many charming views. In 1666 the Covenanters were defeated on the E. side of these hills by General Dalziel's cavalry at Rullion Green. Passing, right, the large compensation reservoir of Cobbinshaw, for supplying the Union Canal with water, the railway reaches

86 m. *Harburn Stat.* On left, 2 m., is the village of West Calder (Stat.) From the viaduct over *Linthouse Burn* a beautiful view is obtained of the distant vale of Almond, with Edinburgh and Arthur's Seat in the distance.

91 m. *Midcalder and Kirknewton*
[Scotland.]

Junc. Stat. Calder House. (Lord Torphichen); part of which is very old, is beautifully situated on the bank of the Murieston Water, near its confluence with the Almond. It contains portraits of John Knox (?) and Mary Queen of Scots. In a room here the Holy Communion was first administered after the Protestant fashion by Knox.

The aspect of this district has considerably changed since 1865, by the discovery of certain shales which yield a considerable supply of mineral oil. Pits and oil-works now dot the country all round Mid- and West-Calder, contributing sadly to mar the scenery and pollute the rivers.

Between Midcalder and (95½ m.) *Currie Stat.*, the rly. has on right Meadowbank (A. A. M. Wellwood, Esq.); the picturesque precipices of *Dalmahoy Crags*; the Water of Leith; and on its banks Balerno; Riccarton, N.W. of Currie, seat of Sir William Gibson-Craig, has one of the most extensive and beautiful *Pinetums* in Scotland. *Lennox Tower* (now called Lymphay), the old property of the family of Lennox; and *Curriehill* (John Marshall, Lord C.), a modern house occupying the site of the old castle of the Skenes of Currie.

On left, *Dalmahoy Park*, the seat of the Earl of Morton. Amongst its curiosities are the keys of Lochleven Castle, which were thrown into the lake when Mary Queen of Scots escaped. Seven sets of these keys, in different Scottish houses, contend for authentication! The park is like a forest of fine timber, and Dalmahoy Crags add a feature to the view. Separated only by the old Glasgow road, is *Hatton*, a quaint house with flanking towers, plastered, built by the Lauderdales about Charles II.'s time, with terraced garden.

98 m. *Kingsknowe Junc. Stat.* A loop line has been opened from this

through the Glen of Colinton, Juniper Green, and Balerno (*see* Rte. 4.) The rly., together with the Union Canal, are carried over the Water of Leith at *Slateford Stat.* by a magnificent viaduct, the village lying beneath.

101 m. *Edinburgh Terminus*, at W. end of Princes Street. (Rte. 4.)

ROUTE 5A.

**Symington Junction to Peebles,
by Biggar and Broughton.**

[From *Symington Stat.* (Rte. 5) on the Carlisle and Glasgow Rly., a branch of 19 m. runs E. to Broughton and Peebles. Four trains daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

2 m. *Coulter Stat.* The village is 1 m. right, at the foot of Snap Hill, 1187 ft., and there are a camp and traces of a Roman road between it and

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Biggar Stat.* *Inns*: Elphinstone Arms; Commercial. A country town of one wide street. The *Church*, built 1545, was a beautiful cruciform Gothic structure; but all its internal beauty has been purposely destroyed. At the end of the town is a large mound, 300 ft. in circumference and 36 in height, supposed to have been used as a law court or moot-hill. Of Boghall Castle, seat of the Earl of Winton, there is only left one small tower. Edmonston Castle, a modern edifice, is from designs of Gillespie Graham. From Biggar the rly. keeps parallel with the stream called Biggar Water, to

8 m. *Broughton Stat.*, at the foot of Broughton Heights, 1872 ft., 1 m. from which is the British fort of Langlaw Hill, consisting of 5 concentric rings. Broughton is altogether a modern place, and has a

trade in ham-curing. To the S. of the town is Rachan (J. Tweedie, Esq.) The valley of the Tweed is entered at the village of Drummelzier, in the churchyard of which Merlin's grave is pointed out. On one side is the Tweed, and on the other is the *Pausayl* brook. An old prophecy is attributed to Thomas the Rhymer—
“When Tweed and Pausayl join at Merlin's
grave,
England and Scotland shall one monarch
have.”

and it is said that on the day of James VI.'s coronation the Tweed overflowed its banks, and its waters ran into the Pausayl. It must have been a marvellous inundation, as the churchyard is about 10 ft. above the level of either stream. The castle of *Drummelzier*, now in ruins, was formerly the fortress of the Tweedie family, a powerful and very quarrelsome faction in the 16th cent.

About 7 m. S. of this is the source of the Tweed, near Tweedshaws-farm, 1780 ft. above the sea-level. About half way stands *Crook Inn*, an angler's resort, once a famous posting-house on the great high road, now grass grown. Near the village of Tweedsmuir, in the midst of a bog, is a standing stone, 5 ft. high.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stobo Stat.*, to the left of which is Stobo Castle, the beautiful seat of Sir Graham Montgomery, built 1805, and Stobo Kirk (restored), with a square tower, an E. E. nave, and Norm. chancel. “The *jougs*,” or iron collar for the neck of offenders, is attached to the porch. On the left is *Dalwick* or New Posso (Sir J. Nasmyth), noted for its fine timber and show of rhododendrons. The trees are of large growth, especially an avenue of Silver firs, and the larches, which are reported to have been first planted here in 1725, or 13 years earlier than those set by the D. of Athole at Dunkeld. The ruins of *Tinnis* (*i.e.* Thane's) *Castle*

are also conspicuous on a height near Drummelzier.

16 m. *Lyne Stat.*, to the N. of this, occupying a strong position on the left bank of the Lyne, is a Roman castrum stativum, originally a parallelogram of 850 ft. by 750. The N. side has been destroyed by agricultural operations, although the entrances at the remaining sides are still visible. At *Sheriffmuir*, between the Rly. and the river, there are 2 erect stones, known as the *standing stones*. 4 m. to the N. of Lyne, overlooking the river, is *Drochil Castle*, a fine old mansion, partaking of a mixture of the fortress and the manor-house. It consists of 2 square blocks of building, with a cleft between, formerly connected by an arch. At the extremity of the double square are 2 round towers, each with a semi-turret, uniting it with the square mass. It was commenced by the regent Morton, but the building was abruptly checked by his execution in 1581, for his participation in the murder of Darnley. On the S. bank of the Tweed, opposite Lyne, is the old ivy-covered tower of *Barns*, the residence in the 16th centy. of William Burnett, who for his propensity for marauding expeditions at night was nicknamed "the Howlet."

Between Lyne and Peebles on the l. or north bank of the Tweed, may be seen *Neidpath Castle*, the property of the Earl of Wemyss (described in Rte. 19.)

19. m. *Peebles Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 19.)]

ROUTE 6.

Galashiels to Moffat, by Selkirk (Rail), Vale of Yarrow, St. Mary's Loch, and Grey Mare's Tail.

Rail to Selkirk, 6¼ min. 7 trains

daily in 20 min. Thence carriage road to the loch. Beyond it, footpath.

This route is well worth exploring for its fine scenery. The vale of Yarrow, celebrated in local song and by Wordsworth's two poems, abounds in interest.

The Rly. leaves the main line of the North British at the junction of the Gala Water with the Tweed, and runs up the vale of the Tweed.

3 m. *Abbotsford Ferry Stat.* at *Boldside*. It is a mile walk after crossing the Ferry to Abbotsford (described in Rte. 1). A little higher up (at the Rink) the conjoined streams of the Ettrick and the Yarrow fall into the Tweed, which flows from the west from Peebles and Innerleithen. At the point of union the line crosses the river, and (passing *Lindean Stat.*) is carried up the right bank of the Ettrick to

6 m. *Selkirk Stat.* (County Hotel), a dull town (4640 inhab.), perched on the top of a hill overlooking Ettrick Water. It used to be celebrated for its shoemaking; hence the old verses

"Up wi' the sutors of Selkirk,
And doon wi' the Earl of Home."

The sutors distinguished themselves much at the battle of Flodden:—

"Selkirk, famed in days of yore
For sutors, but for heroes more.
And on red Flodden's dreadful day,
When other pow'ful clans gave way,
The burly sutors firmly stood,
And dyed the field with Southron blood;
Though gall'd by darts, by horses trod on,
They bore their standard off from Flodden,
Which still on that returning day
We bear aloft in proud array."

Hogg's Russiade.

To this day admittance to the dignity of burgh of the town is obtained by the penalty of sucking a brush of bristles such as shoemakers use, dipped in wine, attached to the seal of the Corporation. This is called "licking the birse." The banner is still preserved by the Corporation.

The town was soon afterwards burnt by the English. It has at present some woollen manufactures. There is but little to see. The town-hall has a lofty spire, in front of which is a statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Ritchie. Here is also one to Mungo Park, the African traveller, who was a native of Selkirkshire. Adjoining the town is the Haining (Mrs. Pringle-Douglas).

Distances :—Galashiels, 6 m. ; Abbotsford, 4 ; St. Mary's Loch, 19½ ; Innerleithen, 11 ; Moffat, 34 ; Edinburgh, 36 ; Hawick, 11 ; Melrose, 7. Selkirk is famed for bannocks.

Between Selkirk and Moffat there is no continuous conveyance ; but during the summer a *coach* runs thrice a week from Selkirk to St. Mary's Loch, corresponding with another from Moffat, which meets it at the Loch. Time is allowed at the Loch for dining at Tibby Shiels's Inn and visiting all the localities.

Crossing the Ettrick Water, below its junction with the Yarrow, we pass 3 m. right, *Philiphaghaugh* (Sir J. N. Murray, Bart., a descendant of the "outlaw" Murray, in the reign of James IV.). The house is old English, with flights of terraces in front. Here, Sept. 13, 1645, upon the haugh, or flat land, bounded by the Ettrick and the hills, Montrose, having encamped his army, in security as he thought, was surprised by Gen. Leslie, and his army totally routed. "The Covenanting Cuirassiers, some of them old soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus, crossed the Ettrick at daybreak, and, charging the wild Highlanders on the flat, put them to confusion. On *Slain Man's Lee* is a green mound raised above the slaughtered Royalists."—*Scott*. All Montrose's successes were lost by this one disaster. (Cross the river here to visit Newark Castle.)

The *General's Bridge*, built by General Mackay, leads to *Bowhill*, a

house and property of the Duke of Buccleuch, at the junction of Ettrick and Yarrow. This is the most beautiful part of the drive. On the left flows the Yarrow ; its banks wooded to the water's edge, and the trees in some places forming an arch over the stream ; on the right are picturesque plantations.

[4 m. left, on the opposite bank, is *Newark Castle*, where the Duchess of Buccleuch is represented as listening to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," who

"Pass'd where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's birken bower."

Newark was originally a royal castle, and held by the Scotts, who were hereditary rangers of Ettrick Forest. When the forest was broken up the castle was granted to the Scotts for ever. It is a massive square tower, surrounded by an outer wall, defended by round flanking turrets. The arms and supporters of James I., in whose reign it was built, are still preserved on the W. side of the tower :—

"Rising from those lofty groves,
Behold a ruin hoary ;
The shatter'd front of Newark's tower,
Renown'd in Border story."
Wordsworth.

In its courtyard Gen. Leslie shot the prisoners of Montrose's army, taken at Philiphaugh.]

On right, at foot of Foulshiels Hill, 1450 ft., is *Foulshiels*, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born in 1771.

5 m. right, Broadmeadows, a fine modern house, on a beautiful spot (James Macbraire, Esq.) ; and on left is a road leading to Bowhill.

6 m. The scenery now changes ; the road emerges from the woods ; and though it still runs alongside the Yarrow, the banks are bare, the hills rise naked and cheerless, and the contrast with the scenery already passed is rather melancholy.

To the right, on the banks of the Hangingshaw Burn, is *Hangingshaw*, the property of Johnstone of Alva. A few fragments of wall alone are left of the old castle of the "outlaw Murray."

9 m. right is the village of *Yarrowford*, containing church, manse, school-house, and a few cottages. The Yarrow river has always been famous in rustic ballads; among others from that of Hamilton of Bangour, called "The Braes of Yarrow," beginning,

"Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride."

"The dowie dens o' Yarrow" was another favourite song; and some upright stones on the hillside overlooking the village (one of which has a Latin inscription) are believed to commemorate the fight mentioned in it. A road from Yarrow crosses the hills to the valley of the Ettrick, and another at the village of Ladhope, 10 m.

14 m. Gordon Arms *Inn*, whence a road is given off to Traquair and Innerleithen, 8. m. (Rte. 5). This is a good angling station for the middle waters of Ettrick and Yarrow. At *Mount Benger*, near it, the Ettrick Shepherd lived.

16 m. cross the Douglas Burn, leaving on right the Craig of Douglas. A little distance up the glen, and overhanging the stream, are the remains of *Blackhouse Tower*, which seems to have been a square building, with a circular turret at one angle. It was the retreat and stronghold of Sir James Douglas, the friend of Bruce. This was the scene of the exploit of Sir Wm. Douglas and Lady Margaret, as told in the "Douglas Tragedy."

"Seven large stones, erected on the neighbouring heights of Blackhouse, are shown as marking the spot where

the 7 brethren were slain; and the Douglas Burn is averred to have been the stream at which the lovers stopped to drink, so minute is tradition in ascertaining the seat of a tragical tale, which, considering the rude state of former times, had probably foundation in some real event."

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was employed on this farm, and here met Sir W. Scott for the first time.

18 m. are the ruins of *Dryhope Tower*, supposed to have been the birthplace of Mary Scott, the Flower of Yarrow. It stands on the eastern end of

"Lone St. Mary's silent lake;
Thou know'st it well—nor fen nor sedge
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;
Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink,
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror, bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view;
Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where of land yon slender line
Bears 'thwart the lake the scatter'd pine.
Yet even this nakedness has power,
And aids the feelings of the hour;
Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude,
So stilly is the solitude."—*Marmion*.

Upon the opposite side of the lake is *Altrive*, where many of Hogg's poems were written, and where he died.

By the side of the *Megget Water*, spoken of in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," as "a very famous fishing ground," a road leads to *Henderland*, the ruins of an old stronghold of one Peres Cockburn, a celebrated freebooter, who, like Adam Scott and others, was hanged by James V. in his own castle-yard. It was on this execution that the pathetic "Lament of the Border Widow" was written.

See the Lady's Seat by the cascade of the Megget.

19½ m. the traveller arrives at the W. end of *St. Mary's Loch*; the

smaller Loch beyond being called the Loch of the Lowes. Between these two a road passes to *Tibby Shiels's Inn*, on the S. side of the water, near which stands the *Monument* to Hogg. The house was brought into notice by Hogg and Wilson, who frequented it for the whisky and the fishing. Trout, perch, and jack abound in the lake. It is the cradle of the stream of the Yarrow. Here the passengers may dine on homely but substantial fare. The pedestrian may return to Selkirk by the vale of the Ettrick, which is parallel to that of the Yarrow. Others may pursue the journey by the Moffat coach, which is arranged so as to meet the one from Selkirk. Leaving *St. Mary's Loch* (r. Rodona House), the coach ascends the road by the side of the Loch of the Lowes.

26 m. *Birkhill Inn*. This district, from its solitude, was much used as a hiding-place by the Covenanters, and many of the points are named from that fact. The hill opposite is still called the "Watch Hill;" and not far off, a waterfall, with a cave overhanging it, goes by the name of *Dobs Linn*. It was said that Halbert Dobson and David Dun, two Covenanters, were worried by the Devil when hiding here, and that one attacked him with the Bible, whilst the other tumbled him over into the water. Near this the Yarrow takes its rise. From Birkhill there is a steeply rugged path of

2 m. leading up to *Loch Skene*, a wild and solitary lake, situated about 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, under the heights of Loch Craig Head, 2625. Robert Chambers first announced, 1845, that this remarkable tarn has been produced by the moraine of a glacier which once filled the deep recess in the mountains. From it issues the cataract of the *Grey Mare's Tale*, one of the highest cascades in Scotland, which

slides and tumbles down a deep gash in the hillside more than 200 ft. This stream is the outlet of the Moffat Water from "the dark Loch Skene,"—

"Where deep, deep down, and far within,
Toils with the rocks the roaring linn;
Then issuing forth one foaming wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's Grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail,
Drives down the pass of Moffatdale."

Marmion, Introd. to Canto ii.

The road from Moffat is carried near to the foot of the Falls, a path leading up to them along the edge of the gully, a truly romantic scene.

The *Giant's Grave* is a long tumulus, between the road and the foot of the cataract. The whole of Moffatdale lies upon the Lower Silurian System, and in some of the black shales the searcher will find abundant remains of graptolites.

The road here crosses the boundary and enters Dumfriesshire.

30 m. rt. is *Saddleyoke Hill*, so called from the narrowness of its ridge, across which it is said a person may sit astride. On left is *Bodsbeck* farmhouse, the scene of one of Hogg's tales. A pathway leads over the hill to the road up the vale of Ettrick, which stops short at the watershed or county boundary. The mountain on right, round whose base the road winds, is *Hartfell*, 2651 ft., one of the loftiest mountains in Dumfriesshire, which can be seen to great advantage from this point. Hartfell, White Comb, and Broad Law, are the three great ranges of this district, in all of which the geologist will find glacier markings. The road passes through a beautiful piece of wood lying on its lower slope. In this stands the house of Craigieburn, which figures in one of Burns' sonnets:—

"Sweet fa's the eve on Craigieburn,
And blythe awakes the morrow;
But a' the pride o' spring's return
Can yield me nought but sorrow."

34 m. *Moffat* (*Inns*: Annandale Arms; Buccleuch Arms; Star) is a small town, 2 m. from Beattock Stat. of the rly. from Edinburgh to Dumfries and Carlisle (see Rte. 5), close to the river Annan. In summer it is quite a fashionable watering-place, large numbers of families taking up their residence in the numerous lodgings with which the town is provided. Many come for the purpose of drinking the waters. The well is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, approached by a gentle rise the whole way; and the exercise of walking up to the well and home again, at an early hour, is probably as beneficial as drinking the water. Its taste is that of stale eggs beaten up with lucifer matches, although it is not so disagreeable as the stronger kinds of water at Harrogate. In the town is a *Bath-house* supplied with water from the same source, also Reading-rooms, etc. There is an *Episcopal Chapel*.

There is some fishing in the Annan, Moffat, and other streams; the trout chiefly very small.

The neighbourhood of Moffat abounds in pretty walks, viz., to

a. Gallows Hill, rising close above the town, and crowned with fir woods, and intersected with paths showing pleasing views;—to Hartfell Spa, 4 m. to the N., on the banks of the Auchencat Burn, a small stream that flows into the Annan Water. This excursion may be prolonged to the summit of Hartfell.

b. The Beld Craig is a pretty glen, in which a small inn is precipitated over a steep bare rock. This is to the left of the Carlisle road, between Beattock and Wamphray Stations.

c. The Devil's Beef Tub, a semicircular green hollow surrounded by steep hills, is 5 m. to the N. of Moffat, by the new Edinburgh road, one of Telford's great engineering works, which skirts it on the right, rising to a height of 1300 ft. above the

sea-level. This semicircular hollow is the head of the valley of the Annan, and is so profound and obscure as to have formed, in old times, an excellent hiding-place for stolen cattle; hence called the *Devil's* (sometimes the "Douglasses") *Beef Tub*. A rebel named Maclaren, in 1746, escaped from his guard, who were conveying him by the road to jail, by rolling head over heels into the Tub, which was at that time full of mist. This incident figures in the novel of "*Redgauntlet*," where, however, a fictitious Laird of Summer-trees is introduced as the hero. Near here the Annan and the Tweed rise on opposite sides of the hill, the former flowing S., and the Tweed N., by Broughton to Peebles. In its course through the parish of Tweedsmuir the scenery is very romantic, many wild and lonely burns, such as Talla, Menzion, and others, helping to swell the infant stream. The Edinburgh road keeps parallel with it as far as Broughton (Rte. 5A), passing, about half way, the Crook *Inn*, a celebrated angling hostelry.

A lower road from Moffat leads all the way by the side of the Annan into the Beef Tub itself.

d. The most interesting excursion, however, is to the Grey Mare's Tail, 10 m., and St. Mary's Loch, 15 m. (coach in summer), on the way to Selkirk, described in this Route 6.

Distances—Selkirk, 34 m.; to Grey Mare's Tail, 10; St. Mary's Loch, 15; Tibby Shiels's *Inn*, 15; Devil's Beef Tub, 5; Birkhill, 11; Loch Skene, 13; Dumfries, 21; Edinburgh, 61 m.; Glasgow, 65 m. *Beattock Stat.* of rail. Carlisle to Glasgow, 2 m. (omnibus to meet the trains). Between that stat. and Moffat is Lochhouse Tower, a square peel belonging to the Johnstones of Corehead.

ROUTE 7.

Selkirk to Moffat by the Ettrick Valley.

This road ends abruptly on the frontier of Selkirkshire, at the foot of the hills forming the watershed. In order to pursue his journey the traveller must either cross the hills on foot to the road down Moffatdale, at Bodsbeck, or he may drive by the road from the Ettrick to St. Mary's Loch, and join the Moffat road at Tibbie Shiels's Inn.

The road keeps the right bank of the Ettrick Water, passing Haining, the seat of Mrs. Pringle-Douglas, and overlooking Philiphaugh and its battle-field (Rte. 6). The Ettrick and the Yarrow unite at a place called Carelhaugh, corrupted into *Carterhaugh*, the scene of Hogg's "Pilgrims of the Sea," and of the ballad "Tamlane," in the "Border Minstrelsy."

Beyond is Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch (Rte. 6).

4 m. left, perched on the top of a steep bank, overlooking the river, is *Oakwood Tower*, supposed to have been the scene where the

"Three lords were birling at the wine," in the "dowie dens of Yarrow." It was at one time inhabited by Michael Scott, the wizard.

At the little village of *Ettrick Bridge*, before arriving at which the traveller passes Kirkhope Tower, the road crosses the river; one, on the left, being given off to the valley of the Ale Water and Hawick, and soon after, on right, another branches to the Yarrow.

The country is now very wild, and the lovely hills and valleys afford plenty of scenery for fairy tales, such as "Kilmeny," and others.

12 m., *Deloraine*, a name familiar to all readers of the "Lay of the

Last Minstrel." It gave the title of earl to Henry Scott, third son of the Duke of Monmouth, but the peerage is now extinct.

15 m., at *Tushielaw*, where is an inn, a good centre for anglers. Other roads branch away to the Yarrow, and one on left to the Borthwick Water. *Tushielaw Castle* stands on a ledge of the hill that overlooks the meeting of the Rankleburn and Ettrick. It is a singular situation, and seems to have been chosen for the extensive prospect of the valley which it commands both E. and W. It was the finest castle in this neighbourhood, and its last inhabitant was Adam Scott, who was known in his own country as the "King of the Border," and everywhere else as the "King of Thieves." James V., having executed Cockburn of Henderland, marched across by this road (still called the King's road) to Tushielaw, stormed and plundered the castle, hanged Scott on an elm (still shown in the courtyard), and carried his head to Edinburgh. The father of the "Flower of Yarrow" was Laird of Tushielaw. The Rankleburn runs past a place called *Buccleuch*, an old property of the Scotts, whence they have taken their title.

At 17 m. a road on left is given off to Tibbie Shiels's Inn (Rte. 6), which must be followed if the traveller is driving. A little farther on are the ruins of Thirlstane Castle, and the modern house of Lord Napier. *Thirlstane Castle* is memorable as the residence of John Scott, who, when the Scottish nobility, in 1542, refused to support James V. in an invasion of England, offered with his retinue to follow the king whithersoever he chose to go. James rewarded his loyalty by granting him as a crest a bunch of spears, with the motto, "Ready, aye ready." On the other side of the river is the old tower of Gamescleuch. At the farm of *Ettrick*

House, 20½ m., was born James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and a headstone records his memory in the churchyard, although he was buried at Altrive, in the Vale of Yarrow, 1835.

The whole of this district was at one time densely covered with timber, but the only remains of *Ettrick Forest* is a quantity of stunted wood between Cracra Bank and the slopes at the mouth of Rankleburn.

“ Ettrick Forest is a fair forest,
In it grows many a seemly tree ;
The hart, the hind, the doe, the roe,
And of all wild beasts great plentie.”

The *Bach* river, which joins the Ettrick immediately below Lochy Law, has been haunted from time immemorial both by fairies and the ghost of a wandering minstrel who was cruelly murdered there, and who sleeps in a lone grave at a small distance from the ford. The road now begins to ascend more rapidly, and at last, on reaching the edge of the county of Selkirk, at the watershed, ends abruptly. A track or footpath now conducts the pedestrian down the other side of the hill to the farm of *Bodsbeck*, the haunt of Hogg's “brownie,” 28 m., where the Moffat Water is crossed, and joins the road from Yarrow to

Moffat (Rte. 6).

ROUTE 8.

Carlisle to Glasgow, by Carstairs Junction, Motherwell, Coatbridge, Gartsherrie, and the Iron District.

The Railway from Carlisle to Carstairs Junct. is described in Route 5.

On quitting Carstairs the river Mouse is crossed, which lower down enters the Clyde through the chasm called Cartland Crag.

3 m. *Cleghorn Junct. Stat.* Cleg-

horn, seat of A. E. Lockhart, Esq., stands on the Mouse, and the park includes a Roman camp.

[*Branch Railway to Lanark and Douglas.*]

2 m. *Lanark Stat.* (see Rte. 8A), where the Falls of Clyde, Cartland Crag, etc., are described ; also the road up to its beautiful valley, from Hamilton, nothing of which is visible from the rly.

From Lanark the rly. crosses the Clyde, and runs due S. by Ponfeigh to Sandilands, and

6 m. *Douglas Stat.* a rather quaint and irregular little town (Pop. 2624), with a partially ruined *Church of St. Bride*, of the Pointed Transition style. In the choir, which is the only part in preservation, may be seen “the very extraordinary *Monuments* of the house of Douglas, one of the most heroic and powerful families in the annals of Scotland. That works of sculpture, equal to any of the 14th century in Westminster Abbey (for such they certainly were, though much mutilated by Cromwell's soldiery), should be found in so remote an inland place, attests strikingly the boundless resources of those haughty lords, ‘whose coronet,’ as Scott says, ‘so often counterpoised the crown.’

“The effigy of the best friend of Bruce is among the number, and represents him cross-legged, as having fallen in battle with the Saracen when on the way to Jerusalem with the heart of his king. . . . Sir Walter Scott examined by torchlight these silent witnesses of past greatness. It was a strange and melancholy scene, and its recollection prompted some passages in ‘Castle Dangerous.’ . . .

“The appearance of the village, too, is most truly transferred to the novel ; and I may say the same of

the surrounding landscape. We descended into a sort of crypt, in which the Douglasses were buried until about a century ago, when there was room for no more; the leaden coffins around the wall being piled on each other until the lower ones had been pressed flat as sheets of pasteboard, while the floor itself was entirely paved with others of comparatively modern date, on which coronets and inscriptions might still be traced. Here the silver case that once held the noble heart of the good Lord James himself is still pointed out. It is in the form of a heart, which, in memory of his glorious mission and fate, occupies ever since the chief place in the blazon of his posterity:—

“‘The bloody heart blazed in the van,
Announcing Douglas’ dreaded name.’”
—*Lockhart’s Life of Scott.*

A little to the N. of the town is *Douglas Castle* (Earl of Home), a modern though uninhabited house, on the banks of the Douglas Water. It is a fragment of a design of which not one-third part was carried out. “Of the redoubted *Castle* itself there remains but a small detached fragment, covered with ivy, close to the present mansion; but Scott hung over it long, or rather sat beside it, drawing outlines on the turf, and arranging in his fancy the sweep of the old precincts.

“Before the subjacent and surrounding lake and morass, the position must indeed have been the perfect model of solitary strength.” Sir Walter Scott describes it in his tale of “*Castle Dangerous*,” and revisited the spot while writing that novel, 1831.]

8 m. *Braidwood Stat.*, here are limestone quarries. A little to the right is *Lee House* (Sir Simon Lockhart, Bart.), a castellated mansion, renovated by Gillespie Graham. It contains interesting portraits, Claverhouse and Cromwell, under whom

served Sir William Lockhart, eminent as diplomatist and general, who was a match for Cardinal Richelieu, and took Dunkirk from Spain and France. Here is kept the famous Lee Penny, upon which the story of the “*Talisman*” is founded, and which was brought from the East by Sir Simon Lockhart in the time of Robert the Bruce. “The water in which it is dipped operates as a styptic, as a febrifuge, and possesses several other properties as a medicinal talisman. Of late its powers have been chiefly restricted to the cure of persons bitten by mad dogs; and as the illness in such cases frequently arises from imagination, there can be no reason for doubting that water which has been poured on the Lee Penny furnishes a congenial cure.” — Introduction to “*Talisman*.” In reality, the Lee Penny is a groat of the time (probably of Edward III.) in which is set a cornelian or sard stone, constituting the real *Talisman*. The use of it was authorised and confirmed by a synod of the Kirk of Scotland, while condemning all other amulets. In the Park is the *Pease Tree*, a very aged oak.

3½ m. left of Braidwood, up the vale of the Nethan, on the other side the Clyde, is *Craignethan*, the original of “*Tillietudlem Castle*,” in “*Old Mortality*” (see Rte. 8A).

Crossing the gorge called *Jock’s Gill* we reach

10 m. *Carlisle Stat.* 2 m. W., in a charming position, overlooking the Clyde valley, is Milton Lockhart. Not far off is *Mauldshe Castle* (seat of James Hozier, Esq.)

The tourist will soon perceive by the altered character of the scenery, which from this to Glasgow is anything but inviting, that he has reached the great manufacturing district of the *Lanarkshire coalfield*, and that the charming braes and woods of the Clyde have given place

to monotonous and dark outlines, the foregrounds of which are occupied by blazing furnaces and dingy-looking collieries.

13½ m. OVERTOWN JUNCT. (*i.e.* Oretown). 1 m. on the left bank of the Clyde is the village of Dalserf. At Overtown is a junction with the Bathgate branch of the Monkland Railway.

14½ m. *Wishaw* Stat. A little to the right of the town are the Coltness Ironworks ; the town is partly undermined by coalpits. *Wishaw House* (late Lord Belhaven) in a park of great beauty. *Coltness H.* (H. Houldsworth, Esq.) ; 1½ m. S. is *Cambusnethan House* (J. S. Lockhart, Esq.).

17½ m. MOTHERWELL JUNCT., where the Clydesdale branch rly. is given off to Glasgow, through Cambuslang and Rutherglen (Rte. 8A), the main line keeping a more northerly direction. Motherwell is a town of modern rise and sudden prosperity—from the mineral wealth around it. It possesses several churches (*Inn* : Royal H). Omnibus to Hamilton. (2 m., *see* Rte. 8a.) On left is the village of Dalzell (pron. Dee'el), and *Dalziel House* (J. G. E. Hamilton, Esq.), standing on a small tributary of the Clyde. The present house is a baronial pile, retaining the former mansion and keep, 700 years old. The *Gardens* have been improved from suggestions of Mr. Ruskin.

Passing the stations of *Holytown* and *Whifflet*, near which are the Calder Ironworks, the train reaches

23 m. COATBRIDGE JUNCT. Stat., a mining town, the centre of a group of blazing *Iron Furnaces*, surrounded by a network of rlys. The handsome *Gothic Church*, with octagon spire, built by J. Baird, Esq., the iron-master, 1874. Near this are the *Paraffin* oil distilleries of Young and Co. Here the main line of the Monk-

land system of rlys. to Bathgate and Bo'ness is given off. The large ironworks of Dundyvan, Langloan, and others, are passed in succession nearly up to doors of Glasgow. It is a desolate, black district—of smoke, coal, and ashes,—treeless, sunless, the verdure of nature's surface scarified and loaded with rubbish heaps. Yet it deserves to be seen as a climax of human industry.

24 m. GARTSHERRIE JUNCT. The Caledonian Rly. sends off a line N. to Greenhill Junction and Stirling, forming the link for travellers from the S. to Perth, Dundee, and Inverness (Rte. 18).

At *Gartsherrie* are the celebrated ironworks and furnaces belonging to the Bairds, the iron-kings of Scotland, where one of the finest brands of pig-iron is made. Thence past *Gartcosh* and *Garnkirk*, and Stepps, to

31 m. *Glasgow Terminus*, Buchanan-street Stat. (Rte. 16).

ROUTE 8A.

Glasgow to Bothwell, Hamilton, and Lanark and Falls of the Clyde.

There are 2 rlys. to Hamilton (a) by Blantyre (b) by Uddingstone, both starting from S. side of Clyde Stat. in Glasgow, and bifurcating at Cambuslang.

It matters little by what course the traveller finds his way from Glasgow to Hamilton, but the beauties of the Upper Clyde cannot be seen from the railway, and the traveller is recommended to take to the high road from Bothwell or Hamilton to Lanark.

Through a region of coals and smoke, where tall chimneys supply the place of trees, passing left, at the

very outskirts of Glasgow, Dixon's Iron Furnaces, the rly. reaches

2½ m., *Rutherglen* or *Rugglen Stat.* The top-heavy tower of the *Town-hall* is conspicuous. *Rugglen* was a town before Glasgow, but has now fallen to be only one of its suburbs. May 29, 1679, a body of 86 armed covenanters rode into the town, and fixed on the cross a seditious "Declaration," which led to the skirmish of Drumclog, and the battle of Bothwell Brig. Long Calderwood, 1½ m. N., was the birthplace of Drs. John and William Hunter, physicians and anatomists. Right, 3 m., near Pollockshaws, is *Langside*, scene of the battle (see *Index*). Left are the Furnaces of the Clyde Ironworks.

Here the railway bifurcates. One line continues along high ground on left of Clyde, but out of sight of it, to

8 m., *Blantyre Stat.*, a workman's village, dependent on large cotton mills and die-works established here since the 18th centy. The illustrious traveller and missionary, David Livingstone, was born here 1815, and commenced life, as he tells us himself, "as a piecer in Mr. Monteith's works." ¾ m. down the Clyde a very small fragment hangs on the edge of the bank, of the Priory of Blantyre, founded by Alexander II.

From Blantyre Stat. Bothwell may be reached in about a mile, crossing the Clyde by the suspension bridge (see below).

The rly. continues to

10 m. *Hamilton Stat.*, about 1 m. from the town. Omnibus thither (see below).

The Motherwell Rly., leaving Cambuslang a little beyond

Newton Stat. (Ironworks), crosses Clyde on a viaduct commanding fine view up and down the river, specially of Bothwell Castle, etc.

Uddingston Stat., on the high road from Bothwell, 1 m., and from Hamilton, 4 m., is almost entirely composed of 2 lines of villas, which extend to

Bothwell, more than a mile, and constitute that neat village, a sort of rural suburb of Glasgow, on a height above the Clyde. *Inn*: The Clyde Hotel; open situation in a garden, near the *Parish Church*, a red stone edifice, with tall tower, chiefly modern, but including part of an ancient church, deserving the architect's notice for its peculiar stone barrel-vault and roof without timber. It was built in 1398 by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, "that stalwart knight whom Froissart saw wielding a sword 2 ells long, scarce any one else could raise from the ground, dealing such blows that wherever he reached he overthrew." In this ch. his daughter was married to David, Duke of Rothesay, heir-apparent to the throne, who was afterwards starved to death in Falkland Palace.

The manse of Bothwell was the birthplace of Joanna Baillie the poetess, 11th Sept. 1762.

The road from Bothwell to Hamilton passes the gates of Bothwell Castle (Earl of Home). In the midst of beautiful woods and grounds stretching down to the Clyde, on whose lofty right bank rise the red picturesque ruins of the old Castle.

Bothwell Castle (Earl of Home) looks stately down upon the Clyde. There is admission on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 to 4. The castle has a grand and imposing front of two round towers, connected by a lofty and massive curtain of red sandstone. It is an admirable specimen of the baronial fortress. It has the style and appearance of an Edwardian Castle, and was probably built by the English, but was taken from them 1337. Besides its front, which owes its preservation to the thickness of its walls, there is on the

S.E. side the chapel. The castle belonged originally to the Murrays, and was inhabited by Sir William Wallace during the time of his governorship. Upon the subjugation of Scotland it was given by Edward I. to Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and after the expulsion of the English was restored to the Murrays. From that family it passed by marriage to that of Douglas, was confiscated by James III. and restored by James IV. in exchange for the Castle of Hermitage, which he took from them.

The *modern house* stands close by, and contains a gallery of pictures possessing much interest, because they include half the collection of the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon, formerly at Amesbury in Wilts, the other half of the collection being now at Lord Clarendon's seat, "the Grove," Herts. Of this part of it Walpole remarked, "Not one original, I think—at least not one fine one." Walpole was not quite right. The whole-lengths of Lord Lindsay, Lord Binning, Lady Paulett, and Mrs. Howard, are by *Van Dyck*, and fine works; see also Nell Gwynne and others by *Lely*; Cromwell and Sir Thomas More by *Holbein*; Raleigh by *Van Somer*; by *Reynolds*, Margaret, Duchess of Douglas, etc.

Passing the village of Bothwell, the traveller arrives at *Bothwell Bridge* (2 m. from Hamilton), celebrated for the battle, June 22, 1679, described in "Old Mortality," between the royal troops, commanded by Monmouth and Claverhouse, who approached from the N., and the Covenanters strongly posted on the S. bank, but commanded by nobody at all, for they were squabbling about the election of their officers when attacked. Their position was well chosen, the only access to it being by the bridge, which was held by a small force under Hackston of Rathillet, until his ammunition was

exhausted. When this force was withdrawn the Duke's army crossed the bridge, and his artillery sufficed to put the insurgents to rout. The bridge is much altered since that day; it then had a steep rise in its centre, where it was crossed by a gate, and was only 12 ft. wide, and its approaches on each side were much steeper than at present.

[From the bridge over the Clyde the high road skirts on the left the Duke of Hamilton's park wall, and in about a mile reaches

Hamilton (Inns: "Commercial," Spalding's, good; obliging landlord). Horses and carriages kept here, so that it forms a good centre for exploring this interesting neighbourhood.

Hamilton is a cheerful and prosperous town, on a slope (the old and dirtier quarter below) about 2 m. from the Clyde, which near this is joined by its pretty tributary the Avon. Hamilton, though tolerably free from smoke, is surrounded, at a distance of 3 or 4 m., by collieries and iron furnaces, which light up the horizon at night.

The stately *Palace* of the Duke of Hamilton stands in the bottom of the valley, close to the old town,—so close that about 1826 a whole street was purchased and thrown into the park. The fronts of the houses only remain, and, with their doors and windows walled up, still serve as a boundary wall. At the same time the *Old Tolbooth*, a picturesque building with tower, was cut off from the town, and now stands within the grounds of the Palace.

Queen Mary, on escaping from Loch Leven Castle, made Hamilton Palace her rallying-point, here collecting around her all her adherents and partizans, 1568. The Palace, besides its historic interest, in the splendour of its decorations, and in the number and value of the precious objects which it contains of art and virtue, is not

surpassed by any mansion in the kingdom. There is no admission to the interior except by special introduction.

The grounds are open to the public Tuesdays and Fridays. They abound in noble trees, and are traversed by a stately avenue stretching from the Palace up to Chatelherault, and continued on the other side. Within them stands the remarkable family mausoleum. The old Palace was rebuilt in 1695-6, but the building was augmented by nearly one-half, and a new front added, by Duke Alexander in 1828-9. It is a stately and imposing piece of architecture, with an extent of 264 ft. and a portico of monolith Corinthian columns, copied from those of the Temple of Vespasian at Rome. Each of these is 30 ft. high, 3 ft. in diameter, and cut out of a single stone. The interior evinces that its owners have combined with a love of splendour a true knowledge and appreciation of art.

The *grand staircase* is entirely of black marble. The entrance-hall extends through 3 storeys. The State apartments are fitted up in the gorgeous style of Louis XIV., and contain his bed and furniture.

The walls are covered with Gobelins, representing the story of Jerusalem Delivered, from Tasso. The rich roof and gold panels remind one of Versailles. The rooms are ornamented with caskets inlaid with precious stones, cabinets, and other rare objects, gifts of Catherine of Russia to the 10th Duke of Hamilton when ambassador at her Court, including her portrait in tapestry, and another of her on horseback *en cavalier*.

Here are various objects which belonged to Marie Antoinette and Mary Queen of Scots, her jewel-case and writing cabinet of ebony, the cradle of Queen Elizabeth, etc.

The collection of family portraits in the splendid long gallery, and other parts of the house, is of great historic interest. They include

James, Marquis of Hamilton, by *Van Somer*.

William, Earl of Lanark, killed at Worcester, *Mytens*.

Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton, Mr. Beckford, and Alexander, 10th Duke of Hamilton, as a boy, all by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Mrs. Beckford, in old age, full of vigour, is one of the best portraits of *Ben. West, P.R.A.*

The most celebrated picture here is that of Daniel in the Lions' Den, one of the very few known to have been executed entirely by *Rubens* himself. The following are among the choicest works singled out by Waagen :—

Girolamo de Libri, a rare Veronese master.—Large altar-piece. Virgin and Child, with Saints.

Luca Signorelli.—The Circumcision of Christ.—An altar-piece of 10 figures, life-size, one of the most important works of the master.

Pontorno.—Portrait of Gaston de Medici.

Antonello da Messina.—Portrait of a young man named, and dated 1474.

Domenichino.—John the Baptist reproving Herod.

Sebastian del Piombo.—The Transfiguration. Pope Clement VII. seated.

Sandro Botticelli.—Adoration of the Kings. A large picture, with small figures executed like miniatures.

Sandro Botticelli.—The Coronation of the Virgin; below, in 3 semi-circles, all the personages of the Holy Church,—Apostles, Saints, Patriarchs, Prophets, The Fathers, Martyrs, and Holy Virgins, etc., from S. Pietro Maggiore, Florence, described by Vasari.

Giorgione.—Hippomanes and Atalanta.

Van Dyck.—Wm. Fielding, Earl of Denbigh; Duchess of Richmond; Princess Henrietta of Lorraine.

Murillo.—John the Baptist as a child asleep.

Velasquez.—Philip IV., whole length.

David.—Full length portrait of Napoleon.

Tintoret.—Moses striking the Rock; Portraits.—Visit of Queen of Sheba to Solomon.

Nich. Poussin.—The Entombment.

Hobbema.—Trees and Houses, in front a sheet of water.

Teniers.—A Stable; a Landscape. Teniers' Country House.

W. Van der Velde.—A Calm Sea.

Among the treasures of the *Library*, one of the choicest in Britain, abounding in rare MSS. and missals, are:—A Greek Gospel of 12th centy.; an illuminated Greek MS. of 14th centy.; a Psalter MS. from Hildesheim, 13th centy.; the Vulgate, with miniatures, very fine; Dante, folio, 15th centy., with an illustration on every page; an Antiphonary, executed for Pope Leo X. The Beckford Library occupies a room to itself, and contains some exquisite missals with miniatures. Here are preserved the gun with which Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray (it was originally a matchlock); and the writing-desk of Mary Queen of Scots.

Near to the palace is the *Mausoleum*, a square building, surmounted by a round tower and a stone cupola (D. Bryce, archit.), reminding one of the tomb of Cecilia Metella near Rome. The interior is an octagonal chapel, underneath which are the vaults. The terrace front is adorned by colossal lions, by *Ritchie*. On the basement are representations of Life, Death, and Eternity. It was erected by Alexander, the 10th Duke, whose remains lie within the sarcophagus of an Egyptian queen.

The building within has a truly sepulchral character, and the *echo* produced by the arrangements of the interior is remarkable, since the

wind as it passes over it seems to moan a perpetual requiem for him who sleeps below. The bronze gates are copied from those of the Baptistry at Florence.

Environs.—*a.* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Hamilton the picturesque river Avon is crossed by a bridge, and a little higher up by a rly. viaduct, close to which is the house of *Barnclith* (Lady Ruthven), noted for its old-fashioned Dutch gardens, in terraces adorned with quaintly cut yews, clipped hedges, etc., laid out 1583.

b. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the Avon valley is the ruined *Castle of Cadzow* on its left bank; and on the right, connected by a bridge, is the Toy Castle of *Chatelherault*, copied, 1732, from the *château* in France, from which the Duke takes his French title. It stands in a commanding position, conspicuous with its four towers, on the open hill-side, and is connected by a double avenue of trees, with Hamilton Palace below, and has a splendid view over Clydesdale. One wing is fitted up as a summer pavilion for picnic parties in the Louis XIV. style; the rest is occupied by gamekeepers and dog-kennels. The terraced garden behind, with its formal yew hedges, looks down into the winding and wooded Avondale. A bridge over the river leads from it to *Cadzow Castle*, the cradle of the Hamilton family, built on a crag above the Avon, now a shapeless ruin overgrown with trees and briars, among which may be traced dark vaults and foundations of towers.

Upon the same side of the river as Cadzow, and reached by the grass-drive, is all that remains of the great *Caledonian Forest*, which once extended from sea to sea through the whole of the south of Scotland. A few of the old stag-headed oaks are left, more than one of which measures upwards of 24 ft. in circum-

ference. Here, too, is a herd of the *wild cattle*, identical with the breed still preserved at Chillingham, in Northumberland. They are perfectly white, except that the muzzle and tips of the ears are brown; they are very handsome. Sir Walter Scott alludes to them in his ballad of "Cadzow Castle :"—

"Through the huge oaks of Avondale,
Whose limbs a thousand years have
worn,
What sullen roar comes down the gale,
And drowns the hunter's pealing horn ?

" Mightiest of all the beasts of chase
That roam in woody Caledon,
Crushing the forest in his race,
The mountain bull comes thundering
on."

An order from the Duke's factor, which Mr. Spalding, landlord of the Commercial, will obtain, is required to admit to Chatelherault.

c. Bothwell Castle is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hamilton; the road passes over Bothwell Brig (1 m.) (see above).

d. Country Seats near Hamilton—Dalziel House (J. Hamilton, Esq.), enlarged, with gardens laid out from Mr. Ruskin's designs.

Calderswood Castle (Sir Wm. Maxwell), beautiful walks in the grounds.

To the *Falls of the Clyde* at Lanark is a drive of $14\frac{1}{4}$ m., very pleasant. Craignethan may be visited on the way (see below).

Hamilton was the birthplace of the eminent physician Dr. Cullen.]

*Hamilton to Lanark and the Falls
of the Clyde.*

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Coach or omnibus daily.

The middle Clyde valley between these two towns possesses considerable beauty, spite of the inroads of coal-mines and ironworks. The railways on either side (Rte. 8) run

quite out of sight of this scenery, and the high road must be resorted to by those who wish to enjoy the scenery of Clydesdale. It is a pleasant drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in a wagonette. Craignethan Castle may be visited by a detour of 1 m. Stonebyres Fall is at the roadside, and the valley of the Mouse and Cartland Craggs will absorb an hour.

On quitting Hamilton the river Avon is crossed a little below the quaint terraced gardens of Barncluith. Higher up the Avon are the ruins of Cadzow Castle, described above.

Numerous coalpits rise on either side of the road, and in the distance the smoke-clouds by day, and the palpitating glare at night, proclaim the activity of various iron-furnaces.

The road approaches the Clyde near to Cambusnethan House (J. S. Lockhart, Esq.), a modern Gothic edifice on the right bank of the river. Above this the Clyde assumes a character of great beauty, richly wooded, abounding in orchards, to be seen in the splendour of full bloom in the month of June. At Garrion Bridge the road from Edinburgh to Ayr crosses the Clyde, which is traversed by several private bridges leading to gentlemen's seats on the right bank, as to *Mauldslie Castle* (Jas. Hozier, Esq.), a stately mansion designed by Adam (down to 1817 the estate belonged to the Earls of Hyndford); and *Milton Lockhart* (Rev. Laurence Lockhart, D.D.), a modern Gothic house designed by Burn, on one of the most picturesque spots in Clydesdale, on a ridge between Jock's Gill and the Clyde.

At the hamlet of Nethan-foot the Nethan is crossed. 1 m. up this glen to the right stands *Craignethan Castle*, the well-known type of Tillietudlem in Scott's "Old Mortality." He visited the spot in 1799, and expressed such rapture with the scenery that Lord Douglas offered him the farm-house for life. The castle was

a fortified manor-house of the great Evandale branch of the Hamilton family, but is now reduced to two towers, portions of the walls, and of a stone vaulted hall, but its situation, embowered in foliage, overlooking the Nethan and defended by a ditch, is highly picturesque. The enthusiast may discover the window out of which the hot broth was soused over Cuddy Headrigg by Jenny. 3 m. higher up the Nethan is crossed by a magnificent *viaduct* of the Lesmahagow Rly.

On the right bank of the Clyde ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is Hallbar Tower, a square peel 52 ft. high, and the house of Carfin.

About 3 m. from Lanark, a gate at the roadside leads through a wood to *Stonebyres Fall*. The witch of the Fall is on the spot to guide you, but is scarce needed. The best view of the entire Fall, which is 48 ft. high, is obtained by descending the stream *b.* about 100 yds. Higher up are some rough natural steps in the bank, called "Jacob's Ladder," from which a nearer view is obtained, but only of part of the Falls, as the river-bed makes a bend, and is much shrouded by foliage. Stonebyres House (Sir Wm. Scott of Ancrum) is in part as old as the 15th cent.

Kirkfieldbank and Clydeville, villages occupied by weavers, are passed close to the old *Bridge* of 3 arches, and a steep ascent leads up to Lanark; but a little below the bridge the Mouse water enters the Clyde (right bank) out of a remarkable defile, called, on account of its precipitous sides, *Cartland Crags*. They are from 200 to 400 ft. high; the chasm is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. Near its upper end it is crossed by one of Telford's elegant *Bridges* of 3 arches, on piers 120 ft. above the water. A low bridge crosses near
[Scotland.]

its mouth close to a very old narrow *Bridge* said to be Roman, and by this the pedestrian may gain access to the glen. *Castle Quha*, a fragment of wall connected with caves in the cliff, is said to have been Wallace's stronghold when he made his first raid upon the English. A loop-road, crossing the Clyde lower down, and over Talford Bridge, from which you look down into Mouse glen, leads into Lanark.

Lanark (Inns: Clydesdale, Commercial, Black Bull—*none very good*), an uninteresting town (5100 inhab.), on a cold upland nearly 700 ft. above the sea-level. Little evidence now exists of the antiquity of which it boasts. In a central market-place, from which five streets diverge, stands an ungainly Parish *Church* (date 1777), indented in its front with a niche to contain a huge statue of the patriot Wm. Wallace, who commenced his exploits of arms here, 1297, by overpowering the English garrison and slaying their leader, Wm. Haselrigg, in revenge, it is alleged, for the murder of Wallace's wife. The whole story of Wallace verges on the mythical, and the chief authority for it is the verses of Blind Harry the minstrel, who lived 200 years after the events of which he is the principal if not the only recorder. Not far from the rly. station is a Gothic Rom. Cath. Church. Beyond it, in the *Parish Burial-Ground*, several pointed arches are preserved of the old Parish *Ch. of St. Kentigern*.

The *Falls of the Clyde* (Bonnington and Corra Linns) may be seen by tickets, given to strangers by the factor of Sir Charles Ross, Bart. It takes 2 or 3 hrs. to see them. The road down to the Clyde is carried in zigzags through the settlement of *New Lanark*, founded in 1784 by David Dale, and his son-in-law, the visionary socialist, Robert Owen, now the property of a Manchester

firm. It is a street of mills and tall houses on the right bank of the Clyde (pop. 1200). $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is the *Lodge of Bonnington House* (2 m. from Lanark), where tickets are given up, and a guide must be taken. Carriages wait here. (N.B.—There is a more direct footway hither, leaving New Lanark on right.)

It is a very pleasant walk from the Lodge to the Falls of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the well-wooded grounds of Sir C. Ross, Bart., along the right bank of the Clyde, here bordered by cliff and rock alternating with fine hanging woods. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lodge a view is obtained of *Cora Linn*, the finest of the Falls, descending 86 ft., and visible in its full extent from the path. It exceeds any fall in Britain in the body of water.

The mansion of Corehouse (once seat of the Scotch Judge Cranstoun, Lord Corehouse, now of — Cunningham, Esq.) stands on the left bank a little below the Falls, while above it the old tower of Corehouse overhangs the verge of the cliff. Listen to Wordsworth—

“Lord of the vale, astounding flood,
The dullest leaf in this thick wood
Quakes, conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan,
And vibrates to its central stone
Yon time-cemented tower.”

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther on, we come to *Bonnington Linn*, the uppermost of the three Falls. The banks of the Clyde have here risen into high cliffs, and a bend in the channel causes it to sweep round a sharp turn dividing into two branches. Between them is left a rocky island, to which a light iron bridge gives access, and takes you into the midst of the Fall. The height is not much more than 30 ft. but the surrounding rocks add picturesque effect.

The *Fall of Stonebyres* is about 3 m. below Lanark, close to the road to Hamilton (see above). The ravine of the *Mouse* river by the *Cartland Crags*, also below Lanark, de-

serves a visit, and requires some one to show the way (see above).

From Lanark the geologist may visit *Lesmahagow* (5 m.), where, in the black slabs of the Silurian rock, many remarkable fossils (crustaceæ) have been discovered—*Pteregotus*, *Sylonurus*, etc. The village of *Lesmahagow* (from *Machute* or *Mahego*, a Culdee saint), also called *Abbey Green* (pop. 1800), stands on the *Nethan Water* (*Inn*: Commercial).

ROUTE 9.

Carlisle to Glasgow, by Annan, Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kilmar-nock, and Dalry Junction.

125½ m., 3 trains daily in 5½ hrs., by the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, which, with its branches to Ayr, Girvan, Dalmellington, Bridge of Weir, and Muirkirk, is upwards of 200 miles in length.

The Eden is crossed a little below Carlisle. The flat land passed by the rly. was once part of Solway Moss.

The Sark river, the boundary between England and Scotland, is crossed to

GRETNA JUNCTION, where our line turns off to the left from the Caledonian Rly. to Lockerbie, Moffat, and Carstairs Junct. (Rte. 5).

Gretna Green, or Springfield, was in former times the haven of runaway couples from England, who spurred with the utmost speed attainable by four horses to reach the happy spot where the self-styled priest was in waiting to forge the bonds of matrimony. These marriages occasioned by the difference in the law of England and Scotland were first celebrated, 1760, by a man named Paisley, a tobacconist, who died at a great age in 1814. They have been suppressed by Act of Parlia-

ment since 1856. Branch Rly. to Longtown and the Waverley Rte. 1.

12 m. the rly. crosses the Kirtle Water, a tributary of the Esk, with the estuary of which it runs parallel through a somewhat dreary country to

14 m. *Dornock Stat.*, and

18 m. *Annan Junct. Stat.* (*Inn* : *Queensberry Arms*), a neat little town (3170 inhab.), with some industries of cotton-spinning and handloom weaving. In 1334, after the death of King Robert, Edward Balliol, having been crowned at Scone, summoned the barons hither to swear fealty to him. He was surprised by Archibald Douglas and 1000 cavalry, and barely escaped to Carlisle on horseback, without saddle, bridle, or a single attendant. Annan was the birthplace of the Rev. Edward Irving in 1792, and the scene of his deposition from the Scotch Church by the presbytery of Annan in 1833, on account of the heretical opinions that he held. Hugh Clapperton, the African traveller, was also a native of Annan. The river Annan, on the left bank of which the town is situated, falls into the Solway Firth about 2 m. below. A *Railway* is carried from Annan S., across the Solway, by Brayton to Maryport and Carlisle. It does not yet join the Carlisle line, and the Stat. is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Annan.

The Annan is crossed, and the scenery improves as the rly. reaches

21 m. *Cummertrees Stat.*, the pretty village situated on the small stream of the Pow Water. About 1 m. right is *Kinmont House*, the fine seat of the Marquis of Queensberry, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. is *Hoddam Castle* (W. J. Sharpe, Esq.), and the Tower of Repentance. (Rte. 5.)

25 m. *Ruthwell Stat.*, 2 m. S. in the Manse garden of Ruthwell is a remarkable sculptured stone *Cross*, inscribed with lines said

to be from a poem in Anglo-Saxon characters, of the probable date of the 7th or 8th century. It is considered the most important Runic monument in Britain. 2 sides are occupied with Runic, the others have a Latin inscription. According to Professor Stephens, the subjects of the sculpture are a hind with a branch, St. John the Baptist with the Agnus Dei, our Lord with right hand uplifted in act of benediction, the sacred scroll in his left, and treading on two swine, referring to the miracle of the possessed swine, and emblematical of his triumph over unclean things. The legend running round the subject is as follows :—

IHS XPS IVDX AEQVITATIS BESTIAE
ET DRACONES
COGNOVERUNT IN DESERTO SALVATOREM
MUNDI.

In addition to these there are figures of St. Paul and St. Anthony breaking bread in the Desert; the Annunciation; the Visitation; Mary Magdalen washing our Lord's feet; the healing of the man born blind; and a Crucifixion, this last all but entirely defaced, evidently when the cross was thrown down. Pennant relates that this stone was broken by an order of the General Assembly in 1644, under the pretence of its being an object of superstition with the vulgar, but the fragments were put together again, 1802, by Dr. Duncan. In the churchyard is the tomb of Mr. Young, a minister in James VI.'s time, who died, leaving 31 children, all by one wife.

Rather more than a mile to the W. is the tower of *Comlongon Castle*, on the edge of an extensive wood. It was once the residence of the Murrays, Earls of Mansfield, and for some time of the Wardens of the Western Marches.

The line now trends inland through a moorland district, skirting *Lôchar*

Moss, which is 10 m. in length, and passing the little *Racks* stat., $29\frac{1}{4}$ m. (5 m. S. is Caerlaverock Castle), reaches 33 m. *Dumfries Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: *Queensberry*; *King's Arms*; *Commercial*; post-horses and waggones. The want of a good clean Inn is much felt here. Refreshment-room at station). *Dumfries*, a Royal and Parl. burgh, the metropolis of the S.W. border counties, addressed by Burns as—

"Maggie, by the banks o' Nith,
A dame wi' pride eneuch."

Pop. 15,435. It is well situated on rising ground on the left bank of the Nith, about 9 m. from its mouth. The old castle, of which not a vestige remains, was built by Edward I., and stood on the spot now occupied by the new *Greyfriars Church*, a handsome red building with a tall spire, standing at the upper end of the main street, or Market-place, in the middle of which rises the picturesque tower of the *Townhall* or *Midsteeple*. S. and W. of the fortress stood the monastery of the Greyfriars, in the old ch. of which Robert Bruce, flying from the Court of Edwd. I., encountered the Red Comyn, and finding him loyal to the English, got to high words, drew his dagger, and stabbed him before the altar. Rushing from the scene of blood and sacrilege; and meeting his partisan, Roger Kirkpatrick, he said, "I doubt I have slain Comyn." "You doubt?" said Kirkpatrick, "I'll mak sikar" (make sure), and went in and finished him.

"Kirkpatrick's bloody dirk
Making sure of murder's work."—*Scott*.

The next act of the murderers was to expel the English judges, then sitting in the town. Edward I. swore by "the Vow of the Swan" to avenge on Scotland the murder of Comyn, and proceeded to reconquer the country, though aged 67, being carried in a litter.

A neat Doric pillar is erected in *Queensberry-square* to the third Duke of Queensberry. On Prince Charles's return from Derby, in 1745, he occupied Dumfries, and his council-chamber is still shown in the *Commercial Inn*. He levied a tax on the inhabitants of £2000 in money, and 1000 pair of shoes, but a false alarm of the Duke of Cumberland's approach started him off at short notice, having received only £1100 of the levy.

The *old bridge*, connecting the town with the suburb of Maxwelltown, on the right bank of the Nith, was built by Devorgilla, wife of John Balliol, and founder of the Greyfriars monastery, in the reign of Alexander III. At that time it had 13 arches, 6 only of which are now standing. In 1795 the new bridge was built, and the traffic over the old one is that of foot passengers only.

Burns's House is in Burns-st., a narrow lane on left as you go to St. Michael's Ch. In this he lived for 3 years, and in this he died on July 21, 1796. It was afterwards rented by his widow, who survived him for 38 years. It is now occupied by the master of the Industrial School, who is kind enough to allow any stranger to see it, and keeps the rooms as much as possible in the same state as they were when inhabited by the poet. In December 1791, when Robert Burns gave up his farm at Ellisland, and became an exciseman, he lived for 18 months in a house at the bottom of Bank-street.

Burns was first buried in the N. corner of St. Michael's burying-ground, but as there was no room there for the erection of the monument which was afterwards determined on, the body was removed to the E. corner on 19th September, 1815. The *Mausoleum* is a mean Grecian temple, which contains a

poor sculpture by Turnarelli, representing the genius of Coila finding her favourite son at the plough, and casting her inspiring mantle over him!! The open temple was utterly unsuited to the climate, and so the intervals between the pillars have been filled with glass. The churchyard of St. Michael's is remarkable for the number of monuments and tombstones, altogether amounting to more than 2600. Near Burns's mausoleum, marked by a granite obelisk, lie two Covenanters who suffered death 1667.

Sir John Richardson, the Arctic voyager, and companion of Franklin, was born at Nith-place, Dumfries, in 1787.

The *Town Council-chamber* contains portraits of William of Orange and Mary, also of the third Duke of Queensberry. There is still preserved amongst the civic treasures the silver gun presented by James VI., for the purpose of encouraging the use of firearms amongst the inhabitants of the town.

The large building on the left bank of Nith, a little below the town, is the *Crichton Institution*, a lunatic asylum, founded by Dr. C. of Friars Carse, at a cost of £100,000.

Dumfries is celebrated as a mart of sheep, bred in the adjacent districts, and brought hither for sale or exportation to England. It has a considerable manufacture of tweeds and woollens, the Nithsdale and Kingholm mills, below the Bridge, employing a large number of hands.

[*Steamer to Silloth.*

Railways—to Lochmaben and Lockerbie Stat. on the rail. to Glasgow and Edinburgh (Rte. 5); to Stranraer, by Castle-Douglas and Newton-Stewart (Rte. 10); to Annan and Carlisle; to Annan and Maryport.

Distances.—Castle-Douglas, 20 m.; Carlisle, 33; Annan, 15; Glasgow, 92.

Excursions.—*a.* up Nithsdale to Lincluden Abbey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

b. Caerlaverock Castle, 8 m.

c. New Abbey, 7 m.

a. To *Lincluden Abbey* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), cross the bridge to Maxwelltown, and take the first turn to the right. It was built in the 12th cent. by Uthred, Lord of Galloway, as a convent for Benedictine nuns, but about the close of the 14th it was closed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Bothwell, on account of the immorality of its inmates, and converted into a college and ch. for a provost and 12 beadsmen. It seems pretty certain, at the same time, that the good earl by so doing “did greatly increase his revenues and largely extend his domains.”

The buildings are very prettily situated on a promontory, surrounded on two sides by the Cluden, and on the third by the Nith, into which the former river flows at the S.E. angle of the grounds. It is a small but beautiful *Church*, in the second Pointed style, of which the nave is quite gone. The chancel, walled off by a screen, is entered by a flat arch, surmounted by sculptures of the Life of Christ, supported by a row of angels. Part of the transepts are also preserved. The tracery of the windows is much mutilated. There is a handsome canopied monument on the N. side, with inscription, to Margaret Countess of Douglas, daughter of King Robert III. (d. *circ.* 1430). In Pennant's time the effigy was still there, though mutilated, but it has long since disappeared. Close by the tomb is an archway, beautifully carved and surmounted by the heart and chalice. On the opposite side are three fine sedilia, each with a canopy and crocket, and cusps in the interior.

Beside the ch. are the ruins of a massive square Peel Tower, probably a part of the Provost's house. Lincluden was a favourite haunt of

Burns, and here it was that he saw the "Vision."

"The stream adown its hazelly path,
Was rushing by the ruined wa's,
Hasting to join the sweeping Nith,
Whose distant roaring swells and fa's."

The abbey stands within ancient *Earthworks*, and at the side of the ch. rises a mound or *Moot-hill*.

The return to Dumfries may be by the river-side, a very picturesque walk,—that is, should the tourist not feel inclined to extend his ramble up the Cluden Water to *Irongray Ch.*, 3 m. from Lincluden, where, on a shaded little knoll, in the middle of a field, is the grave of two Covenanters, named Gordon and M'Cubbin. Upon the tombstone are the following lines :—

"By Lagg and Bloodie Bruce commands
We were hung up by hellish hands ;
And so, their furious wrath to stay,
We died near Kirk of Irongray ;
And boundless peace we now partake,
For freedom's and religion's sake."

See also the tomb of Helen Walker, the original of Jeanie Deans, put up by Sir Walter Scott, with an inscription written by him. Irongray is the scene of the "Recreations of a Country Parson."

The hilly road to the S. may be taken to Dumfries, passing *Terregles House*, the property of the Maxwells, once Earls of Nithsdale. It is a handsome modern mansion. In a former mansion Queen Mary found rest and refuge for a few days after her flight of 4 score and 10 miles from the fight of Langside, 1568. From hence she wended her way to England. Among the family portraits is one of the Countess of N. who so heroically rescued her husband from the Tower by taking his place, 1716.

b. Caerlaverock Castle stands about 9 m. to the S. of Dumfries, on the flat marshy shore of the Solway, between the rivers Nith and Lochar, and was a place of great strength, flanked

by the Solway in front, and by Lochar Moss behind, so as to be virtually the key to S.W. Scotland. The road thither keeps the left side of the Nith, passing Castle Dykes (R. Scott, Esq.), and the *Crichton Institution*. A road on right leads to Kingholm Quay, and on left to *Maiden Bower Crags*, a series of rocks through which an opening has to be passed, so narrow, that it requires a person of thin proportions to enter.

6 m. on right $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Glencaple*, a port and bathing-place frequented by the Dumfries folk—the Portan-ferry of "Guy Mannering."

9 m. **Caerlaverock Castle*, a very interesting and picturesque building, well suited for the pencil of the sketcher, is situated near the sea-shore, at a spot identified by antiquaries as the Carbantorigium of Ptolemy. As far back as the days of Malcolm Canmore it belonged to the Maxwells, long time Earls of Nithsdale, ancestors of its present proprietors. It was besieged and taken in 1300 by Edward I. in person, though bravely defended for two days against an army furnished with all the war engines then known, by a garrison of only 60 men. A minute account of the siege exists in Norman French.* It was afterwards retaken by Bruce in 1313, to be again recaptured by the English. Not until 1355 was it recaptured from the English by Roger Kirkpatrick. A large part of the exterior of the castle dates from the 14th centy. Within its walls died James V., 1542, just after the defeat of Solway Moss. It was dismantled in revenge for the part Lord Herries had taken in defending Queen Mary. The interior was rebuilt by Maxwell, 1st Earl of Nithsdale, 1638, after its demolition by the Earl of Essex, 1570. The last occasion on which war approached its walls was in 1640, when it was besieged by the Covenanters

* Supposed to be the work of Walter of Exeter, a Franciscan friar. Edited and published by Sir Harris Nicolas.

under Col. Home, and capitulated after 13 weeks.

The castle, in ground plan a triangle, with round towers at the angles, is well built, and protected by water. "It had good walls and good ditches, filled to the edge with water, and I believe there never was seen a castle so beautifully situated, for at once could be seen the Irish Sea towards the W., and to the N. a fine country, surrounded by an arm of the sea, so that no creature born could approach it on two sides without putting himself in danger of the sea."—*Nicolas*. The great gateway, over which is the crest of the Maxwells, and the motto "I bid ye fair," pierces a narrow curtain between machicolated round towers of old baronial architecture, and one of the round towers at the angles of the triangle still remains, and shows evidence of three storeys. It is called Murdoch's Tower, because Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined there, by order of James I., previous to his execution at Stirling, 1424. "The buildings in the courtyard have the canopied and sculptured window-cases of the domestic architecture of James VI., and remind one of Linlithgow Palace and Heriot's Hospital." On the lower storey are heraldic devices, the stag, hedgehog, etc.; on the second are illustrated legends, and on the third are fables from the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid. The great hall, 90 ft. long by 26 broad, had originally two turrets.

Sir Walter Scott, in "Guy Mannering," acknowledges that the general outline of his description of Ellangowan resembled Caerlaverock. "The massive and picturesque effect of the huge round towers flanking the gateway, give a double portion of depth and majesty to the high yet gloomy arch under which it opened. The rude magnificence of the inner court amply responded to the grandeur of the exterior. On one side ran a range of windows, lofty and

large, which had once lighted the great hall, on the other were various buildings, of different heights and dates. The doors and windows were ornamented with projections offering rude specimens of sculpture. . . . The end of the court which faced the entrance had formerly been closed by a range of buildings, but owing, it is said, to its having been battered by the ships of the Parliament under Deane, this part of the castle was much more ruinous than the rest."

In Caerlaverock ch.-yd. is a monument to Old Mortality, set up by Messrs. A. and C. Black, publishers.

c. To *New, or Sweetheart Abbey*, 7½ m. Travellers not pressed for time, and desirous of seeing a part of Scotland seldom explored, but full of beauty, are recommended to take the road from Dumfries to Dalbeattie Stat., round Criffel, and near the sea, by Carsphairn and Kirkbean, an easy day's drive, as follows:—The road crosses Dumfries bridge, and descends the valley of the Nith, at some distance from the river.

3½ m. is Cargen (P. Dudgeon, Esq.)

5½ m. From *Whinnyhill* is a beautiful view of Dumfries, with the valley of the Nith, its luxuriant cornfields pleasantly varied by plantations. *Kirkconnell* is a fine ancient mansion, surrounded by old trees (W. H. Witham, Esq.) On right rises the bulky mass of *Criffel*, 1867 ft. above the sea, at the foot of which, in a most picturesque secluded valley, watered by the Abbey stream, is the Cistercian ruin of *New Abbey*. It was founded in 1275 by Devorgilla Balliol, one of the founders of Balliol College, Oxford, who was herself buried here, and ordered the casket containing the heart of John Balliol, her husband (which she had treasured after his death in a casket, and borne in her bosom), to be placed in her tomb. From this circumstance the abbey obtained the name of Douce

Cœur, Dulce Cor, or Sweetheart Abbey. The *Church* is cruciform, consisting of nave, of 6 bays, with all the main arches perfect, and part of the clerestory, transepts having E. aisles or chapels, one retaining its vaulting choir without aisles, and central tower, 90 ft. high, resting on 4 arches. The style is, generally speaking, E. Pointed, though the building appears to have been finished, or perhaps altered, in the Decorated period. The W. entrance is of very simple character, but above it is a triplet window surmounted by an elegant rose within a triangle. There is a fine Dec. window in the N. transept.

The E. window (Dec.) is of 5 lights, and its tracery remains; and is surmounted by a window similar to the one in the transept. The S. transept wall, partly built up, retains part of a wheel window of original character. Of the roof nothing remains, except that of the aisle of the S. transept, which is groined, and, at the intersections, has a shield. Upon one of these are two crosiers en saltier, surrounded by a heart, probably the coat of arms belonging to the abbey. There is also an inscription, "Chus tim of nid" (choose time of need)—a sort of punning motto adopted by this fraternity of Nithside. The abbey seems to have figured but little in history. Its last abbot, Gilbert Brown, is said to have been the original of Scott's Abbot of St. Mary's.

The Abbey ruins stand close to the large village of New Abbey, including 2 humble hostels and a mill. An ugly kirk has been planted close to the ruin, obstructing the view of it. The route may be varied on the return to Dumfries by proceeding up the valley of the Abbey Water to its source in Loch Arthur, and joining the rly. at Killywhan Stat., about 5 m.

In pursuing the road to Dalbeattie the drivers should be directed to follow

the road under Criffel, which is a very picturesque object from all points, by Kirkbean, and by the shore road through Colvend. The country is beautifully wooded, the road almost an avenue, at other times a sort of cornice along the seashore, with constant variety of views—seaward over Solway to the Cumberland mountains, and landwards towards Criffel, and up a succession of pretty glens. It ascends the small valley of the Urr, passing granite quarries to

Dalbeattie Stat. Route 10.]

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From Dumfries the Rail to *Glasgow* runs N.E. up the valley of the Nith, which in this, its lower portion, is broad and well cultivated, to

36½ m. *Holywood Stat.*, where formerly a Premonstratensian abbey, founded by Devorgilla Balliol, stood. The last remains were taken down in 1778, and the parish ch. built of the materials. The old bells are still preserved.

Crossing the Nith, on right is *Dalswinton*, the seat of W. M'Alpine Leny, Esq. This estate formerly belonged to the Millers: Patrick Miller was the first to experiment, 1788, upon steam as a locomotive power, in water, in a little vessel launched on the lake, which still forms the chief ornament of the park.

On the opposite bank of the river is *Ellisland*, the farm which Burns rented of Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, where he resided previous to his taking up his abode in Dumfries. Here he wrote his "Tam O'Shanter," and his touching verses, "To Mary in Heaven." On a window in the house may still be seen, scratched by Burns upon the glass, "An honest man's the noblest work of God." A road from Holywood Stat. leads direct to Ellisland. A little farther is *Friar's Carse*, a house once be-

longing to the Riddells, where the poet spent much of his time. Overlooking the river, close to it, is a camp and stone circle.

40½ m. at *Auldgirth Stat.*, close to a handsome bridge over the Nith—perhaps the prettiest spot in its whole course; the valley begins to contract, and the hills to be more lofty, the scenery broken. At this point the Permian sandstones, which have formed the bottom of the valley of the Nith to the sea upwards, cease. The hills on either side of it are of Lower Silurian rock. The river here winds through a defile in the Silurian rocks. On l. is Blackwood (—Copland, Esq.) The rly. next ascends, and keeps the high ground overlooking the river, and occasionally getting charming peeps into Nithsdale, to

44½ m. *Closeburn Stat.* A little beyond it, on right, is *Closeburn Hall*, the fine seat of the Misses Baird, formerly of Sir J. Stuart Menzies. Here the hills again retire, and another basin of Permian and carboniferous strata fills up the widened valley of the Nith. Among the hills behind the house is *Crickhope Linn*, where a small stream jumps down from the moorlands, saws its way into the soft (Permian) sandstone, and in escaping to the plain has shaped out a cave or chapel. The cliffs rise 40 or 50 ft. above the stream, yet so little separated that it is easy to leap across the fissure. Of this fact Sir Walter Scott, who knew the spot and had it “ever present to his fancy,” has taken advantage in the scene in “Old Mortality,” between Morton and Balfour. The fall is half-a-mile higher up.

Closeburn Castle, which is in the grounds of the hall, is an old seat of the Kirkpatrick family, from whom Eugénie, Empress of the French, derives her Scotch descent. It is a square tower, with vaulted rooms. To right of the station is the *Wallace*

[*Scotland.*]

School, founded by a Glasgow merchant of that name.

48 m. *Thornhill Stat.*, the town is about a mile to the left. (*Inns*: Buccleuch Arms; George.) *Thornhill* is a neat, well-built, little town, having in the centre a cross, surmounted by the Queensberry Arms. The naturalist should obtain permission to see the collection of Dr. Grierson, in which the geology of Nithsdale is exemplified. [*Thornhill* is the stat. for *Drumlanrig* (4 m.), the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch; for, although Carron Bridge is in reality considerably nearer, there is no bridge there to cross the Nith. The situation of the castle, as seen from the rly., is so high and open as to overlook the tall woods and undulating hills, and commands a view over terraced gardens tapestried with flowers, down to the brawling Nith and its wooded banks beyond. The park was devastated by its former owner, old Q—, but, since 1811, when it came to the Buccleuch family, is once more restored, and boasts of noble forest scenery. The castle was built 1675-1688 by William, first Duke of Queensberry, minister of James II. It is a quadrangular building of red stone. It has the character of a stately château, somewhat like Heriot's Hospital, retaining parts of an old castle, including a grim dungeon, now a wine-cellar. The interior can be seen Tuesday and Friday, or in the absence of the family. The paintings are chiefly family portraits. In the park, nearly opposite Carron Bridge, there is a ruin called *Tibber's Castle*, which was destroyed by Bruce in 1311. It is thought to have been Roman (? *Tiberii Castel*). In the *Church of Durisdeer* are the sculptured monuments in marble of the Queensberry family, including James Douglas, 2d Duke, and his Lady, d. 1711.]

[On the return to Thornhill the antiquary may diverge to visit some

sculptured upright *stones*, probably of the date of the 11th cent., between it and Penpont. This is a pretty village on the Shinnel Water, which falls near here into the Nith. It rises in the elevated chain of hills between Thornhill and Dalmellington. On the S. bank, a little higher up than Penpont, is Capernoch, the seat of T. S. Gladstone, Esq. It is a picturesque road hence all the way to Tynron, and the quiet out-of-the-way town of Moniaive or *Minniehive*.]

About 4 m. from Minniehive, on the Dumfries road, is Maxwellton, seat of F. Laurie, Esq., the locale of the favourite song of "Annie Laurie," commencing with

"Maxwellton braes are bonnie."

Annie was one of the daughters of Sir Robert Laurie, and married Fergusson of Craigdarroch. The song was composed by a disappointed lover.

The valley of the Cairn is rich in tombs and memorials of the Covenanters. One stands in the garden of a farmhouse at Ingleston, near Minniehive, and another in a field adjoining the Free Church. Still nearer Dumfries, in a glen running down to the village of Dunseore, are the ruins of *Lag*, the seat of the once powerful family of Grierson, one of whom shares with Claverhouse the reputation of being the persecutor of the Covenant.

51 m. at *Carron Bridge* Stat. the wooded scenery of the Nith is succeeded by a wild and rather desolate moorland, with but few inhabitants. [From hence it is about 2 m. right to *Morton Castle*, said to have been founded about 1080 by a De Morville, grandfather of the founder of Kilwinning and Dryburgh Abbeys. It was afterwards bestowed by Robert Bruce (being then part of the confiscated property of Balliol) upon Randolph, Earl of Moray, and here

he lived as Regent of the kingdom to David II. It then passed into the hands of the Douglas family, to whom it gave the title of Earl, and now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. It stands on the margin of a deep glen, and was at one time nearly surrounded by water, which has now drained away.]

At 53 m. the line crosses on a noble viaduct the Carron Water and a road, formerly a Roman road, that traverses the moors to Elvanfoot Stat. on the Caledonian line. (Rte. 5.) Passing through a tunnel 4200 feet long, under the domain of Drumlanrig, the rly. still keeps the high ground on the left bank of the Nith, having on left

59 m. *Eliock* (J. Veitch, Esq.), where the "Admirable Crichton" is said to have been born in 1560. (The Castle of Cluny, Perthshire, also claims the distinction of being his birthplace).

The Nith traverses another defile through Silurian rock.

61 m. *Sanquhar* (*Inn*: Queensberry Arms), a Parl. borough, and once a place of importance, in a dreary situation, surrounded by round-backed hills. A little to the S. of the town is the ruin of its castle—one of the strongholds of the S.W. of Scotland. Near it is a *Moot hill*. It has 1324 inhab., part employed in weaving wool and cotton, and part in the mines of glance coal. A party of armed Covenanters in 1680 attached to the town-cross a Declaration renouncing allegiance to the Stuarts, and declaring war against them.

Nearly 2 m. again to the S. are remains of an earthwork running parallel with the Nith, and called the *Devil's Dyke*. From Sanquhar an excursion may be made to Wanlockhead and Leadhills, 8 m., and thence to Elvanfoot (Rte. 5).

64 m. *Kirkconnell* Stat. The same earthwork is to be traced to the S. of

this station. As the rly. approaches the source of the Nith the scenery becomes more wild and dreary, although relieved by rather lofty ranges, rising on either side to the height of 1500 or 2000 feet.

71 m. *New Cumnock* Stat. is situated at the confluence of the Nith with the Afton, the traveller bids adieu to the Nith, and enters the boundaries of the Ayrshire coalfield. 2 m. E. is Mansfield, the seat of Sir J. Stuart Menteith, Bart.

Soon after passing New Cumnock the watershed is crossed, and the rly. descends the valley of the Lugar to

76½ *Old Cumnock* Junct. Stat., prettily situated at the confluence of the Lugar and the Glaisnock.

Both Old and New Cumnock had formerly a reputation for the manufacture of snuff-boxes. 1½ m. left is Dumfries House, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, in an estate of 43,734 acres; and about 2 m. to the rt. are the *Lugar* ironworks, to which there is a branch rly. from

78½ m. **AUCHINLECK JUNCT. STAT.** (pronounced Affleck). 3 m. W. is *Auchinleck House*, residence of the family of which Boswell, the friend and companion of Johnson, was a member. His father, a Judge of Session, resided here under the title of Lord Auchinleck, and was visited by Johnson, who praised the sullen dignity of the old castle. James Boswell, Johnson's biographer, who alone of his family has made the name distinguished, is buried here.

[Hence a branch of 10 m. runs E. to *Muirkirk*, a small town entirely dependent on the neighbouring ironworks and collieries. It passes, 3 m., Lugar ironworks, situated on the N. bank of the Lugar, which is extremely picturesque here. To the N. of Lugar is *Aird's Moss*—a wild, dreary swamp, marked by scattered pits and ironstone mines, but also known as the scene of a skirmish

between the Royalists and Covenanters, in which Richard Cameron, their leader, was slain, 1680, "leaving his name to a religious sect and a renowned regiment in the British army."—*Burton*. An obelisk at the E. extremity commemorates the event.

At *Muirkirk*, 10 m., there are 3 furnaces, belonging, with those at Lugar, to the Bairds. From hence a road runs E. through the hills between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, of which the *Cairn-table*, 1942 ft., is the highest point, to Douglas (Rte. 8).]

Before reaching Mauchline, the line crosses the *Ayr Water* by a magnificent viaduct of a single arch (*Ballochmyle Bridge*). When seen from the river, 200 ft. below, the effect of its extreme lightness and great span is singularly impressive and pleasing. On the banks of the river, 1½ m. left, is *Barskimming*, the seat of Sir T. M. Miller; and on right is the village of Catrine, with Catrine House, once the residence of Prof. Dugald Stewart and his father; and *Ballochmyle House* (Col. Alexander). This is the scene of Burns's two sonnets, "The Braes of Ballochmyle," commencing—

"The Catrine woods were yellow seen,
The flowers decay'd on Catrine lee,"

written to express the sorrow of Miss Whiteford when her father, Sir John Whiteford, was obliged to part with the old family place; and the "Lass of Ballochmyle" in honour of Miss Alexander, whose father purchased the property. The park is very picturesque, the ground sloping rather abruptly to the Ayr, and being profusely shaded with beech and other forest trees. A little higher up is the village and castle of Sorn, an old baronial seat of the Earls of Loudon and Winton, now of Graham Somervell, Esq.

83 m. *Mauchline* (Inn: Loudon

Arms), Pop. 1600, on a commanding height, well known as the place where Burns spent his time when nominally attached to his mother's and brother's farm at *Mossgiel*, which lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. The *church*, the main feature in the town, is a heavy Gothic building, very different from that which stood in its place at the end of the last century. The churchyard is the scene of "The Holy Fair." Opposite to it is the cottage of Ann Gibson, better known as "Poosie Nansie," in whose kitchen the "Jolly Beggars"

"held the splore
To drink their orra duddies."

Next house to this, but separated by a lane, was the Whiteford Arms Inn. It now bears the sign of the Cross Keys, but has ceased to be a public-house. One John Dove was landlord of it in Burns's time, and upon him the poet wrote the epitaph beginning—

"Here lies Johnnie Pigeon."

A little way up the lane lived Jean Armour before she was publicly acknowledged as Burns's wife. On the other side of the ch.-yd. is "Nanse Tinnock's," and close by, between the ch.-yd. and the remains of Old Mauchline Castle, was Gavin Hamilton's house, in which Burns was married. There is nothing at Moss-giel to identify it with the poet's residence, which lasted for a period of 3 years. The farm consisted of 112 acres, and was worked conjointly by the whole family; but the poet's inattention and grave offences made the place too hot to hold him, and he was about to proceed to the W. Indies, when the reputation which a hastily published edition of his poems had raised, and the advice of his friends, induced him to push his fortune in Edinburgh. Mauchline is well known for its manufacture of wood ware, snuff-boxes, etc., painted with tartan and other patterns.

90½ m. at *Hurlford Junct.*, which is on the banks of the Irvine, a

branch is given off on right to Newmilns, passing 4 m. *Galston*, dependent principally on weaving. A little to the N. is *Loudon Castle*, an old castle with an ugly modern front, purchased in 1868 for £300,000 from the Marquis of Hastings by Lord Bute. The grounds are charming, and there is a pleasant walk through them from Galston to (6 m.) *Newmilns*, a small manufacturing town, noted for its fine muslins. 4 m. to the E. of Newmilns, on the Strath-avon road, is *Loudon Hill*, where, in 1307, Bruce defeated the Earl of Pembroke, and laid the foundation of his ultimate success. On the farm of *Drumellog*, 2 m. E. of Loudon Hill, was fought another battle, Sunday, June 1, 1679, when John Graham of Claverhouse, with a troop of life-guards and some dragoons, marching to disperse an armed Conventicle, was met and charged by 200 fighting men, commanded by Hackston of Rathillet, Balfour of Burley, and others, all experienced officers, and was signally routed by them. 36 of the soldiers were left dead on the field: only 3 Covenanters being slain. A monument now crowns the hill, and a commemorative service is annually held here. Around it lime-works have sprung up, and a coal-mine is opened.]

92½ m. *Kilmarnock* (*Inns*: George; Black Bull), a Parl. borough, and place of considerable importance in the manufacturing world (pop. 22,963), producing carpets, shawls, bonnets, boots, and (prior to the introduction of the hat) the "Kilmarnock cowl." It stands on a small stream of the same name that falls into the Irvine. The older part of the town is narrow and irregularly built. In the ch.-yd. of the Laigh Parish Kirk is an epitaph, by Burns, over "Tam Samson."

"Tam Samson's weel-worn clay here lies,
Ye canting zealots spare him!
If honest worth in heaven rise,
Ye'll mend or ye win near him."

At the cross, in King-street, is a statue of Sir Jas. Shaw, a native of this town, and Lord Mayor of London in 1806.

From the press of this town Burns's poems first issued; and among its inhabitants were included many of his most generous friends.

Distances.—Troon, 9 m.; Ayr, 15½; Mauchline, 9; Rowallan Castle, 3½.

[There is a pretty walk up the Fenwick Water to *Dean Castle*, 1 m., the ancient fort of the Boyds, Barons and Earls of Kilmarnock, the last of whom was beheaded in 1746. The castle was destroyed by fire 11 years before, in 1735. 2 m. is the ruined castle of *Craufordland*, and 4 m. is Fenwick village, the ch.-yd. of which place contains a number of Covenanters' tombs.

2 m. to the N. of Kilmarnock is *Kilmaurs*, an old burgh formerly belonging to the Earls of Glencairn. In the burial-place of the family, near the church, is the monument of the 9th Earl, Chancellor of Scotland temp. Charles II. Elephant remains have been found here in beds below the boulder clay. About 1 m. farther is *Rowallan Castle*, once the baronial residence of the Mures of Rowallan, a member of which family, Elizabeth Mure, was wife of King Robert II. of Scotland. Sir William Mure, who flourished in the 17th centy., was an author of no mean repute, and, amongst other works, wrote the history of his family. The castle is a place of great antiquity, the more modern portions of which were built in 1560. It is charmingly situated, but hidden from view by plantations.]

A little to the S. of Kilmarnock, and on the opposite bank of the Irvine, is the village of Riccarton, where Wallace is said to have spent many of his younger days at the farm of an uncle.

95 m. *Stewarton Stat.* (3 m. from the town), a wretched place, where the manufacture of cowls and Highland bonnets is carried on. The district of Dunlop is famous for its *cheeses*. Ruins of numerous border towers, which belonged to the Cunninghams.

102 m. *Dalry Junction Stat.*, where the line from Ayr to Glasgow joins the main line. Coach to Parton Stat.

In the neighbourhood is a cave, on the farm of *Auchinskeith*, in the course of the Dusk water, which has been formed in one of the limestones. This stream affords to the geologist many interesting sections of the carboniferous limestone series of Ayrshire.

For the remaining

23 m. to GLASGOW *Terminus*, see Rtes. 12 and 16.

ROUTE 10.

Dumfries to Portpatrick, by Castle-Douglas, Newton-Stewart, Wigtown, and Stranraer.—Caledonian Rly.

80½ m. Five through trains in 5 hrs.; single line, liable to constant delays.

Quitting the stat. at Dumfries (Rte. 9), this rly. winds round the N. of the town, crosses the Nith near Lincluden, and skirts

1½ m. *Maxwelltown Stat.*, a suburb of Dumfries (Rte. 9), celebrated for its cloth works (Tweeds). On right is *Terregles* (Rte. 9), the family seat of the Maxwells (Lords Herries), where Queen Mary stayed before her embarkation for England. Lord Herries was her close adherent, and a cunning politician. The house is modern, and built of red freestone. The gardens are very charming, and abound in terraces and clipped hedges.

A little to the S. of Maxwelltown is Corbely Hill, with an observatory on the top, from which there is a charming view of Dumfries. The line, passing through a cutting in the Permian breccia, gets into the hilly districts by the time it reaches

5½ m. *Lochanhead*, to the right of which, 1 m., is Loch Rutton.

8 m. *Killynchan Stat.*, from whence there is a mountain-road, practicable for carriages, past Loch Arthur, and down the valley of New Abbey Water to the picturesque ruins of New Abbey, 6 m. (Rte. 9).

10 m. *Kirkgunzeon Stat.* This name probably means "the church of extreme unction." In the neighbourhood are the ruined towers of *Drumcoltran* and *Corra*, the latter an old seat of the Maxwells. The mountains on the left begin to assume a more formidable height, the principal ones being Cuil Hill, 1377 ft., and Hard Hill, 1335 ft., leading up to the main elevation of Criffel, 1867 ft.

12 m., near *Southwick Stat.*, is *Barcosh*, an old seat of the Herries family, overlooking the stream of Kirkgunzeon Lane.

14 m. *Dalbeattie Stat.* (Inn: Maxwell Arms, post-horses and carriages good); a prettily situated thriving town in the valley of the Urr. The population (2000) employed in various works and mills, paper, iron, etc., but principally dependent on the *granite quarries*, which are in good repute with engineers, having furnished stone for the Thames Embankment, and many of the largest docks in the kingdom. Messrs. Newall and Co. have extensive works, in which monuments, pillars, window frames, etc., are polished and turned out quite as good as those from Aberdeen.

2 m. to the S., on the right bank of the Urr, is Munches (Wellwood H. Maxwell, Esq.), a fine granite man-

sion, rebuilt after having been struck by lightning in 1868 and burnt down, in a beautiful park above the winding Urr. The grounds abound with fine trees, pines, etc. The name probably originates with the *Monks*, its former owners. From Dalbeattie it is a pleasant drive of 10 m. to *Dundrennan Abbey* (Rte. 10A) by Auchencass.

The rly. passes l. the granite quarries, etc., in Craig Nair. About 3 m. rt. the remarkable earthwork the *Moot of Urr*, a very perfect circular mound surrounded by a deep trench, and standing on a wide platform also inclosed within a fosse. In Celtic days it was probably used as a seat of justice and place of council. From Dalbeattie the line turns northward, crossing the Urr, and passes close by the Moot to

20 m. *Castle-Douglas Junct. Stat.* (Inns: Douglas Arms; Commercial), a busy country town (chief town of Galloway), with a good market, well situated on the N. side of *Carlingwark Loch*, which has a number of small wooded islands upon it. Formerly a causeway led from the shore to one of these islands, from which fact Castle-Douglas was once called Causeway End. At the S. end of the Loch is a place called the Gallows Plot, from the executions that used to take place there when the district belonged to the Douglas family. About 3 m. to the S., on Gelston Burn, is Gelston Castle (C. Maitland Kirwan, Esq.)

1½ m. to the E., on an island of the Dee, unapproachable by land except in very dry weather, is *Threave Castle*, long the headquarters of the Douglas family; afterwards of the Earls of Nithsdale. It consists of one large gloomy tower, with a small courtyard in front, and entrance guarded by small turrets. Over the doorway is a projecting block of granite, called the "hanging stone," or "gallows knob," which the

Douglas used to boast "never wanted its tassel." Threave witnessed some bloody scenes, and none more so than the murder of Sir Patrick M'Lellan by the Earl of Douglas, who captured him by bribing Sir Patrick's warder by the promise of a ladleful of gold. When the traitor claimed his reward, the Earl, with a grim humour, caused the gold to be melted and poured down his throat. The Earl finished his career by being stabbed by the King in Stirling Castle.

It is said that the gun called Mons Meg, now in the Castle of Edinburgh, was made here, for the purpose of reducing Threave Castle, when besieged by James II. in 1451; and, in confirmation of the story, several large stone balls have been found here, too big for the ordinary artillery of the day.

Branch Railway to Kirkcudbright; coach thence to Gatehouse (Rte. 10A).

The rly. from Castle-Douglas to Portpatrick makes a wide circuit, so as to come within reach of New Galloway. It first of all runs N.W., passing right Greenlaw and Danevale Park, and approaching close to the Dee at

23½ m. *Crossmichael Stat.* There is a ch. here dedicated to the Archangel, but no traces, traditional or material, of his cross. On the opposite side of the river, which here becomes broad, is Balmaghie Ch., 25 m. The lower end of Loch Ken comes in sight at

27 m. *Parton Stat.* Coach to Dalry.

Nearly opposite the village the Ken joins the Dee, the latter up to this point being much the smaller stream, although it gives its name to the united river. The lower end of *Loch Ken* is crossed by a viaduct near the wooded knoll of Nether Airds. There is a ferry-boat here for carriages and horses, but the

best way for the pedestrian will be to cross by the rly. bridge. On left of the line is Hensol, the seat of R. D. B. Cuninghame, Esq.

29 m. *New Galloway Stat.* [Coach to the town upwards of 5 m. distant, the road thither keeping the W. bank of Loch Ken, under the picturesquely wooded slopes of Cairn Edward, 1060 ft. Overlooking the head of the lake is *Kenmure Castle* (Hon. Mrs. Bellamy-Gordon), on a lofty mound, and approached by a splendid avenue. The older parts of it belong to the 15th centy., and the modern, which may be 2 centuries later, are well adapted to them. The title of Kenmure, first granted by Charles I. to Sir John Gordon, was forfeited in 1716, when the 7th Viscount was executed for high treason. It was revived in favour of his grandson, but has again become extinct.

5 m. *New Galloway (Inn: Kenmure Arms)* is a Parliamentary borough, with a pop. of 440, and a constituency of 65, although no more than a village on the right bank of the Ken, which is crossed higher up by a bridge of 5 arches. The scenery in the neighbourhood of *Glen Ken* is extremely pretty, and will well repay the pedestrian, who will find in an excursion hence to Dalmellington some of the most desolate scenery in the S. of Scotland.

The traveller is now in the very heart of *Galloway*, the name of a district, including Carrick, or the S. division of Ayrshire, with Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. The latter county is called a Stewartry, from the fact that when the possessions of the Balliols and their vassals were forfeited, the whole district fell into the possession of the Crown, and was put under the authority of a royal steward.

From New Galloway a road runs to Dalry, 8 m., on each side of the Ken, that on the W. passing Glenlee, the prettily-wooded park of Well-

wood Maxwell, Esq.; and on the W. passing Holme House, situated on the romantic banks of the little river Carple.

The valley narrows above Dalry, and assumes more of a Highland character as the road approaches 16 m. the village of *Carsphairn*, surrounded on either side by hills, varying in height from 1000 to 1700 ft.

The pedestrian should here leave the road and strike W. up into the mountains called the Kells range. Ascending to the watershed he will look down upon *Loch Doon* and a wide amphitheatre of some of the wildest hills in the S. of Scotland. He can either descend to the head of the loch, whence a good road will take him to Dalmellington, or he may return to Carsphairn.

25 m. Dalmellington (Rte. 12.)]

New Galloway to Stroanaid.

Crossing the end of *Loch Stroan* by another viaduct, the rly. passes through a country so desolate that after Drummox there is no stat. for 13 m. *Loch Skerrow* is another considerable lake on right, just before arriving at the *Water of Fleet*, a stream rising in the fine range of Cairnsmoor of Fleet, 2612 ft., one of the loftiest mountains in Galloway.

43 m. *Creetown Stat.*, on a height, is built of a mosaic of boulder stones—granites, slates, greywacke. You may study geology in its walls. (1 m. rt. below lies the town, a small port at the mouth of the Cree, which, together with the Bladenoch river, forms the estuary of Wigtown Bay, the Jena *Æstuarium* of the Romans. Burns has immortalised the former river by his beautiful little ballad, "The Banks of Cree:"—

"And let us all our vows renew
Along the flowing banks of Cree."

In the manse of *Kirkmabreck* was born, 1778, Dr. Thomas Brown, the distinguished Professor of Moral

Philosophy in Edinburgh, 1818-1819. He is buried in the old ch.-yd. There are fine granite quarries on the E. shore of Wigtown Bay, about 2 m. S. of Creetown, which have supplied some of the stone of which the Liverpool docks are built. The rly. skirts the N. shore of Wigtown Bay by the banks of the Cree, which it crosses.

46½ m. *Palnure Stat.*, where the line crosses the Palnure Water.

[A pleasant drive may be taken up the Palnure Water (right bank), along the New Galloway Road, to the Murray Monument, a granite obelisk erected in a commanding position by Mrs. Stewart of Cairnsmore in memory of Dr. Alexander Murray, a celebrated linguist and professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. He was the son of a shepherd at Dunkitterick, and educated at Minnigaff parish school, a striking example of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

A little before reaching the monument, on right, is a rocking-stone. Beyond it, on left, the stream makes a series of pretty falls, known as the Grey Mare's Tail.]

The rly. now runs up the valley of the Cree to

50 m. *Newton-Stewart Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: Galloway Arms, in the main street; Crown, near stat.), it consists of a straggling street about 1 m. in length (2470 inhab.), well seen from the bridge over the Cree, and has a cheerful aspect. The modern *Church*, which is in the parish of Penninghame, where the bishops of Galloway originally had their palace, has a lofty spire; and the town-hall has a tower and cupola. The *Ewart Institute*, an educational establishment founded by a gentleman of that name, for poor children, is a modern Gothic building on a height, near the ch.

[There is a beautiful excursion up by

the Cree to *Loch Trool* (12 m.), leaving rt. the pretty village and ch. tower of Minnigaff, and passing by *Penninghame*—E. J. Stopford Blair, Esq.—who has built an elegant Gothic *Episcopal Ch.* Higher up, on the left bank of the Penkell, among very rich woods, is *Cumloden* (one of the properties given by the Bruce to three widows' sons), a shooting-box of the Earl of Galloway. The ivied ruins of *Garlies Castle* are in the woods beyond.

The valley, finely wooded and enlivened by the windings of the Cree, presents a succession of pleasing scenes, until at 9 m. the river is crossed at the upper bridge of the Cree, and an open country is traversed to reach *Loch Trool* (3 miles), where Lord Galloway has another shooting-box in the midst of the moors, surrounded by a pretty garden, with hedges of fuchsias and other delicate plants, which testify to the mildness of the climate. The loch is a narrow sheet of water, beautifully broken by wooded promontories, and lying embosomed in lofty hills, which rise precipitously on the E. side, presenting some of the highest and most rugged ground in the S. of Scotland. A good road all the way. There is a boat on the lake, from which the best view is gained. Here the English force was nearly destroyed by Robert Bruce and his men rolling down huge stones on the enemy as they marched along the bank of the lake below. At the S. end are some Covenanters' graves. From the head of Loch Trool the pedestrian can cross the dividing ridge and descend Loch Dee, a splendid walk.

The *Minnigaff* range on the W. of the valley of the Cree is much more broken in outline and more picturesque than that of Cairnsmore, and affords glorious rambling ground for the pedestrian, with magnificent views. E. of Newton Stewart, close to the bridge, is Kirrouttree, the

seat of the Rev. W. Maxwell Heron. At his gate is the notice—No entrance except on business.

The Rly. is now open to Wigtown, and runs through a cultivated but uninteresting country to

7 m. *Wigtown* (Inn: Queen's Arms). An obelisk stands on high ground at the entrance of Wigtown, commemorating the fate of two female Covenanters, Margaret M'Lauchlan (an old woman) and Margaret Wilson (a girl of 18), who were said to have been tied to a stake and drowned by the rising tide of the Bladenoch river in 1685. They were buried in the parish churchyard below. *Drowning* was an old mode of punishment in Scotland, and especially in Galloway, where the right of pit and gallows (in Latin *fossâ et furcâ*), that is of inflicting death either by drowning or hanging, subsisted longer than in other countries.

Wigtown is a pleasant and picturesque little town (1780 inhab.), having in the middle of its broad main street a well-shaded *bowling-green*, the uniformity of which is broken by a tall cross. The Town-hall and County Buildings form a picturesque group.

By following a road on the N. bank of the Bladenoch for about 3 m., the antiquary will find, at *Torhouse*, on the right of the road, 3 *rude stones*, the highest 4 ft. 6 in. high. On the left of the road, in a field, is a complete *circle* of 19 stones 60 ft. diameter, the 2 largest about 5 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. high. In the centre of the circle are 2 blocks 5 ft. high.

At 8 m. the Bladenoch is crossed at the village of the same name, noted for its whisky, having on the opposite bank the little quay of Baldoon, and the old castle of *Baldoon*, belonging to the Earl of Galloway. This castle was the scene of the tragedy immortalised by Scott in "The Bride of Lammermoor." The

bride was Janet, eldest daughter of Sir James Dalrymple, Lord Stair, and the bridegroom was David Dundas of Baldoon. They were married August 12th, 1669. She died soon after, and report asserted, untruly, that she stabbed her husband in a fit of the malady under which she sank.

10 m. Kirkness village, to the W. of which is Barnbarroch (R. Vans Agnew, Esq., M.P.) The railroad goes direct to Whithorn, keeping straight on by Sorbie, near which is *Dowalton Loch*, which has been drained, revealing lake-dwellings similar to those in Switzerland. No less than 4 artificial islands were found, constructed with timber and hurdles weighted with heavy stones, furnished with fireplaces, together with a large quantity of bones of deer, boars, Bos primogenius, etc. Between Sorbie and Garlieston is the old *Place of Sorbie*, a former residence of the family of Hannay in James IV.'s reign.

The Rly. will shortly run on to Whithorn by the coast to

14 m. *Garlieston* (*Inns* : Queen's Arms ; Galloway Arms), a small seaport, from whence a steamer runs three times a month to Liverpool. Coach to Wigtown. Adjoining the town is *Galloway House*, the seat of the Earl of Galloway, with extensive woods surrounding it. The house and grounds command fine views of the Cumberland and Man mountains. Here is an episcopal *Chapel*. On Eggerness Point, to the N. of Garlieston, are slight ruins of *Eggerness Castle*, and to the S. is *Cruggleton Castle*, once an important fortress belonging to the Comyns, standing on the sea-coast to the left.

The foundations of the exterior wall and a piece of an arch are all that is left.

21 m. *Whithorn* or Whithern (*Inn* : Grapes), a Parl. borough, con-

sists of one long street, containing the Town House, with its tower and bells, and separating at its S. end into two branches, the one on the left leading to Whithorn Isle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., which serves as seaport to the town. Pop. 1577.

Whithorn has an historic interest as the place where the first Christian church in Scotland was built, by St. Ninian, the apostle of the lowlands, in the 4th centy., according to Bede. Amongst the antiquities of Whithorn is, on the right side of the street, as you enter, an *archway* (which led to the Priory) supported by old pillars, with heads decorated with oak-leaves, and bearing a shield ; that on the right has a bar saltier, and that on the left the arms of the bishops of Galloway.

The churchyard stands upon the vaults and cellars of the old Priory. In the middle is the remnant of the *Priory Ch.*, which was used as a parish ch. up to 1822, when the new one was built close by. This fragment of the old ch. is but the chancel of one which followed the original stone ch. of Bede. On the N. of the high altar are two canopied tombs ; these have been restored, and one of them is supposed to mark the last resting-place of St. Ninian. On the S.W. side is a Norman door, with handsome mouldings, and a ram's head on the keystone ; and there is also a good S.E. door with carved imposts. The old vault is the burying-place of the Murrays of Cally, near Gatehouse. Two fine sculptured stones of the W. Highland type lie neglected in the ch.-yd.

Whithorn is the birthplace of John Ramsay Macculloch, author of the "Commercial Dictionary," and of many other valuable works on Political Economy, etc.

St. Ninian's Chapel, one of the oldest places of Christian worship in Scotland, was a small and rude edifice. St. Ninian, sometimes called St. Ringan, a Cambrian Briton, and

the first bishop of the Southern Picts, landed in Galloway about the end of the 4th centy. He preached the Gospel in these parts, and was buried in the priory of Whithorn (= Anglo-Sax. *Hwit-aern*, *i.e.* white dwelling), otherwise "*Candida Casa*," because built of stone. He dedicated it to his master, St. Martin of Tours, from whom he had obtained masons to shape its walls after the Roman fashion. "In this 'White House' the body of St. Ninian had its rest, with the bodies of many other saints, and for ages the place continued to be famous, not only in North Britain, but throughout the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, and among the races of Ireland. Subsequently the ancient shrine was renowned as a pilgrimage, whither kings and princes, churchmen and warriors, with people from many realms, came by sea and land to make their devotions."—*Robertson*. James IV. of Scotland used to make annual pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian, and sometimes twice in one year, undertaking the whole journey from Edinburgh on foot. The geologist will find the Isle of Whithorn interesting, as foot-tracks of extinct animals have been discovered in the Lower Silurian rocks.

2 m. to the S.W. of the town is Glasserton, the seat of R. H. J. Stewart, Esq. A *Cave* called *St. Ninian's*, marked by a cross carved on the rocky walls, exists on the shore close by.

A road (not very interesting) runs all round the coast from Whithorn to Glenluce, passing

8 m. *Port-William*, a thriving little harbour close to Monreith, the seat of Sir William Maxwell. Near it is *Myrton*, where the powerful family of M'Culloch once had a castle on the side of Myrton Loch, of which Boece speaks as "the Great Lake of Mirton, the one-half whereof doth freeze by naturall congelation as

other pooles and plasches, but the other is never seene to beare anie yce at all, which unto me dooth seeme to be a greate wonder." It appears that the M'Cullochs were of a somewhat piratical character, and so harassed the unfortunate residents of the Isle of Man that it became a common prayer—

"Keep me, my good cows, my sheep and my bullocks,
From Satan, from sin, and those thievish M'Cullochs."

From here it is 13½ m. on to Glenluce.]

Newton Stewart to Stranraer.—Quitting Newton Stewart, the rly. passes left *Merton Hall*, the seat of M. S. Boyd, Esq. (a descendant of the Earl of Kilmarnock who suffered in the rising of 1745), and runs through an uninteresting country to

56 m. *Kirkcubbin Stat.* On right is Craighlaw (W.C.S. Hamilton, Esq.) The railway gradually ascends into a treeless region of heath. This part of Wigtownshire is bleak and bare, and far from interesting.

64 m. *Glenluce Stat.*, at the head of Luce Bay, 1½ m. from which, up the valley of the Luce, are the remains of *Luce Abbey*, founded by Roland, Lord of Galloway, in 1190. When entire it must have been on a very extensive scale. A mass of prostrate masonry rises still upon the site, but a great part has been removed. The foundations of the nave, transepts, and choir remain, encumbered with rubbish and planted with trees. The gable of the S. transept (E.E.) stands erect, with the E. chapels attached to it. The cloister square still exists, with a range of apartments, including the chapter-house to the E. The latter is vaulted, and has a central pillar, with good bosses and some Dec. windows. Michael Scott, who resided here, is said to have locked up the plague in a vault; and his books are still buried in the ground. The Luce, which here flows into the sea, is

formed by two streams, the Main Water and the Cross Water of Luce, which join at the village of New Luce, 4 or 5 m. higher up, where there is an old rocking-stone called the *Laggan-gun*.

On the promontory of the “Rhinn of Galloway,” which can be visited from Glenluce, are various remains of Celtic antiquity, and in the parish of Stoneycirk, two stones, bearing inscriptions in characters of the 4th cent., to commemorate the death of 3 saints—Florentius, Macarius, and Vincentius—now form the gate-posts of the deserted ch.-ydl. of *Kirk-maiden*.

Crossing the Luce by a lofty viaduct, an extensive view is obtained of the bay, the Mull of Galloway, the lighthouse, and the Cumberland Mountains; on left of the rly. is *Castle of Park*, the former seat of the Hay family, built in 1590 from the spoils of Glenluce Abbey. It is a good type of the Scotch mansion of the period, and over the entrance we read, “Blessit be the name of the Lord—This verk was begun the first day of March, 1590, be Thomas Hay of Park and Janet MacDouel, his spouse.” It is now tenanted by farm servants. There is a fine view of Glenluce Bay from it.

67½ m. *Dunragit Stat.*, on right of which is Dunragit, the seat of Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, and on left Genoch (C. M'Douall of Logan).

On the banks of Soulseat Loch, l., are slight remains of the Abbey of *Soulseat*, or “*Sedes Animæ*,” founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the 12th centy.

70 m. *Castle Kennedy Stat.*, rt. Within a mile of this stat. is *Loch Inch Castle*, the noble residence of the Earl of Stair, erected 1870 by the 10th Earl, in the Scotch Gothic style, on a site commanding the two picturesque lochs which form the chief feature of the domain in view of the old castle.

In front, on a peninsula, between the Lakes, rise the ivy-clad ruins of *Castle Kennedy*, built in the time of James VI., destroyed by fire 1715, long a seat of the Earls of Cassilis. It passed to the Stair family in the 17th cent. The gardens and grounds are liberally open to the public on Wednesday and Saturday, and are the most beautiful in this part of the country. The *Pinetum* especially is the finest in Scotland. This most successful example of landscape-gardening has been created since 1847, by Lord Stair and his skilful gardener Mr. Fowler. A curious range of terraces, part of a former garden, and the ivy-clad ruins of the castle, form interesting objects, around which all the newest and most elegant pines have been arranged in groups and groves and avenues with excellent effect. The result is that the *Araucaria*, *Deodar*, *Pinus nobilis*, *Insignis Nordmanniana*, *Webbiana*, and the *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and many more, grow here in full vigour and large masses, whereas in most other places they occur only as single specimens.

Passing left Culhorn, a small seat of the Earl of Stair, the train arrives at

72½ m. *Stranraer Stat.* (*Inns*: King's Arms; George; Meikle's Hotel; Commercial), a flourishing seaport and Parl. borough (pop. 5941), placed on the strand at the head of the expansive bay of Loch Ryan, and possessing a considerable trade with the north of Ireland and Belfast, with which city it is connected by fine *Steamers* running daily to Larne, a sea-passage of less than 3 hrs. There is a convenient *Pier* communicating with the rly. In the heart of the town, opposite the King's Arms, is a *Castle* or tower built by the Kennedies. A pretty view of the town and Loch Ryan may be obtained from the heights above the cemetery—Gallows Hill and Spring Bank. *Coach* to Girvan

Stat. ; *Steamers*, Glasgow (Ayr), and since 1872, daily, first-class steamers, warranted 16 m. an hr., to Larne, whence rly. to Belfast.

Castle Kennedy and the grounds of Loch Inch are 3 m. distant (admission Wed. and Sat.)

6 m. to the N.W., between Loch Ryan and the Channel, is *Lochnaw Castle*, the ancient seat of the old family of Agnew, which held the office of hereditary sheriff of Galloway down to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, 1747. The monument on the hill is to the late Sir Andrew A. [A road to the S. leads to the *Mull of Galloway*, passing $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Garthland Tower, once the seat of the M'Doualls, Lords of Galloway. 5 m. the village of Stoneykirk, 7 m. Balgreggan, 10 m. Ardwell House (Mrs. Ommaney M'Taggart), *Logan* (J. M'Douall, Esq.), where under the cliffs is a singular *sea-fish preserve* or pond accessible to the tides, and filled with great cod and other fish, some of them so tame as to come at the keeper's call and receive food out of the hand ; and 15 m. Kirkmaiden. Near Ardwell is Killaser, formerly belonging to the M'Cullochs, skirting the shore of Luce Bay to Drummorie, where is a little *Inn*, 3 m. from the lighthouse. The sea cliffs are 150 to 200 ft. high. From the point of the Mull, upon which is the lighthouse (5 m. beyond), a good view may be obtained of the coasts of England and Ireland on the left and right, and the hills of the Isle of Man in front.]

80 m. *Portpatrick*, formerly called Port Montgomerie. The town is a poor little place, but is the nearest point on the Scottish coast to Ireland—only 21 m. distant. The harbour and pier were constructed by Rennie at a cost of £200,000, but, not proving convenient, the mail service between Portpatrick and Donaghadee has been discontinued. From Portpatrick the submarine telegraph

wire is carried across the channel. 1 m. to the S. are the ruins of *Dunskey Castle*, standing on a rocky cliff pierced with many caves, which projects into the sea. There is fine rugged cliff scenery along the coast line near this.

ROUTE 10A.

Castle-Douglas to Kirkcudbright
—Dundrennan Abbey—Gatehouse of Fleet—Anwoth.

Castle-Douglas is in Rte. 10.

Railway to Kirkcudbright, 10 m., 5 trains daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., crossing the Dee near Threave Bridge, to

Bridge of Dee Stat. The country is very picturesque, though it cannot be said to exhibit any striking features.

8 m. (*Tarff Stat.*) At *Tongueland* the river Dee is crossed by an old bridge of 2 arches, and a little lower down by another *bridge* of 1 arch of 112 ft. span, built of Arran freestone, from plans by Telford. The view from Tongueland Hill is very charming, embracing the towns of Kirkcudbright, St. Mary's Isle, the island Little Ross, with the Irish Channel, and, on a clear day, the hills of the Isle of Man. Near Tongueland Ch. is the site of the *Abbey* founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the 12th centy. Below the bridge the Dee is joined by the Tarff, at the confluence of which is Compstone House (S. Maitland, Esq.) and the old Castle of *Compstone*, where the poet Montgomery once resided. The Dee rises in *Loch Dee*, in the W. of the county of Kirkcudbright, and flows E. to join the Ken at the S. end of Loch Ken, between Castle-Douglas and New Galloway. From this point the two rivers merge in the Dee, which now flows to the S., and assumes all the wild beauty of a Highland stream. It is a good fishing-river, though it is somewhat

difficult to obtain leave from the various proprietors. The neighbouring lochs abound in trout, pike, and perch.

11 m. *Kirkcudbright* Stat., pronounced Kircoobrie (*Inns*: Royal, good; Commercial), Pop. 2464. A Parl. borough and clean town of wide streets, on the Dee, here crossed by an iron bridge, and accessible for sea-going steamers. The "Kirk of Cuthbert," so called because that saint's bones reposed here for a time during their wanderings, is a pleasant little town, and the head of the Stewartry. The kirk from which it takes its name was founded in the 8th centy. At the end of the principal street are the ivy-covered ruins of the old *Castle* of the M'Lellans, barons of Kirkcudbright, built in 1582. It is very plain and square, and of no beauty in itself, but looks well as the termination of the street. The Established Ch. is a handsome building. The old ch. was pulled down, with the exception of a fragment that contains a monument to a Lord Kirkcudbright, which title has been extinct since 1832. A Court-house for county business was built in 1867.

About 1½ m. to the S. is *St. Mary's Isle*, now no longer an island, but a peninsula, stretching into the estuary of the Dee, and occupied by the grounds and dark woods of the Earl of Selkirk. Through green vistas of beech trees fine views of the sea appear. Here is an old *herowry* containing many hundred birds, which are carefully guarded from intrusion. Paul Jones' Point, at the end of the tongue of land, commemorates a raid made by that daring pirate, 1778, in the hope of carrying off the Earl, who was, luckily for himself, away from home. The pirate, however, looted the plate; and a silver teapot, which was returned by him on the remonstrance of Benjamin Franklin, is still in possession of the family. His

father was gardener at the Isle. A nunnery was founded here in the reign of David I., and some portions of it are embodied in the plain sash-windowed modern house. The grounds contain a cut-leaved alder, the finest in the country, and good Conifers.

An agreeable *excursion* may be made to *Dundrennan Abbey*, 6 m. to the E., and about 2 m. from the coast. The road thither passes a Roman camp, and the site of *Bombie Castle*, the early residence of the M'Lellans. A part of the way is lined by hawthorn hedges, which grow most luxuriantly here, and gave to the place the name of "Dundrinnan" (hill of thorns). The Abbey stands at the head of a pretty valley 1 m. long, running down from the village of Dundrennan to the sea. It has a humble *Inn*, with one clean bedroom, and a Gothic kirk, built 1865. Dundrennan Abbey was the last place at which Mary Queen of Scots slept before her embarkation for England. She wrote a letter to Queen Elizabeth hence, May 15th, 1568. Indeed, the very spot where she took boat is pointed out, and to this day goes by the name of Port Mary. The district of Rerwick is bold and rocky, and supplied the scenery of "Ellangowan," in Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering."

The abbey was built in 1142, by King David, or, as some say, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Cistercian monks, brought from Rievaulx, in Yorkshire.

On entering the W. door, which is early pointed, it will be seen that the whole of the nave and choir (E. wall) have disappeared, together with the tower, the cloisters, and almost all the chapter-house. The materials have been removed to build the village, and several of the stones may be recognised in the houses, and particularly in the Manse. Further dilapidations

are now arrested by the Commissioners of Woods. On the W. are the cellars, and the garden entrance. The present remains of the church, built of picturesque grey stone, consist of the N. and S. transepts, each with a roofless aisle, on the E. side, and the N. and S. walls of the chancel. The arches of the S. transept stand perfect and are pointed, while the windows of the chancel, and those of the clerestory in the transept, are circular. The most beautiful fragment is upon the S. side of the ch. This was the entrance to the chapter-house, and consists of a pointed Gothic doorway, flanked on each side by a double window. Within this entrance are the stumps of 4 pillars which supported the roof.

In the aisle of the N. transept is the monument of Alan, Lord of Galloway, grandson of the reputed founder, and Constable of Scotland in 1233. The figure is clothed in mail, the legs have long ago disappeared.

From the high ground above the Abbey a fine view is obtained. On the l. is a range of hills, the highest peak of which is Cairn Skreel, 1425 feet, ending in Cairn hill, so called from the cairn on its summit. To the S., across the water, is seen the coast of Cumberland, with Skiddaw and Helvellyn in the background; and on the extreme right are the dark-blue hills of the Isle of Man.

A coach goes twice a day from Kirkeudbright to (8 m.) *Gatehouse-of-Fleet (Inn: * Murray Arms, very good)*. A prettily situated town, which rose into a brief prosperity owing to a cotton-mill being established here at the end of last centy., but which stopped in 1858, and the town subsided into torpidity. Its nucleus was the old inn at the end of the avenue leading to Cally, seat of H. G. Murray Stewart, Esq., and hence its name.

Cally is a stately mansion of granite, with a portico of columns, each a single shaft. The lofty *Hall*, lined with precious marbles, cost £50,000 alone. Cally is approached through shady groves and avenues of lofty beech, and is backed by gardens and grounds of great beauty. Many rare pines (*C. Lambertiana*, 40 ft. high). It is one of the finest places in these parts. Strangers can see the grounds Tuesday and Thursday. Extensive views from Gatehouse Hill and the Bar Hill.

On the opposite side of the Fleet water is *Anwoth Ch.*, field of the ministry of the Rev. Saml. Rutherford—to whose memory the granite obelisk was erected 1842 on the hill.

"Rutherford's Walk" is the scene of the memorable interview between him and Archbp. Usher, who came over from Ireland to see him. (See *Dean Stanley's "Scottish Church."*)

The tourist may rejoin the rly. at Creetown by following the coast road, a very pleasant one, from Gatehouse, commanding good views of the opposite coast of Wigtown. The distance is 12 m. Anwoth Ch. and monument lie on right. Cardoness Castle and house (Sir W. Maxwell) are passed. At *Ravenshall*, about half-way, there is a roadside inn with fair accommodation. The coast is bold and rocky, and contains some interesting caverns. The largest of them is supposed to have given Sir W. Scott the substance of his description of *Dirk Hatteraick's cave*. It can only be reached by a rough walk along the rocky shore, and entered only at low water. Within is a large apartment, the sides of which are hollowed out into "bins" for the storing of spirits and contraband goods. Not far from Ravenshall is Carslouth Castle, a ruin picturesquely placed on the edge of the cliff, from whence a flight of steps descends to the water. Its features correspond to the description of Ellangowan in "Guy Mannering."

Sir Walter Scott derived his knowledge of this district from Mr. Train, a very intelligent revenue officer residing at Newton Stewart. Overlooking a narrow stream is Kirkdale House (Major F. Rainsford-Hannay). Granite quarries are opened on the shore, and are provided with a pier for shipment of the stone about 1 m. S. of Creetown. A steep ascent of rather more than a mile leads to

Creetown Stat. (Rte. 20).

ROUTE 11.

Stranraer to Ayr, by Ballantrae, Girvan, and Maybole.

A coach leaves Stranraer every day for Girvan, 30 m. Thence to Ayr, 22 m., *Railway*; trains in 1 hr.

The coast scenery from Glen App to Ballantrae and Girvan is remarkably fine.

For the first 10 m. the road skirts the eastern shores of *Loch Ryan*, running at the foot of a plateau of bleak moors. It was the *Rericonius Sinus* of the Romans, the presumed station of *Rericonium* being passed at 2½ m. from Stranraer. Earthworks visible at this spot are called the *Mote*. On the bank overlooking it are the ruins of *Craigcaffie Castle*, the fortress of the Nelsons in the 13th centy. The foundation-stones are said to have been laid on bags of wool on account of the boggy nature of the ground.

6½ m. on the W. shore of the Loch, opposite Cairn Ryan, whose shales yield graptolites, are the village of Kirkcolm and the grounds of Corsewall (J. Carrick-Moore, Esq.) The ruins of the ancient castle of *Corsewall* lie 4 m. to the N.W., near Corsewall Point (Lighthouse). Close to Cairn Point is *Loch Ryan*, the seat of Sir Wm. Agnew-Wallace, a descendant of the family of which the famous Sir William was a member. The castellated architecture here is

in the worst possible taste. At 8½ m. the Galloway Burn is crossed, and the traveller enters Ayrshire.

10 m., at *Finnart Bay*, which is nearly opposite Milleur Point, the extreme end of the *Rhinns of Galloway* (the hilly ridge which forms the backbone of the promontory), the road leaves the sea-coast and turns up the picturesque and finely wooded *Glen App*, quitting it (14 m.) at the base of Carlock-hill, 1054 ft., and taking a direction due N. past the handsome modern seat of Js. Hunter, Esq., in a fine position overlooking the sea, in an estate of 8580 acres, to

18 m. *Ballantrae* (*Inn*: King's Arms, small but tidy), a small fishing port at the mouth of the *Stinchar*, a considerable stream crossed by a bridge. Above it is a crust of *Castle Ardstinchar*, which once commanded the pass out of Galloway. The scenery in Glen Tig, and up the *Stinchar* towards the village of Colmonell, 5½ m., is very pretty. Between the latter place and Ballantrae is Knockdolian, the seat of A. Cathcart, Esq.

The road from Ballantrae to Girvan closely hugs the coast, which in many parts is exceedingly bold, with romantic cliffs, particularly at *Bennane Head*. The tourist obtains a succession of grand sea-views, in which Ailsa Craig is a prominent object.

At *Lendalfoot*, about half-way, the cliffs are fine and bold, the trap rock assuming fantastic shapes, arches, etc., and are covered with creeping vegetation, and especially at Gamesloup. The marine spleenwort grows here. The ruined tower of *Carleton Castle* is the scene of the ballad of "May Cullean." Here lived a baron who had a habit of frequently marrying and becoming tired of his wives, whom he despatched by pushing them from the top of the cliffs. Seven had already gone this way, when May Cullean, the eighth wife,

appeared on the scene, and was led out on to the rocks to perform the same ceremony. Requesting the baron to turn away his head while she took off her apparel, she adroitly managed to push him over instead.

“O turn ye then about, Sir John,
And look to the leaf of the tree,
For it never became a gentleman
A naked woman to see!”
He turned himself straight round
about,
To look to the leaf of the tree;
She has twined her arms around his
waist,
And thrown him into the sea.”

30 m. *Girvan Stat.* (*Inn: King's Arms, good*), a dull but neat town, 5921 inhab., at mouth of the Girvan water, consisting of one long street, at N. end of which is the rly. stat. It is situated on the edge of a small detached coalfield, which gives occupation to the people. Sheltered under a wooded hill lies (2½ m. S.W.) *Ardmillan House* (Lord Ardmillan).

Distances: Ballantrae, 12 m.; Ayr, 22; Stranraer, 30; Turnberry Castle, 6; Maybole, 12½.

The *Railway* from Girvan to Ayr, 22 m., takes an inland course to Maybole, so that the tourist is shut out from the places of interest on the coast. Some may prefer, therefore, to follow the coast-road, but it is very hilly and not well kept.

[Girvan is the most suitable place for making a water excursion to *Ailsa Craig*, which rises grandly about 10 m. out at sea. It is 1100 ft. in height, and 2 m. in circumference at the base. From this side it appears to be spherical, but from N. and S. it would seem to be pyramidal, and on the W. to be rectangular. It is in reality shaped like a wedge, and is perpendicular towards the W., while it slopes gradually away to the E., on which side alone it is accessible. Ailsa can be approached only when the wind is favourable, a landing is then easy, but the narrow path up at places

winds round the edge of the precipice. Upon the summit are the ruins of a tower. The Craig is inhabited by one human family, besides goats, rabbits, and great quantities of sea-fowl. The beauty of the cliffs of Ailsa is little known, as it fronts to the W., on which side the columnar cliffs rise to a height of 400 ft. The columns, from 6 ft. to 9 ft. in diameter, differ from those of Staffa in being of grey syenite, not of basalt.]

The geologist will find fossiliferous rocks of lower Silurian as well as of carboniferous age in the neighbourhood of Girvan. The former are seen to the S. of the Girvan Water, occupying the high ground extending from Dailly to Asselburn, Aldone, and the sea; while the latter form an isolated patch on both sides of the river. Silurian fossils may also be obtained at the quarries of Craig's Head and Mulloch Hill, on the N. side of the Girvan Water, between Girvan and Dailly.

The rly. follows the course of the Girvan river through a valley of pleasing character in places, especially near

3 m. *Killochan Stat.*, near which are *Killochan Castle* (Sir J. Cathcart). On a hill near Killochan is the Baron Stone, a giant boulder of granite, which, like the thousand others strewing the ground, has been brought from the source or Eye of the Girvan, which is in a granite basin. 6 m. In Dailly ch.-yard is the grave of J. B. Collis, who was buried 23 days in a coal-pit, was dug out alive, but survived only 3 days. In the neighbourhood is Dalquharran Castle (Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy). From this stat. it is 8 m. left to *Turnberry Castle* (see page 115).

8½ m. *Kilkerran Stat.* On the slopes of the opposite bank of the Girvan is Kilkerran, the seat of Sir J. Fergusson, and Bargany (Countess

of Stair, Duchess de Coigny), in a pretty park.

12½ m. *Maybole Stat.* (*Inn* : King's Arms), a place of some historical importance as the capital of the lonely, hilly cattle-feeding district called Carrick, the domain of the Bruces. Here the Lord Cassilis, the hereditary bailie, and other local magnates, had their town mansions, and held their courts in the olden times.

Maybole still retains two buildings of interest—the *Tolbooth*, which has some Gothic details, and was the old town residence of the Kennedies of Blairquhan, who had their principal castle at Straiton—and the *Tower or Castle* (now restored, and the abode of Lord Ailsa's factor), was the residence of the Bailie of Carrick. This was the scene of the ballad of "Johnnie Faa," the gipsy, who, according to the story (which is proved to be untrue), eloped with the lady of the 6th Earl of Cassilis.

"The gipsies cam to our gude lord's yett,
And O, but they sang sweetly ;
They sang sae sweet and sae very complete
That doun cam the fair ladie.
And she cam tripping doun the stair,
And a' her maids before her ;
As soon as they saw her weel-faired face
They cuist the glamour ower her."

Within the ruins of the *Old Church* is the burying-place of the Ailsa family. In the old Red Lion Inn took place the memorable theological contest in 1561, of 3 days' duration, between John Knox and the Abbot of Crossraguel, Quentin Kennedy.

There is a fine view from *Bennan Hill*. The festival of shooting at the Popinjay was kept up till a very few years ago. Here is the large agricultural implement manufactory of Jack and Co.

Maybole was the residence of Kennedy of Cullayne, who was diabolically murdered by Mure of Auchendrane, one of the most dangerous and bloodthirsty men of his time, scrupling not to assassinate

anybody whom he had reason to envy or fear. For this last offence, however, he was brought to trial with his son, and executed in 1611. The story has been dramatised by Sir W. Scott in his "Ayrshire Tragedy."

"Ay, 'tis an old belief in Carrick here,
Whose natives do not always die in bed,
That if a Kennedy shall not attain
Methuselah's last span, a Mure has slain him."

[About 2 m. from Maybole, on the Kirkoswald-road, are the picturesque remains of the Abbey of *Crossraguel*, founded previous to 1240 by David, Earl of Carrick, for Cluniac monks from Paisley. A large portion of the buildings are still standing, and form a curious mixture of "the half baronial, half ecclesiastical construction." The ch. consisted of a nave without aisle or transept, and a chancel, divided by a wall, and terminated at the E. by an apsidal end of 3 sides. At the S.E. is a handsome tomb with 4 canopied arches. The *chapter-house*, retaining its vaulted roof, supported on light piers, has very handsome windows, and is evidently the most modern part of the whole. To the W. of the chapter-house is a square, in which the cloisters can easily be traced, and beyond this was the refectory. At the S.E. corner of the ch., built upon an arch spanning a stream that runs through the gardens, was the Abbot's house. To the W. of the whole is the entrance by a grand turreted gatehouse.]

[Another excursion of 6½ m. may be made to the little fishing and bathing place of *Dunure*, which has a harbour cut out of the solid rock, by Abercrombie, the engineer, at an expense of £50,000. It is, however, too small for any practical purpose. Here, overlooking the sea, is the solitary fragment of Dunure Castle, once the seat of the Kennedies, but dismantled in the middle of the 17th centy.]

[The *coast-road* from Girvan keeps the shore pretty closely for 6 m. to the ruins of *Turnberry Castle*, of which the principal portion now standing consists of a piece of masonry about 30 ft. above the sea, to which there was a subterranean passage from the castle. There is also a little masonry among the rocks which formed the foundation of the Castle, but so built into the crevices that it is difficult to distinguish between art and nature.

Turnberry was in former times the seat of the Earls of Carrick, and was occupied by Martha, Countess of Carrick, who married, in 1274, Robert Bruce, Earl of Annandale. The eldest son of this marriage was the great Robert Bruce, who was probably born in it, and who is represented in the "Lord of the Isles" as seizing the castle in his first descent from Arran. It is more probable, however, that it did not fall into his hands till after the battle of Bannockburn. It had been arranged that a fire should be lighted at Turnberry to give a signal to Bruce that the favourable moment for the descent had arrived. When the signal was seen at nightfall, Bruce landed only to find that the fire had not been lighted by any one of his party, and that the castle was occupied by a strong English force of Earl Percy (1306). So mysterious was the occurrence that it was believed to be of supernatural origin.

"Now ask you whence that wondrous light

Whose fairy glow beguiled their sight ?
It ne'er was known—yet greyhair'd eld
A superstitious credence held,
That never did a mortal hand
Wake its broad glare on Carrick's strand ;
Nay, and that on the selfsame night,
When Bruce crossed o'er, still gleams the light."*—Lord of the Isles.*

"To the S. of the castle is the '*Weary Nui*,' a little romantic green hill where Bruce and his party are said to have rested after assaulting the castle."

1 m. N.E. of Turnberry is the farm of *Shanter*, once the residence of Douglas Grahame, the original of "Tam o'Shanter."

"Here Burns, when 19 years old, studied mensuration and 'first became acquainted with scenes of swaggering and riot.' The then occupier of Shanter was, by all accounts, just what the Tam of the poet appears—a jolly, careless rustic, who took much more interest in the contraband traffic of the coast than in the rotation of crops. Burns knew the man well—and to his dying day, he, nothing loth, passed among his rural compeers by the name of 'Tam o' Shanter.'"—Lockhart's "Life of Burns."

The tourist can proceed from hence to Maybole inland, through *Kirkoswald* village and Crossraguel, about 5 m. In the ch.-yd. of Kirkoswald is the grave of Tam and his "ain wife Kate," with the epitaph—

"She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum,
A bleth'ring, blust'ring, drunken
bellum."

Overlooking the coast, 3 m. to the N. of Turnberry, is *Culzean Castle* (pronounced Colyeen), the modern Gothic castle of the Marquis of Ailsa, built 1777 by David 10th Earl of Cassilis. It contains a fine *Armoury*. It is not open to visitors, and no view can be obtained of it from this side ; but it is a beautiful object from the sea, on the very edge of which it stands. On the land side are the terrace-gardens of the old house, removed to make way for its grand successor. At the foot of the rock on which the castle stands are the Coves of Culzean, three caves hewn in the rock, which have been used as hiding-places during the civil wars, and afforded a refuge to Sir Archibald Kennedy after the Revolution. According to Burns they were the fairies' place of resort on Halloween:

"Or for Colean the rout is ta'en,
Beneath the moon's pale beams ;

There, up the Cove, to stray an' rove,
 Among the rocks an' streams
 To sport that night."
Burns's "Hallowe'en."

Culzean has been, ever since the 15th centy., in the hands of the Kennedies, Earls of Cassilis, who played an important part in the history of the times, and had such power that it gave rise to the popular rhyme—

"Twixt Wigtown and the town of Ayr,
 Portpatrick and the Cruives of Cree,
 No man may think for to bide there,
 Unless he court Saint Kennedie."

From Culzean it is 4 m. to Maybole Stat.

Continuing by rail from Maybole, 15 m. *Cassilis Stat.* On right is seen Cassilis House, another seat of the Marquis of Ailsa. In the grounds are the "Cassilis Downans," mentioned by Burns in his "Hallowe'en" as the resort of fairies.

17 m. *Dalrymple Junct. Stat.*, the village lying about a mile to the right, and on the banks of the Doon, which the rly. crosses soon after leaving Cassilis. The Dalmellington branch rly. runs in here, and the traveller soon reaches

21½ m. *Ayr Stat.* (*Inn: King's Arms*) Rte. 12.

ROUTE 12.

Ayr to Glasgow, by Troon, Kilwinning, Ardrossan, Paisley [Dalmellington and Loch Doon].

Ayr (*Inns: King's Arms; Commercial*) is a pleasant seaport and borough of nearly 17,853 inhab., situated on the coast, at the embouchure of the Water of Ayr, which is crossed by a couple of bridges connecting the town with the suburbs of Newtown and Wallacetown. Although it dates its rise as far back as 1205, when it was made a borough by William the Lion, it has kept

pace with the improvements of the times, and exhibits well-built broad streets, and pleasant suburban roads fringed with villas and country houses.

As regards trade, it is inferior to Kilmarnock in manufactures and to Troon in shipping prosperity, but Ayr founds its claims to importance more on its social distinctions as a provincial capital and its associations with the two national celebrities, Wallace and Burns, the latter of whom describes it as

"Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a toun surpasses
 For honest men and bonnie lasses."

There was an old castle here on the left bank of the Ayr, a little way below the New Bridge, of which nothing remains, but the site is believed to be the same on which Oliver Cromwell built one of his 5 forts or bastiles to overawe the West Country, 1652. The *Old Church* was partly built by Cromwell, in lieu of that of St. John the Baptist, a large pile near the shore, which he seized upon and converted into an armoury, at the same time that he included it within the fort. The tower of that ch., with part of the magazine, is still standing; the former has been turned into a dwelling-house. It was in the Dominican convent which occupied the site of this ch. that the parliament assembled in 1315 which settled the succession upon Robert Bruce and his heirs.

The *Wallace Tower* in the High-street is one of the most conspicuous, if not the most tasteful, objects in Ayr, being 133 ft. in height. It was built in 1832 upon the site of a very old tower, in which Wallace is said to have been confined, and over the walls of which he was let down by his friends to escape from the Southrons. A niche in front contains a statue of Wallace by James Thom, an artist of local fame. The lower storey is a whisky shop.

In Wellington Square is a statue

of the Indian *Gen. Neill*, who was a native of Ayr. It is the work of Mr. Noble, is 10 ft. high, and placed on a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite, which bears an inscription describing him as "a brave, resolute, self-reliant soldier, universally acknowledged as the first who stemmed the tide of rebellion in Bengal." Below the inscription is the representation of his death, which took place at the relief of Lucknow, 25th Sept. 1857.

The same square contains the *County Buildings*, designed after the model of the Temple of Isis, Rome. The Town Buildings at the corner of High and Sandgate Streets are conspicuous for their lofty steeple and spire.

Thanks to Robert Burns's facetious "Dialogue," no public buildings are more celebrated than the *Two Brigs* of Ayr, of which the "Auld Brig," now used only as a footway from the High Street, was built in the latter part of the 13th centy. by two old maids of the name of Lowe. For 500 years "the auld vandal" satisfied the wants of Ayr, though but

"A poor, narrow footpath of a street,
Where two wheelbarrows tremble when
they meet."

The New Bridge, lower down, nearer the harbour, was built in 1788, from designs by Adam. The abutments of the arches being adorned with allegorical figures, this uncalled-for decoration roused the ire of the "Auld Brig," who says—

"I dout na, frien', ye'll think ye're nae
sheepshank,

Ance ye were streekit owre frae bank to
bank!

But gin ye be a brig as auld as me,
Tho' faith, that day, I doubt, ye'll never
see;

There'll be, if that date come, I'll wad a
boddle,

Some fewer whigmaleeries in your
noddle."

The "drowsy dungeon clock" was taken down in 1826.

Railways to Ardrossan, 19½ m.; Glasgow, 41; Girvan, 22; and Dalmellington, 15 m.

Steamer to Glasgow in 8 hrs., and to Stranraer.

Excursions from Ayr:—

a. Alloway and Brig o' Doon, 3 m.

b. Mauchline, 11 m., and Coilsfield.

c. Dalmellington and Loch Doon.

d. Dunure and Greenan.

a. The main attractions for the thousands of tourists who visit the town are *Alloway Kirk*, *Burns's birthplace* and monument, and the *Brig o' Doon*, which lie 3 m. to the S. At the top of High Street or Townhead, near the rly. stat., 2 roads fork off. Take the road to the left on quitting the railway station. This is the direction in which "Tam o' Shanter" proceeded after he had left the public-house in Ayr. It is not exactly the same road, for it has been somewhat straightened, and some localities mentioned in his ride are now at some distance from it.

Just before arriving at left Rozelle (Mr. Smith) the road crosses a stream, over which, a little distance from the bridge, was

" . . . the ford
Where in the snaw the chapman smoor'd."

And on right is the cottage in the garden of which is

" . . . the meikle stane,
Where drucken Charlie brak's neck bane."

Rt. is Cambusdoon (Jas. Baird, Esq.), formerly the property of Lord Nigel Kennedy, prettily seated on the bank of the Doon.

2 m. right is a row of cottages, in one of which Burns was born on the 25th Jan. 1759. It was originally a "clay bigging," rebuilt by the poet's father with his own hands. On the night of his birth a storm came on, part of his mother's cottage fell in, and she and her child were forced to take shelter in that of a neighbour until their own had been repaired. This interesting structure has now been turned by its enterprising proprietors (the shoemakers of Ayr) into

a public-house; and behind it a saloon has been built for the sanctification of national genius and the consumption of national liquor. (The lower storey of the Wallace memorial is devoted to the same purpose.)

2½ m. right, opposite the new florid *Gothic Church of Alloway*, a flight of steps, worn by the feet of pilgrims by the thousand, leads over a wall to

“Alloway’s auld haunted kirk,”

now reduced to 4 bare walls, two of them gabled and surmounted by a bell-cote, which in Burns’s day served as a village ch. Here Tam o’ Shanter was the witness of the witches’ hellish orgies. Within the ch.-yd., amongst a crowd of other forefathers of the hamlet, Burns’s father is buried.

Opposite the old kirk the new one rather stares the old ruins out of countenance; and beyond it, in a garden overlooking the Doon, is *Burns’s Monument*, built in 1820, at a cost of £3350. It is a circular temple, supported by 9 fluted Corinthian columns, emblematic of the 9 Muses. In the interior are preserved a copy of the best edition of the poet’s works, a bust and copy of the portrait of him by Nasmyth (the best ever executed), and a Bible said to be the one presented by him to “Highland Mary” at their last interview. A staircase leads to the temple, whence a pretty view is obtained of the surrounding scenery. In a grotto at the end of the garden are the figures of “Tam o’ Shanter” and “Souter Johnnie,” by James Thom, the sculptor of Wallace’s statue—specimens of caricature of little value as works of art. There is much bad taste in all this cockney-fied homage to the poet: the real interest lies in the beauty of the spot, the *banks of the Doon* contrasting pleasantly with the rather monotonous country around Ayr. Let

the tourist descend to the stream of the Doon, just above the two bridges, one, comparatively new, the other the “Auld Brig,” of one slim arch, to “win the keystone” of which was the utmost effort of Meg in her flight from the witches, for as Tam well knew,

“A running stream they dare na’ cross.”

By the side of a small tributary of the Doon, in the garden of Doonbrae cottage, is the thorn on which

“Mungo’s mither hang’d hersel.”

There is an *Inn* (Monument) between the two bridges, the garden of which runs down to the river, and contains a shell grotto.

[A short distance up the Doon is *Newark Castle*, on a shoulder of Brown Carrick Hill, 917 ft. It has been almost rebuilt by the Marquis of Ailsa. Higher up, on the right bank is Doonholm, the seat of Sir Colin Blackburn; and a little to the E. is *Mount Oliphant* farm, once rented by Burns’s father, and where the poet received his early education. From this point another mile will bring the pedestrian to *Dalrymple Stat.* (Rte. 11), from whence he may return to Ayr.]

The traveller may return from Brig o’ Doon to Ayr by a different and prettier road, on the left side of the Doon, crossing the new and afterwards the Low Bridge over that stream, and skirting *Ayr Race Course*.

[*b.* To Mauchline (11 m.), on the road to which the traveller meets with scenes of great beauty on the banks of the Water of Ayr, which are frequently embellished with charming seats and residences, such as Gadgirth (Major-Gen. F. C. Burnett, R.A.), near which the picturesque stream of the Coil joins the Ayr, and Auchencruive (R. A. Oswald, Esq.), in the grounds of which still exists the Laigland Wood, where it is said Wallace lay hid before burning the Barns of

Ayr. On the S. bank of the former river is Sundrum (the very ancient seat of J. Hamilton, Esq.) In the neighbourhood of Dalmore, where there is a bridge, the Ayr runs through a romantic glen bordered by high banks, increasing in beauty till it arrives at *Coilsfield*, where the little river Faile runs in.

The scenery here is still further enriched by the woods of *Montgomerie* (W. Paterson, Esq.), where Burns wrote his touching poem:—

“Ye banks and braes and streams around
The castle o’ Montgomery,
Green be your woods and fair your
flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!
There simmer first unfaulds her robes,
And there they langest tarry;
For there I took the last fareweel
O’ my sweet Highland Mary.”

About a couple of miles to the N.W., near the village of Tarbolton, Burns lived on his father’s farm at Lochlea. *Spittalside* farm was the residence of David Sillar, the poet’s friend and correspondent.

The antiquary will find opposite *Montgomerie* some well-preserved Roman trenches, and, near the farm offices, the supposed grave of Coil or Kyle, king of the Britons, who was killed in a battle with the Picts. It certainly was a burying-place, for, on being opened in 1837, it was found to contain several urns and burnt bones. From *Montgomerie* to *Mauchline* it is 3 m. (Rte. 9).]

[c. To *Dalmellington* by rail. The branch leaves the main line near *Dalrymple* Stat. (Rte. 11). 4 m., turning off to the left and crossing a small stream that joins the Doon from *Loch Martnaham*, a considerable sheet of water 2 m. in length.

6 m. at *Hollybush* Stat., the rly. approaches the banks of the Doon, and from thence keeps alongside of it for the remainder of its course.

At 10 m. *Patna*, the hills begin to close in, and ironworks and pits to show themselves.

12 m. *Waterside*, to the right of which, extending for several miles, is the dreary moorland plateau of *Keir’s Hill*, 1005 ft.

15 m. *Dalmellington* Stat., a town of 1299 inhab., dependent on the *Dalmellington* Iron Co. (Messrs. Houldsworth), who have 5 furnaces here. It is neat and compact, and is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Doon, and overhung by a lofty Mote hill.

The principal attraction in the neighbourhood is the scenery of the romantic narrow glen called the *Ness*, leading to *Loch Doon*, which lies 4 m. to the S., and from which issues the Doon. The owner of these beautiful grounds, permits visitors (except on Sunday) to skirt the river for the whole distance. *Loch Doon* is one of the largest lakes in the south of Scotland. From the foot of *Ness Glen* to the *Loch* head, where the *Gala Lane* flows into it, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, though seldom above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. The scenery is tame, except near the head of the loch, where the *Wee Hill* of *Craigmulloch*, 1381 ft., and the *Black Craig*, 1730 ft., rise up directly from the water’s edge. On an islet underneath *Craigmulloch* are the ruins of *Loch Doon Castle*, which appears to have been of some importance in the 14th cent.

The lake is a tolerable fishing locality for trout, which, however, are small, only averaging about 4 or 5 to the pound. The innkeeper at *Dalmellington* will provide a boat, and give every information. The pedestrian will find a path skirting the lake the whole distance to the head on the W. side, and, if a geologist, should notice the striated rocks and boulders on its shores, exhibiting the effects of glacial action.

The country to the S. of *Loch Doon* is exceedingly wild, and almost untrodden, save by the shepherd or the sportsman. Two lofty and rugged ranges of hills run

nearly due S. towards the coast of Kirkcudbright, giving rise to the northern rivers of the Gala, Carrick, and Stinchar, and to the southern ones of the Dee, Carsphairn, Cree, Minnoch, and others, which find their way into the Solway Firth. The most westerly of these hills is the *Merrick range*, the highest point of which is 2764 ft.

Underneath their stern and savage escarpments lies *Loch Enoch*, at an elevation of 1650 ft., together with some smaller tarns, encompassed by a wild *entourage* of hills and rocks, which will well repay the scenery-loving pedestrian, who can, without much difficulty, ascend the stream of the Gala from Loch Doon to Loch Enoch, the distance being about 6 m.

To the E. of Loch Enoch is a mountain valley watered by the Cooran Lane, which issues from the little loch of the Dungeon, and soon joins the Dee. Then still farther E. rises the Kells range, the highest point of which, *Meikle Millyea*, is 2446 ft. It is a pity that this romantic district is not better known, as at present the utter want of accommodation precludes any but very good walkers attempting it.]

d. Dunure and Greenan (Rte. 11).

e. Maybole (Rte. 11).

Ayr to Glasgow—Rail.

From AYR JUNCT. the rail to Glasgow runs due N., crossing the river, and passing rt. Craigie House (R. F. F. Campbell, Esq.) 1½ m. are the ruins of *Kingswell*, an hospital founded for lepers by Robert Bruce, who is said to have been cured of leprosy by drinking the waters.

3 m. *Prestwick Stat.* This town (on right of rly.) was the property of the Abbey of Paisley. The Scottish game of golf is keenly pursued on the extensive *links* at this place. As the line winds along the shore of

Ayr Bay the traveller will, if it is tolerably clear, get good views of the opposite coast of Arran, with Goat-fell and the hills of Bute.

4½ m. *Monkton Stat.* Soon after leaving Monkton the rly. passes right *Fullarton House*, a seat of the Duke of Portland, and in 1801 the residence of Louis Philippe, King of the French.

6½ m. *Troon Junct. Stat.* (Inns : Portland ; Hotel : Commercial), 2427 inlab., is a thriving seaport, with good harbour, and warehouses to correspond. In fact it is the shipping port of Ayrshire, from whence a very large quantity of Scotch coal is exported to Ireland. It is also a quiet watering-place, particularly popular with excursionists from Kilmarnock. It stands on a neck of land projecting into the bay, at the end of which is a lighthouse. 3 m. on right is *Dundonald Castle*, now a mass of uncouth masonry, all the wrought stones having been taken out from the doorways and windows, and even the corners of the buildings carried away. The castle stands in a prominent position, occupying the whole summit of a hill. The dining-hall is entire, and the kitchen beneath is nearly so ; something is also left of the chapel above. Robert Stewart lived here before he came to the throne under the title of Robert II. The property was afterwards granted by James V. to a member of the Wallace family, who in 1638 sold it to Sir W. Cochrane. The land passed, in 1726, to Lord Eglinton, but the castle and 5 roods of land are still the property of Lord Dundonald. Boswell, who with Johnson visited the ruins, says—“Dr. Johnson, to irritate my old Scottish enthusiasm, was very jocular on the homely accommodation of King Bob, and roared and laughed till the ruins echoed.”

Between Dundonald and the Kilmarnock rly. is *Auchans Castle*, a

castellated manor-house of 1644, remarkable architecturally for its crow-stepped gables. It is, like Duundonald, a fire-proof habitation, and was built principally of materials from its great model. In the adjoining orchard was raised the celebrated "Auchans" pear.

[From Troon a branch rly. of 9 m. runs to Kilmarnock, passing the stations of *Dryburgh*, *Barassie*, and *Gatehead*, none of which need detain the tourist.]

11 m. *Irvine Stat.* (*Inns* : King's Arms ; Wheatsheaf), another of the Ayrshire boroughs and ports, principally occupied in the shipment of coals. Pop. 6866. It takes its name from the river, on the N. bank of which it stands, and which rises near Newmilns. The town contains an old ruined mansion, said to have been the residence of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton. It was also the birthplace of James Montgomery the poet (1771), and of the novelist Galt (1779), and for a time the residence of Burns, who was occupied in flax-dressing here, until his shop was burnt down. At Irvine, 1296, Robert the Bruce "yielded himself up to King Edward I.'s 'peace,'" *i.e.* surrendered to the English army under Percy.

The traveller will perceive that he has arrived at an ugly country, save for the picturesque outlines of the Arran mountains on left. It is one of the busiest districts of the Ayrshire coalfield, a proof of which is visible in the blazing ironworks of Eglinton, where there are 8 furnaces in blast, belonging to the Bairds. They should be seen at night, when they have a grand effect, very different from the smoke and dust of the daytime.

14½ m. *Kilwinning Junct. Stat.* (*Inns* : Winton Arms ; Commercial ; both poor.) The archæologist should visit the ruins of *Kilwinning Priory*, founded in 1140, for Tironensian monks, by Hugh de Moreville, to

whom also Dryburgh Abbey is attributed. The remains are reduced to the W. doorway, a door of the S. aisle, and the S. transept, a fine front with an E. pointed 3-light window, and a circular one in the gable above, and an archway leading to S. transept aisle. Outside the transept was the Chapter-house, entered by a circular door, and flanked by a window on each side. A modern bell-tower, erected in 1815, stands within the enclosure. Freemasonry was introduced into Scotland by the builders of Kilwinning Priory, and Mother Kilwinning was for some centuries the parent lodge of the society in Scotland. St. Winning, or Winnin, the patron saint of the ch., was of Irish extraction, and landed on the coast of Cunningham, as this northern district of Ayr is called. Finding starvation rather near at hand, he went to fish in the Garnock, the river on which Kilwinning stands ; and, being unable to catch anything, cursed the stream, and forbade fish ever to enter it—a fate which it escaped only by diverting its course. The upper part of the *town cross* has been restored, but the shaft is probably of the 15th cent.

1 m. from the town is *Eglinton Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton. The grounds, which are open to strangers, are tastefully laid out. But in the castle an attempt is made to combine the style of the feudal fortress with the light and conveniences of a modern dwelling-house ; and the appearance of its bold round towers is spoilt by the rows of sash windows. The house of Montgomerie has for upwards of 600 years held a prominent position in the history of Scotland. Robert de Montgomerie, descended from the great Norman house of that name in England, died about 1180. A descendant of his, Sir John, married the heiress of Eglinton, who was also niece of Robert II. ; and Hugh, the fifth Lord

Montgomerie, was created Earl of Eglinton in 1503. In 1612 the title passed over to the Earl of Winton, whereby the two became united. The park is traversed by the river Irvine, and contains some fine forest trees. In 1839 the Eglinton tournament, held in the park, was an attempt to reproduce on a large scale the chivalrous forms and ceremonies of the old times. Among the knights was the Emperor Napoleon III.

Apropos of this, it may be mentioned that Kilwinning was noted for the excellence of its archers; and the shooting at the popinjay, as detailed in "Old Mortality," used, until late years, to be an annual custom here. The Kilwinning Company of Archers, as it is called, claims an antiquity of about 400 years. But the practice of archery has now fallen considerably into disuse in this part of the country.

[A branch of 5 m., passing through furnaces and coal-mines, runs from *Kilwinning Junct.* at *Saltcoats*, a dirty straggling port, where magnesia is manufactured, in connection with salt, salt-pans, and coal-mines, to

Ardrossan (*Inn*: Eglinton Arms), a well-built town of a few broad streets at right angles to one another (3588 inhab.) It was founded 1806 by the Earl of Eglinton. Great sums of money have been expended upon the *pier* and harbour; and at one time it was hoped to make it the port of Glasgow, connecting it with that city by means of a canal. This was completed as far as Johnstone, when the introduction of railways arrested the project. It is a flourishing seaport, principally occupied in the shipping of pig-iron. On the height above the town are the foundations of a chapel, and some detached fragments of a strong castle, one piece of which has an arched roof, still perfect. It was reduced to its present state by Cromwell's troops. There are fine views of Arran from the obelisk and the *Pier head*.

Steamers.—Ardrossan is a place of embarkation for Arran, which is 15 m. distant (Rte. 23). The passage takes about 1½ hour, and is sometimes very rough. There are also steamers thither daily to Glasgow; and to Newry, on the Irish coast, once a week.

18 m. DALRY JUNCT. (Rte. 9) with main line for Carlisle and Dumfries. To the right of the line are the Blair Ironworks. The geologist will find in the *Rye Water* good sections of carboniferous rocks. The lower parts of the carboniferous limestone are well exposed, as well as the tuffs and porphyries on which that series rests.

21 m. *Kilbirnie* Stat. The village and iron furnaces overlook Kilbirnie Loch, a rather fine sheet of water, about 2 m. long. Here stands the *Castle* of the Earls of Crawford, which was burnt down in the last centy., and some large ironworks. The *Church*, built after the Reformation, has a gallery which belonged to the Crawford family, containing some good carved woodwork in Renaissance style. In the ch.-yd. is the monument, with effigies of Thomas Crawford, who scaled and took Dumbarton Castle, 1571. It is enclosed in a sort of stone case, and is visible through loopholes.

23 m. *Beith* Stat. is at the other end of the loch. 3½ m. to the right are the ruins of *Gyffan* Castle, formerly the headquarters of the Montgomerie family. A great horse-fair is held every year, in August, at *Beith*, on a day called "Tenants," a corruption of St. Inan's Day. St. Inan (qy. St. Winnin?) lived in the 9th cent., principally at Irvine, but has left several traces of his connection with other places. We now enter Renfrewshire, shortly before reaching

25 m. *Lochwinnoch* Stat., a large village, engaged in the spinning of thread and bleaching of linen for the

Paisley manufactories. It stands on Castle Semple Loch, which covers about 200 acres, and has been partly drained. On the N. bank is *Castle Semple*, the seat of H. Lee-Harvey, Esq., and near it are the remains of a Dec. Collegiate ch., founded by Lord Semple.

To the S. of Loch Semple is the ruin of *Barr Castle*, which, with the exception of its roof, is tolerably complete. It is a loopholed tower of great height, and consists of 4 storeys, on the 2nd of which is a fine hall.

29 m. *Milliken Park* Stat., near which on right is Elliston Tower, the ruined fortress of the Semple family in the 15th cent. Beyond it are the remains of *Auchinbathie* Tower, once the property of the Wallaces. It is still smaller than Elliston.

30½ m. *Johnstone* Junct. Stat. is a busy town of over 6000 inhab., with a considerable reputation for its cotton manufactories, iron and brass foundries. It has a handsome ch., built in 1793, with a light and elegant spire. In the neighbourhood are Milliken House (Sir Robt. Napier), Johnstone Castle (G. L. Houston, Esq.), and *Elderslie*, where the patriot Wallace first saw the light. About 1½ m. to the W. is the village of *Kilbarchan*, known in connection with Habbie Simpson, its piper, a statue of whom graces the town-steeples.

“Weel hae ye play’d your part,’ quo’ Meg,
Your cheeks are like the crimson;
There’s nane in Scotland plays so weel
Since we lost Habbie Simpson.”

2 m. to the W. is an enormous drift boulder, called *Clochoderickstone* or the Druids’ Stone.

[From JOHNSTONE JUNCT. a Branch Railway runs to Greenock (Rte. 23 A) by the village of Bridge of Weir, prettily situated on the Gryffe Water.]

33½ m. PAISLEY JUNCTION STAT. (*Inns*: George; Saracen’s Head), Pop. 48,240, a Parl. borough and busy town, on the *White Cart* stream, which, as seen from the rly., has no claim now to that epithet. It is said to be built upon the site of a Roman military station, the *Vanduaria* of Ptolemy. But the town itself, like Glasgow, has a monastic origin. In 1163 Walter, High Steward of Scotland, founded a monastery here upon the east side of the Cart, and bestowed it upon monks of the Cluniac order, brought from the Abbey of Wenlock, in Shropshire. The name of the place in those days was *Passeleth*. Pope Honorius III. raised the monastery to the dignity of an abbey, and Robert III. presented it with a charter of regality. At the suppression of the religious houses in 1553, John Hamilton, the then abbot, settled it on Lord Claude Hamilton, 3d son of James Duke of Chatelherault, better known as the Earl of Arran, to whose descendant, the Duke of Abercorn, it still belongs.

The remains of the *Abbey Ch.* are upon the E. side of the town. Its nave, the only part preserved, still used as a place of worship, has been restored in very good taste. The nave arches and piers are like Early Pointed, although no part of it is older than the 14th centy., its predecessor having been totally destroyed by the Earl of Pembroke. The W. end is a graceful composition; a deeply recessed Pointed doorway, of many mouldings, flanked by 2 lancet arches of blank masonry, is surmounted by a Dec. window which, though a circular arch, is a centy. later than the door below. The interior is remarkable chiefly for a richly-developed triforium of round arches, but Dec. in style, in front of which project a number of heavy brackets, the object of which it is not easy to explain. Of the rest

of the ch. the chancel is still marked out by walls, but open to the sky, and used as a cemetery. Near the E. end are 4 sedilia, together with piscina and credence table. The N. transept window, 35 ft. high and 18 broad, is very much admired for its elegance and proportions.

The most perfect part of the old establishment is the *Lady Chapel*, otherwise St. Mirren's Chapel, or the Sounding Aisle, from its remarkable echo. This chapel was built at a later date than the rest of the ch., and perhaps subsequently to its decay, for the S. transept must have been removed to make way for it.

Over the altar is a row of curious carvings; that on the right represents the Seven Sacraments, and that on the left the Holy Family. In the centre of the chapel is an altar-tomb, surmounted by the recumbent figure of a lady, with a stall canopy over her head. At the end of the tomb are the arms of the abbey, and in the centre is the figure of a bishop, with his name inscribed in a scroll, although it is nearly illegible. This tomb, commonly called "Queen Blearie's tomb," is generally asserted to be that of Margery, eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter Stewart, a descendant of the founder. Near Paisley is a cross which marks the spot where she had a fatal fall while hunting.

The abbey was the family burying-place of the Stewarts till their accession, and after that, King Robert III., and Euphemia, 2nd wife of Robert II., were interred here. In the abbey ch.-yard is a *Statue* of Alexr. Wilson, the ornithologist, a native.

For a centy. and a half Paisley has been celebrated for a succession of manufactures of coarse linens; for silk gauze, muslin, etc.; finally the weaving of *shawls* in imitation of those of India, Cashmere, and China was introduced, and it is for this kind of work that Paisley is now

principally known. Although it is emphatically a manufacturing town, it has given birth to many literary men, pre-eminent amongst whom were Tannahill the poet, whose natal home in the market-place is marked by a tablet, and Professor Wilson (Christ. North), Motherwell, etc.

Paisley has a *Free Library* and *Museum*, from a bequest of Sir Peter Coates, a townsman. It contains some local antiquities worth notice.

A glimpse may be obtained of the abbey from the rly. after the train has left the station and is crossing the river. The visitor who has time to spare will find a pretty excursion along the White Cart to the ruins of *Crookston Castle*, which belonged to the Darnley family, though it is pretty clear that Mary Queen of Scots and her husband Darnley were never there. Another excursion, about 2 m. to the S., may be made to the Paisley Waterworks, on the banks of which stands the old ruined fortress of *Stanley*, overlooking the braes of *Gleniffer*. Tannahill thus writes of it:—

"Keen blows the wind o'er the braes of
Gleniffer,
The auld castle's turrets are cover'd
wi' snaw;
How changed frae the time when I met
wi' my lover
Amang the broom bushes by Stanley's
green shaw."

The line by which we have been travelling joins the important Rly. from Glasgow to Greenock and Wemyss Bay (Rte. 23) at Paisley. It runs through an uninteresting district for 7 m. to Glasgow.

Pollockshields Stat. A little to the right is *Haggs Castle*, built by Sir John Maxwell in 1585, and since modernised.

On approaching Glasgow a branch line starts left for Govan, a shipbuilding suburb on the Clyde. Left see the buildings of the new University.

GLASGOW TERMINUS, Bridge-st., S. side of the Clyde ; or Union Stat., Dunlop-st.

ROUTE 13.

Edinburgh to Galashiels, by Dalkeith, Hawthornden, Roslin, Penicuik, Peebles, and Innerleithen.

There are two Branch Rlys. from *Edinburgh* to Roslin, which convey passengers nearer to the chapel than the Peebles line.

Penicuik and Glen Esk Rly., by Hawthornden and *Roslin Castle*.

Roslin Direct Rly., by Gilmerton and Loanhead.

The Peebles branch of the North British Rly. quits Edinburgh by the Waverley Stat., passing the picturesque environs of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat, to

6½ m. *Millerhill Stat.* On right are Edmonstone House and village, and Drum House (— Mitchell, Esq.), 2 m. Here the direct Roslin Rly. diverges by Gilmerton and Loanhead.

Eskbank Junct. Stat.

[Immediately to the L.,

Branch Railway to Dalkeith.

Dalkeith Stat. (Inns : Cross Keys and Buck's Head). The town, which boasts one of the best grain-markets in Scotland, consists mainly of one street, on left side of which is the old *Ch.*, partly built in the 14th cent. ; the steeple and spire were added 100 years ago. In the ruined E. end is a monument of the Douglasses of Dalkeith.

At the end of the street are the

gates of the *Park*. At the right of the entrance is a modern Gothic Episcopal *Ch.*, in which choral service is performed every Sunday. On left is *Dalkeith Palace*, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, admission to which, and to the gardens, is granted on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The old castle of Dalkeith belonged to the Grahams for 200 years till the middle of the 14th cent. Froissart, who stayed here for a considerable time, calls the place D'Alquest ; and mentions its capture by Edward III. in 1333 ; he was the guest of the Earl of Douglas (into whose family it came by marriage with the heiress of the Grahams), but he has probably made a mistake in the date. The castle and lands seem to have been granted to Douglas in 1369, on payment of a pair of white gloves or a silver penny to the king at the Feast of Pentecost. It descended to the Regent Morton, who increased its strength and magnificence, until it got the name of the "Lion's Den" in consequence. It was sold to Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, in 1642, in whose family it has since remained. Amongst its celebrated residents was General Monk, and it is not improbable that the plan of the Restoration was concocted here. The actual building, erected by Ann, Dss. of B. and Monmouth, in the early part of the 18th centy., is a heavy imitation of the palace of Loo in the Netherlands, and was the work of Sir John Vanbrugh. The situation, however, is charming, and makes up for any deficiency of architecture. On either side, some way beneath it, flow the finely wooded streams of the Esk ; in front is an extensive and undulating park of 800 acres, walled round, studded with groups of fine trees, amongst which the cedars are worth notice. The palace contains a good collection of paintings.

In the entrance-hall,—portrait of Duke of Monmouth, *Kneller* ; also of George IV., by *Wilkie*—animated in

conception, and exhibits great power of colour. Lucy Waters (mother of the Duke of Monmouth), and Nell Gwynne, by *Lely*. In the next room are some battle pieces. In 1st dining-room are the Duchess of Monmouth, *Kneller*,—and the Earl of Strafford. In the breakfast-room are Venetian views, probably the work of *Bernardo Bellotto*: Baths of Titus, and Roman Ruins, by *Pannini*—both admirable. In the old entrance-hall are a clock presented by Louis XIV., and the torso of a female figure found in the grounds. Here are the portraits of Francis, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, *Dobson*; Lucy Waters, and Mary Scott, “the Flower of Yarrow,” by *Lely*. Drawing-room—Duke and Duchess of Montague, by *Gainsborough*, of true and refined conception; Duke of Buccleuch, and Elizabeth, Duchess of B., and a Boy with a Dog, by *Sir J. Reynolds*; Henrietta Maria, *Vandyck* (?), a portrait of great delicacy and refinement, but insipid; the Jewish Bride, *Rembrandt* (?)—a work of marvellous power and transparency; Stag-hunt, *Wouvermans*; Six Saints, two adoring the Cross, by *Andrea del Sarto*; Landscape, by *Claude*; Wooded Landscape, *Ruysdael*; another by *Wynants*. Here are also 2 cabinets, given to the Duke of Monmouth by Charles II.

In the small dining-room are six Venetian views by *Canaletti*; a view of Montague House, Whitehall, in the middle of the 18th century.

The staircase is very handsome, and the inlaid oaken floor deserves notice. Duke of Monmouth, mounted; Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., by *Holbein*, of animated conception and masterly carrying out.

Dalkeith has had many royal visitors; Charles I. in 1642; George IV. in 1822; and the Queen and the Prince Consort on their first journey to Scotland, 1842.

The pleasure-grounds extend for a

considerable distance, and contain some fine shrubberies, conifers, etc. The gardens and vineries have a high repute among horticulturists.]

8 m. From *Eskbank Stat.*, 2 m. left, is Newbattle, described in Rte. 1.

[*Branch Rly.* to the village of *Lasswade*, 1½ m., passing near *Melville Castle*, the modern seat of Viscount Melville.

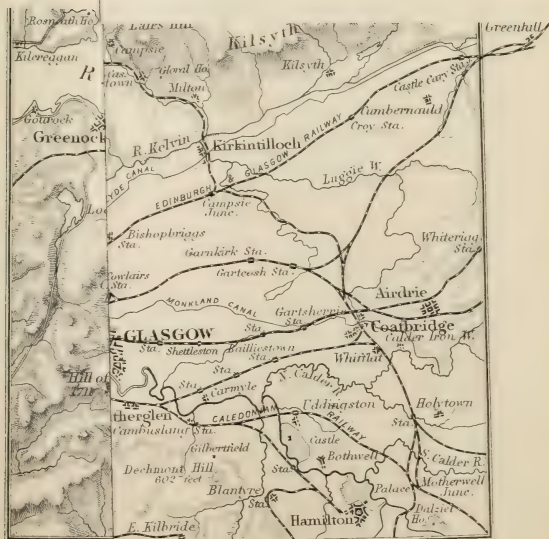
Lasswade, a busy village seated in a hollow on the banks of the N. Esk, surrounded by chimneys of carpet and other factories, and by numerous villas, is still attractive from its position in a deep glen, over whose steep sides rises the picturesque outline of the Pentlands. Coaches run several times a day to Edinburgh, distant 6 m.

Lasswade was the residence in his later years of Thomas De Quincey. He revised the collected edition of his works shortly before his death, Dec. 1859. Sir Walter Scott also passed some of the happiest years of his life here soon after he was married, 1798, in a very small thatched cottage with garden and paddock, amidst the dearest haunts of his boyhood. Lasswade was the type of the “Ganderscleugh” of “Tales of my Landlord.”

“Sweet are the paths, oh passing sweet,
By Esk’s fair streams that run,
O’er airy steepes through copsewood deeps,
Impervious to the sun.”

Around the ruins of the Norman Ch. rest the remains of the families of Melville and Hawthornden, including those of Drummond the poet.]

The rly. can be rejoined at 9½ m. *Bonnyrigg Stat.* [There is a public footpath from Lasswade up the l. bank of the Esk to Roslin, 3 m., passing on left the house of Hawthornden; cross Eskbridge (1 m.) at the Springfield paper-mills, and turn to left; at 2½ m. pass on right Wishart’s Monument in Dryden Park. *N.B.*—Hawthornden Grounds can be



Stanford's Geograph.¹ Estab.¹

10
STAT. MILES

This is a detailed historical map of the Lake Umbagog region in New Hampshire. The map shows the extensive Lake Umbagog and its numerous tributaries, including the Umbagog River, the Umbagog River, and the Umbagog River. Towns and settlements are marked with dots and labeled, such as Lake Umbagog, Lake Umbagog, and Lake Umbagog. The map also shows the surrounding terrain, including hills and mountains, and the locations of various bridges and ferries. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles and feet. The map is titled 'Map of the Lake Umbagog Region' and includes a scale bar at the bottom.

entered only from the lodge, on the high road.]

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. right of Lasswade is *Burdiehouse*, interesting to the geologist as being the locale of the celebrated freshwater limestone of the carboniferous group, ably described by Dr. Hibbert, and prolific in estuarine fossils and plants. Among them will be found *Palæoniscus*, *Megalichthys*, *Gyracanthus*, and large beds of *Cyprides*.

$11\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Hawthornden Stat.* A short walk brings the visitor to Hawthornden, the admittance to which is 1s., daily, except Thursday and Sunday. The house (Sir J. H. Williams Drummond, Bt.) is a modern mansion, grafted on an old fortified Peel-tower, planted on the very edge of a red cliff looking down into the den or glen of the N. Esk, and surrounded by pretty gardens and woods. Beneath the Castle the rock is pierced with a number of caves, said to have been inhabited before the natives were civilised enough to erect huts. They have no doubt been used as hiding-places. Tradition says that they were once so occupied by Bruce. The rock, owing to its softness, was easily hewn out into chambers, which were inhabited or used for cellars or prisons. They are furnished with a well, also cut in the rock. Hawthornden has obtained its chief reputation from being built and inhabited by the poet Drummond, born in 1585. The melancholy tone of his poems is said to have arisen from the fact of his betrothed dying on the day before that fixed for the marriage. He was a great friend of Ben Jonson, who walked all the way from London to pay him a visit here.

"Where Jonson sat in Drummond's social shade."

Visitors having traversed Hawthornden grounds, cross the Esk by a bridge and exeunt through a gate

which opens only from within; thence they pursue the path along the bottom of the fine glen to Roslin $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.—a very pretty walk, though the Esk is polluted by Penicuik Paper-mills. It terminates with a fine view of Roslin Castle and Chapel, as the visitor emerges from the glen.

A little to the N. of Roslin is the *Moor*, where in 1303 the Scotch army, under the Regent Comyn, fought 3 battles against 3 divisions of the English. It was victorious over 2, and took some prisoners, but was defeated by the 3d under Sir Robert Neville.

Roslinlee Stat. is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the Chapel, and the same from the village. *Roslin Castle Stat.* of the Penicuik and Esk Valley Rly. much nearer. *Roslin Stat.* of the Loanhead line close to the village. *Inn*: Royal Hotel. Prettily situated on a height above the deep flowing N. Esk. Roslin is famous for *strawberries*, which in summer attract as many visitors perhaps as

Roslin Chapel. It is a common error to speak of this building as merely a chapel. From the first it was designed as a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Matthew, with a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 choristers. It was founded 1446, by William St. Clair, Earl of Roslin and Orkney, Grand Master of the Masons of Scotland, but was unfinished on the death of William, Earl of Caithness, 1484, and was carried on by his son and successor. It is merely the choir of a cruciform church, of which the transept was begun but never finished. It is well worth while to walk round the outside, to inspect the carvings, flying buttresses, and pinnacles. The Ch. consists of a choir of 5 bays with aisles, and the pier arches are continued behind the altar so as to form a low Lady Chapel like that of Glasgow. Two of these arches support the E. window. The roof of this retro-choir is vaulted and groined in 4 bays, and from the cen-

tral ribs descend great carved pendants, giving a very rich effect. This chapel "is certainly unclassable as a whole, being unlike any other building in Great Britain of its age; but if its details are minutely examined they will be found to accord most completely, in the ornamental work, with the style then prevalent, though debased by the clumsiness of the parts and their want of proportion to each other. — *Rickman*." The workmen employed on it by the founders were foreigners; and from a comparison of this work with others on the Continent it is probable that the artificers were brought from the N. of Spain. *Fergusson* ("Architecture," vol. ii.) shows that it resembles parts of Burgos, while it has the greatest affinity to the chapel at Belem in Portugal. Still there is in parts a considerable clumsiness and scamping, both in the carving and construction, that would lead us to believe that the foreign artificers left a good deal to incapable pupils. The chapel owes its beauty entirely to the profuseness of its decorations, for the original plan and proportions are far from pleasing. "It has little pretensions to symmetry, and its squat, stumpy outline is a great contrast to the slender grace of Melrose. All the beauties of Roslin are superinduced on the design in the shape of mouldings and incrustations" — *Billings*. The length of the chapel internally is only 68 ft., and its breadth 35. The central aisle is 15 ft. wide, 40 ft. high, and has the southern peculiarity of a barrel vault, with only transverse ribs, just as may be seen in the S. of France. Upon this stone vault the roofing slabs are laid, and follow its curves without intervening timber. The aisles are roofed with cross-vaults rising from straight stone transoms, supported by the piers and outer walls, and covered with elaborate bas-reliefs of Scripture subjects rudely carved. Each compart-

ment is different in pattern, till the variety becomes perfectly bewildering. The niches on a line with the clerestory were occupied by statues of the 12 Apostles and the Virgin. On one of the transoms across the aisle are represented the 7 Deadly Sins, and on the opposite side are the Cardinal Virtues. The mouldings on the arch-lintels, behind the altar, pourtray the Angelic choir playing on various instruments, and include an angel performing on the bagpipes, the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, etc. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the 'Prentice pillar, ornamented with a spiral festoon of flowers and foliage more elaborately carved than the rest. It received its name from a story (not uncommon) that the 'prentice executed it while the master had gone to Rome for a pattern, and was killed on the return of the latter in a fit of jealousy. The story of the foundation of the chapel is that Sir William St. Clair made a rash bet of his life against the Roslin property, that his dogs Help and Hold would run down a stag before it passed a certain brook. The stag was already in the water when the dog, excited by the desperate cries of its master, made a tremendous spring, and pulled it down before it could mount the opposite bank. William St. Clair and his dog are represented together on the tombstone. There is a legend (not founded in fact) that the lords of Roslin were buried in full armour, and that on the night preceding the death of any of the family the chapel appeared on fire, an illusion which is supposed to arise from the peculiar position of the chapel admitting the rays of the sun point blank through the windows of both sides.

"Blazed battlement and turret high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair;
So blaze they still when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair."
W. Scott's Ballad of "Rosabelle."

Projecting beyond the E. end of

the chapel, on a lower level, is a chamber, which the altar and piscina prove to have been used as a chapel, while the fireplace and other secular conveniences show it to have been fitted up for a vestry.

Since 1862 the Chapel of Roslin has been fitted up for the service of the Scottish Episcopal Church, which is performed here on Sundays at 12½ and 4½ P.M.

The *Castle* of Roslin, on an insulated mound below the Chapel, and near the extreme edge of the precipice overhanging the Esk, is reduced to a mere fragment, and a modern house occupies the enclosure. There are 2 storeys left of gloomy arched rooms, affording very little clue as to the date of its erection. It belonged to the St. Clairs, and is probably of the same age as the chapel. A bridge and solid wall of masonry still remaining over a gully formed the approach to it, and was guarded by a feudal gateway, of which a fragment remains. The upper portion was entirely destroyed by the Earl of Hertford.

The *Valley* of the *Esk*, between Roslin and Penicuik, is extremely picturesque. Near the village of Auchendinny are slight remains of the old castle of *Woodhouselee*, once the property of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Its being taken from him, and his wife's sudden expulsion in the middle of the night, by which she was rendered a maniac, led to the murder of the Regent Moray, at Linlithgow, by the hands of Hamilton. *New Woodhouselee*, residence of the Tytler family, is 3 m. distant. * Auchendinny House is the seat of John Innes, Esq.

Pomathorn Stat. of the Peebles Rly. is 1 m. from Penicuik.

15 m. *Penicuik Stat. and Terminus*, a prettily situated village (*Inn*,

Queen's Arms), on the l. bank of the North Esk. Here are the largest *Paper Mills* in Scotland (Messrs. Cowan's). 1 m. on rt. is Penicuik House (Sir G. D. Clerk, Bart.), a handsome Grecian edifice. The Baron of Penicuik was bound by his tenure, when the king came to Edinburgh, to receive him at the *Hare Stone* with 3 blasts of his horn. So Scott says : "Come, Clerk, and give your bugle breath, Carle, now the king's come."

The motto of the Clerks is "Free for a blast." The house has some of the ceilings painted by Runciman, the Scotch artist, with subjects from Ossian, and contains an interesting collection of Roman antiquities. Here is kept the buff coat that Claverhouse wore at the battle of Killiecrankie. In the grounds is an obelisk to the memory of Allan Ramsay, who is much associated with this district. At the bend of the grounds, and higher up the valley of the Esk, are the ruins of *Brunstane Castle*, formerly a stronghold of the Crichtons.

Distances.—Edinburgh, by rly. 15 m., by road 10 ; Newhall, 3 ; Peebles, 12.

The Peebles Rly. now runs through a hilly district to

17½ m. *Leadburn Junct. Stat.* Branch Railway to *Dolphinton*.

Macbie Hill Stat. To the S. of Coalyburn is Halmyre House, an old residence of the Gordon family, and Macbie Hill (Capt. Beresford).

Lamancha (Stat.) was so called by the Earl of Dundonald, after some property he possessed in that province of Spain. After being long the residence of the Earl, it was bought by J. Mackintosh, Esq.

Broomlee Stat. Near this is the village of *West Linton*, once "a burgh of regality" and of considerable importance. The masons and sculptors

of Linton were renowned for their skill in carving tombstones. In the village is *Lady Gifford's Well*, surmounted by her figure, carved in 1666 by her husband, Laird Gifford, who was celebrated for his skill in stonework.

Spitalhaugh, on the S. of the rly., is the handsome modern Gothic residence of Sir William Fergusson, the eminent surgeon, who has made a very beautiful place of it. From

Broomlee Stat. the antiquary will find it to his account to explore the valley of the Lyne (to the S.), which was guarded by numerous forts and camps, the principal of which, viz. Whiteside Hill, Bordland Rings, Drochil Hill, and Henderland, are in a fair state of preservation. The latter occupies the summit of an eminence rising 400 ft. above the bed of the Lyne. At *Romanno*, close to Newlands Ch., near which is Bordlands (G. Hope, Esq.), is one of those curious series of terraces similar to Purvis Hill, near Innerleithen, rising 14 in number to the height of 250 ft. About 2 m. to the S. of Dolphinton is Castle Craig, the seat of Sir W. Gibson-Carmichael, and Nether Urd (J. White, Esq.), and a little to the N. is Garvald House (W. Woddrop, Esq., Dolphinton).

Dolphinton (Stat.), an inconsiderable village at the eastern slope of the Pentlands, and on the high road between Biggar and Edinburgh.

Leaving rt. Leadburn a picturesque waterfall known as *Corrie's Linn*, and on left Portmore Loch and the Moorfoot range of hills, which rise to 2000 ft. (Whitehope Law, 2038 ft.), the train arrives at

22 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Eddlestone Stat.*, where there are some forts and tumuli. In the neighbourhood left are Portmore (C. Mackenzie, Esq.), and right *Darnhall*, an old house in the French château style, the seat of Lord Eli-bank. Behind the former is the camp of *Northshield Rings*, of an

oval shape, consisting of three walls with sunk ditches, the whole measuring 450 by 370 ft.

1 m. S. is *Milkeston Rings*, the largest camp in the county, circular, having a detached rampart on the slope of the hill below. Between Eddlestone and Peebles, on the right, is Cringletie, the seat of J. Wolfe-Murray, Esq.

At the junction of the Eddlestone Water with the Tweed is,

27 m. *Peebles** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 5A) (*Inns*: Tontine; Commercial). This old county town is agreeably situated on the left bank of the Tweed, here crossed by an old bridge, 30 m. from its source and 1000 ft. below it (Pop. about 2200). The town being burnt in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, the new one was built on both sides of the river, but the old town still occupies a position on the bank of Eddlestone Water. It has a pretty country round it, a number of Excursions, and unexceptionable angling; but it is as dull and quiet as any place in the kingdom. It was a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, particularly of Alexander III., who built the Cross Kirk, of which the tower is still standing near the Cal. Rly. Stat. James I. made Peebles Fair the subject of his poem, "Peblis to the Play," commencing

"At Beltane, when ilk body bounds
To Peebles to the play,
To hear the singing and the sounds
Their solace, sooth to say.

By firth and forest forth they found,
They graithit them full gay;
God wait that wold they do that stound,
For it was their feast-day.

They said,
Of Peebles to the play."

The Beltane Fair is still held in June. St. Andrew's Church was

* See the very complete and interesting "History of Peeblesshire," by Wm. Chambers, 1864.

founded in 1195; but Cromwell's troopers converted it into a stable, and very little is now left but a venerable old tower. The old Cross Ch. is not much better, and consists only of the shell of the tower, and an ivy-covered gable. Of the Castle of Peebles nothing is left, but a small portion of the town walls may be seen near the E. port. A conspicuous building is the *Chambers Institute*, presented to the town by Mr. Wm. Chambers of Glenormiston, the publisher. The building in which the library is placed dates from the 16th centy., and once formed the residence of the Queensberry family. In the centre of the quadrangle is the shaft of the old *Town Cross*, gifted to the burgh by Sir Adam Hay. Mungo Park, the African traveller, once practised as a medical man in Peebles, and had his surgery in the High Street. The inn of the Cross Keys, formerly known as the Yett, was the town mansion of the family of Williamson of Cardrona, and is of the date of the 17th centy. Some of the houses have vaulted floors level with the street, and are remnants of the bastle houses erected for security against border invaders.

About 1 m. W. of the town, on the N. bank of the Tweed, are the ruins of *Neidpath Castle*, principally consisting of 2 square towers, with some modern additions. On a gateway in the courtyard is the crest of the Earls of Tweeddale—a goat's head over a coronet, and a bunch of strawberries, a rebus on the name of Fraser. "Neidpath consists properly of two castles united. Originally the structure had consisted of a tall border tower or peel, each storey vaulted, and with a spiral stair communicating with the different floors. Subsequently there was attached to the front of this meagre stronghold an imposing building of vast strength, forming the newer part, which now constitutes the castle as visited by

strangers. The S. side of the ancient tower is almost entirely gone, leaving a series of spectral vaulted floors one above another."—*Chambers*. It once belonged to the southern branch of the Fraser family, and passed from them to the Hays of Yester. The 2nd Earl of Tweeddale held it for Charles II., but the old tower, the weakest part, was battered by the cannon of Cromwell, and it was taken after an obstinate resistance. It was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q." who cut down the fine timber. Hence Wordsworth's sonnet, "Composed at ——— Castle":—

"Degenerate Douglas! oh, the unworthy Lord!

Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,

And love of havoc (for with such disease Fame taxes him), that he could send forth word

To level with the dust a noble horde,

A brotherhood of venerable trees;

Leaving an ancient dome and towers like these

Beggared and outraged."

At the death of "Old Q." the castle passed to the Earl of Wemyss. The Neidpath estates are the largest in the county, yielding a rental of £12,000 per annum. The cottage of David Ritchie, the original of the "Black Dwarf," is still to be seen on the estate of Woodhouse, where he was visited by Walter Scott, 1797, then the guest of Prof. Adam Ferguson, who lived at Hall-yards, now residence of W. Anderson, Esq.

There are many pleasant residences in the neighbourhood of Peebles, such as Rosetta, Venlaw (J. Erskine, Esq.), Kerfield (A. Nichol, Esq.), and King's Meadow (Sir Robert Hay, Bart.)

Railway to Symington Stat. 18 m., on the rly. from Glasgow to Carlisle by Biggar (Rte. 5).

Distances. — Edinburgh, 27 m.; Innerleithen, 6; Biggar, 11; Neid-

path, 1; Eddleston, 4; Galashiels, 18; Symington, 18.

The raily. to Galashiels now makes a bend, and follows the N. bank of the Tweed, passing Kerfield and Kailzie, on the S. bank, with the scant ruins of *Horsburgh Castle*, the old house of the family of the same name.

30 m. *Cardrona Stat.*, with the old ruined tower and the modern mansion of Cardrona (A. Williamson, Esq.), and (on the opposite side of the river) Glenormiston, the seat of W. Chambers, Esq., above which rises the peaked summit of the Lee Pen (1647 ft.)

33 m. *Innerleithen (Stat.)*, (*Inn*: Riddle's), prettily placed at the junct. of the Leithen Water with the Tweed, is a watering-place in some repute from its mineral springs, and noted as the locale of the scenes in "St. Ronan's Well." Overlooking the stat. on left is *Caerlee Hill Fort*, a large circular British camp, measuring 400 by 350 ft. across. On the opposite side of the Leithen is another not so large, known as the Pirn Hill Fort. Pirn House is the residence of Col. Horsburgh. One m. E. of Innerleithen, at *Purvis Hill*, are some remarkable earthen terraces, rising in the form of gigantic steps, about a dozen in number, to the height of 450 ft. above the Tweed. Their appearance has given rise to much discussion, some attributing them to geological causes, while archæologists point to the fact that a fort itself is to be found in

connection with them, as is also the case at Newlands. At the village of Walkerburn, 1 m. E., are some woollen factories, giving employment to a good many hands.

About 1 m. to the right is *Traquair House* (belonging to the Stewart family), part of which is very old, though the date is uncertain. There is a fine gateway flanked by two figures of bears in stone. Nearly opposite are the remains of the "Bush aboon Traquair," the subject of a well-known poem, written by Robert Crawford in 1724. The road may be followed up the glen of the Quair to *Glen House*, the modern mansion of C. Tennant, Esq., of Glasgow, designed by Mr. Bryce, in the old Scotch baronial style. The path continues over the hills to Dryhope, at the foot of St. Mary's Loch.

Rt., at *Grieston*, to the N. of Traquair, the geologist will find Silurian rocks with graptolites.

A little before arriving at

39 m. *Thornilee Stat.* the traveller passes *Elibank Tower* (in ruins), the ancestral seat of the Murrays, and

2 m. farther *Ashiestiel* (Lady Russell), for many years the residence of Walter Scott, where great part of "The Lay," and of "Marmion" was written. Farther on a bridge with a fine spanned arch carries the Selkirk road across the Tweed.

42 m. *Clovenfords Stat.*

45½ *Galashiels Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 1.)

SECTION II.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND—GLASGOW—STIRLING—DUMBARTON—PART OF
LANARK AND PERTHSHIRE—LOCH LOMOND—LOCH KATRINE—THE
TROSSACHS.

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§ 1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

THIS division is made simply for the convenience of travellers, as combining the Routes issuing from Edinburgh and Glasgow and Stirling, and leading to the most generally attractive district of Scotland—The Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond—which everybody, however pressed for time, is sure to visit, even if they advance no farther into the Highlands.

The contractors for, and purveyors of, locomotion, indeed, have succeeded in arranging such an uninterrupted series of conveyances—trains, steamboats, and coaches—that by leaving Edinburgh at 7.10, or Glasgow at 7.30 A.M., you may meet the coach at Callander at 9.50, scamper through Trossachs, and reach the steamer on L. Katrine at 11.20, complete the voyage down the two Lochs by 3.20, reach Stirling at 5, and Edinburgh or Glasgow by 6.30! Nay, in

the summer, the traveller has three different chances in the day to make this round !

We need scarcely enter a protest against this hurry-scurry mode of doing the scenery of Scotland. A sensible person will devote a day at least to Stirling, a day to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, and another to Loch Lomond (Tarbet).

The mere cost of the journey (fees to coachman not included) is —From Edinburgh, 25s. first-class, 19s. second-class ; from Glasgow, 19s. first-class, second-class 15s. The tickets allow of halting on the way, being valid for 7 days.

There are excellent *Inns* at Stirling, Bridge of Allan, the Trossachs, Inversnaid, and Tarbet on Loch Lomond, Port of Menteith, Doune, etc.

Those who take interest in other things besides grand scenery may desire to visit the extraordinary coalfield lying E. and S. of Glasgow, where the *manufacture of iron* has been developed to such a wonderful extent. Routes 17 and 17A pass through a district dismal with smoke and black with coal and ashes, but teeming with most extraordinary industry in iron furnaces and forges. The centre of this is at Airdrie and Coatbridge, situated on the famous *Black Band* of iron ore. The largest works are those of Gartsherrie (Baird), Langloan, Shotts, etc. (See Rte. 17A.)

§ 2. OBJECTS OF INTEREST, GROUPED ACCORDING TO VICINITY.

Dalmeny.—Church ; Park and trees ; Barnbogle Castle ruins.

S. Queensferry.—Hopetoun House ; Kirkliston ; Church and Park ; Niddry Castle.

N. Queensferry.—Dunfermline, Donibristle Castle.

The River Forth and its windings.

Linlithgow.—Wells ; Church ; Palace.

Falkirk.—Carron Ironworks ; Græme's Dyke (Roman Wall).

Stirling.—Greyfriars Church ; Mar's Work ; Cemetery ; Castle and View ; Cambuskenneth ; Abbey Craig (view) ; Bannockburn ; Bridge of Allan ; Keir ; Castle Campbell ; Alva Glen.

Dunblane.—Cathedral ; Doune Castle.

Cullander.—Loch Vennachar ; Loch Achray, Loch Lubnaig.

Trossachs.—Loch Katrine ; Beallach-nam-Bo Pass ; Ellen's Isle ; Glasgow Aqueduct.

Loch Menteith.—Inch Mahone.

Loch Lomond.—Inversnaid ; Tarbet ; Islands, Luss ; Rowardennan ; Ascent of Ben Lomond.

Balloch.—Dumbarton Castle.

Glasgow.—George Square and Monuments ; Cathedral ; Necropolis ; Old College ; Exchange ; University ; Parks ; Broomielaw ; Shipbuilding Yards ; Langside ; Bothwell Castle ; Hamilton Palace ; Cadzow.

Coatbridge, Airdrie, Bathgate. The Lanarkshire Ironworks.

Lennoxtown.—Campsie Fells ; Lennox Castle ; Kirkintilloch.

§ 3. ON THE LOCH KATRINE AND GLASGOW WATER-WORKS.*

The works which have been established for conveying a portion of the water of Loch Katrine to Glasgow are a very interesting specimen of engineering, so that a short description of them will not be misplaced here.

The singularity which perhaps will first occur to the reader is, that a portion of the waters which, in the course of nature, reached the sea by the eastern estuary of the Forth, is now turned to the supply of the great city on the western estuary of the Clyde. This has arisen from two circumstances. First, that Loch Katrine, the highest of the reservoirs of water supplying the Forth (by its confluent the Teith), is far west ; secondly, that the elevation of Loch Katrine is considerable. But for the latter circumstance it would have been difficult to convey the water of Loch Katrine over the high ground which divides the basins of the Forth and the Clyde ; and it was apparently to facilitate this that the water of Loch Katrine is now dammed to a height about five feet above its natural elevation. The heights of the surface waters of the principal lakes above the mean level of the sea are the following :—Loch Venachar, 270 ft. ; Loch Achray, 276 ft. ; Loch Katrine, 364 ft.

The height of Loch Lomond above the sea is only 23 ft. (Every tourist must have remarked the great descent in passing from Loch Katrine to Inversnaid.) It was obviously impossible to utilise the water of Loch Lomond for the service of Glasgow, except by an enormous expenditure of mechanical power.

Though the Teith, of which Loch Katrine is the head, is an affluent of the Forth, yet their upper basins, being separated by hilly ground, must be considered as on different rivers. The basin of the Forth, whose head is in Ben Lomond, lies between that of the Teith and that of the Clyde. To gain the basin of the Forth it was necessary to pierce the hills bounding the south side of Loch Katrine. In passing by boat along the lake, from the Trossachs to the landing-pier of Stronachlachar, the tourist will remark, on the left hand, a

* From a description of the location of the "Lady of the Lake," by Sir George B. Airy, P.R.S.

little more than a mile before reaching the pier, the entrance-works of the water-conduit. They may be visited by a road from Stronachlachar. They consist of the usual defences against the entrance of extraneous matter, and gates and sluices for regulating the influx of water ; well worthy of examination, but requiring no special notice here. The water-course immediately pierces the hill by a tunnel about a mile long (the air-shafts of which can be seen from the lake), and opens upon one of the streams of Loch Chon, which is a feeder of the Forth. It passes on the south-west sides of Loch Chon and the upper part of Loch Ard, crosses the Duchray water, traverses a desolate country, crosses many streams of the Forth, and near the summit of the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway, close to the Balfron station, at a height of about 250 feet, quits the basin of the Forth for that of the Endrick, which it subsequently leaves at a lower level for that of the Clyde proper.

Through nearly the whole of the course thus described the water-course is tunnelled in the solid gneiss rock, usually at a small depth below the surface, and nothing is visible but heaps of "spoil" from distance to distance. It was absolutely necessary that the channel should be covered, and tunnelling was found to be less expensive and more secure than vaulting in masonry. But in many places the water is carried on aqueducts, consisting of large iron tubes, or iron troughs supported by arches ; and, where these are open, it is striking to view the smooth and rapid course of the water on its journey to the distant city. In some places the water passes through a tube which descends to the bottom of a valley, and rises to nearly the same level on the opposite side. In Strath Endrick, I believe, it descends about 200 feet for a considerable distance.

The parts, however, which more immediately concern the Loch Katrine tourist are the sluices at the outlets of the Lakes. It is obviously necessary to have a sluice at the outlet of Loch Katrine, for maintaining the water at a height sufficient, but not inconvenient, for the discharge into the Glasgow conduit ; and this sluice will be found at the bottom of the Beal-nam-bo. It consists, as is usual, of adjustable sliding sluice-gates (managed by rack-and-pinion machinery) and a weir ; it also contains, what is less usual, a salmon-ladder, to enable the salmon to leap up into Loch Katrine. This sluice in itself is sufficient for the mere management of the water-supply to Glasgow ; but commercial considerations required an additional system of sluices. The streams of the Teith and the Forth are employed to give motion to various mills, and to serve in various manufactures ; and, considering the large amount of water

abstracted for the supply of Glasgow, there was great fear that in dry seasons the discharge from the outlet of Loch Vennachar would be absolutely stopped, and the mills and manufactures would be deprived of their necessary waters. A large sluice (much larger than that at the outlet of Loch Katrine) is therefore established at the ancient Coilantogle Ford, at the outlet of Loch Vennachar; and is kept under the most careful daily regulation. In wet seasons the water (which otherwise would have been wasted in an injurious torrent, rushing downwards to Stirling and the Forth) is treasured up, raising the surface of Loch Vennacher; and in dry seasons this accumulated store is discharged by regulated openings of the sluice-gates, for the benefit of the mills. It was laid down as a condition that the supply of water to the river should never be less than double the minimum in the former state of the lakes, and it is believed that this condition has been maintained without difficulty.—*G. B. A.*

The plans of the Glasgow water-works were designed and the works executed by the eminent Civil Engineer, John Frederick Bateman, Esq., of London.

ROUTE 14.

Edinburgh to Dunfermline, by Dalmeny, Queensferry, and Inverkeithing (Road and Rail).

Rly. as far as S. Queensferry, where the Firth must be crossed by a steamer, and the rest of the journey traversed in an omnibus or private conveyance until the N. Queensferry and Dunfermline Rly. is open. Carriages and post-horses must be ordered beforehand from the landlord of the Hawes Inn, S. Queensferry, or of the Royal Hotel, Inverkeithing, to meet the traveller at N. Queensferry pier. For those who like coach travelling "in the olden style," there is a four-horse coach starts three times a-day from No. 4 Princes Street. It crosses the ferry in the steamer, and is the most convenient mode of reaching *Dunfermline*. Those who are willing to make the longer sea passage by Burnt-

island (Rte. 40) may proceed thence, and then by rail all the way to Dunfermline, *via* Kirkcaldy and Thornton Junct., but at the expense of a circuit of 20 m. (Rte. 40).

The old coach road to Queensferry will repay by its pleasant scenery and the interesting places it passes.

Leaving Edinburgh by the Queensferry-road, the traveller crosses the Water of Leith at Dean Bridge, beyond which an excellent view is obtained of the Fettes College, and a little to the W. of which is St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, and on the l. of the coach road Stewart's Hospital (now one of the Merchant Co.'s schools for boys), an Elizabethan building; immediately south of which is the Orphan Hosp., with open work towers, to the W. of which again is John Watson's Hosp. Stewart's Hosp. consists of a solid centre with towers, and on each side a wing, connected with the main body by a screen of open work. The principal

tower is 120 ft. high. This hospital was completed in 1853.

1 m. right is *Craigleith Quarry*, whence came the stones for building large part of the New Town of Edinburgh. The stone is a sandstone of the carboniferous period, and is remarkable for its fossil trees, one of which, lying in a slanting position, was upwards of 60 feet in length, and which may now be seen in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.

2 m. left are Ravelstone House (J. Murray Gartshore, Esq.), and *Craigcrook*, formerly the residence of Lord Jeffrey, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Corstorphine Hill, which the road crosses. One of the finest views of Edinburgh is obtained from it. 4 m. right Barnton (Sir A. R. Gibson-Maitland, Bart.)

5 m. Cramond Bridge, over the Almond Water, which flows into the Firth of Forth at Cramond, a charming little village in a hollow. Cramond House is the seat of C. Craigie-Halkett Inglis, Esq.

It was on *Cramond Bridge* that James V. was attacked when returning in disguise from an assignation. The king was hard pressed, when a miller rushed out of a neighbouring barn, and put his assailants to flight; he then brought the king into his barn, and furnished him with water and a towel to cleanse his face from the blood. He was rewarded with the property on condition that he or his successors should be ready to present a basin and ewer for the king to wash his hands whenever he should come to Holyrood or cross the bridge of Cramond. In 1822 the descendant of this man (now Howison Crauford) fulfilled the condition of presenting a silver ewer to George IV. On left is New Saughton (Earl of Morton), and Craigie Hall (J. C. Hope Vere, Esq.)

The Railway to Queensferry starts

from Waverley terminus, and follows the Glasgow line (Rte. 16) as far as

Ratho Junct. Stat. (Rte. 16). Turning here right a good view is obtained of the Almond river viaduct on the Glasgow line.

Kirkliston Stat. Here is a large distillery; left is Dundas Castle, right Craigie Hall.

Dalmeny Stat. is in a cutting close to the shale-heaps of a paraffin oil distillery.

On right 2 m. is the lodge of *Dalmeny Park*, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery: the house is modern. It is ornamented with fine woods and many noble trees growing close down to the Firth of Forth. The grounds are open to the general public every Monday. On the shore are the ruins of *Barnboulge Castle*, sold by the Moubrays to the first of the Rosebery family in the 17th cent.

L., a short way from the station is

Dalmeny, a neat well-kept little village, with gardens in front of the cottages arranged round a green. Here is a **Romanesque Church* (restored in 1866), next to Leuchars the most perfect in Scotland, though the chancel and E. apse alone remain in their original state. The windows are circular-headed, with tooth mouldings. The S. doorway is a circular arch of double mouldings, one a row of monstrous heads, very singular, but much withered. Above the door is an arcade of 5 interesting round arches.

In the interior the nave has been wretchedly modernised, but in the stone-vaulted *chancel* there are 2 richly-sculptured circular arches, one at the entrance to the chancel and another at the junction of the apse, "which is lower than the rest of the ch. An ugly modern excrescence has been added to the N. side, to furnish space for the Rosebery pew, and the outer wall is flanked by 2 black tall stove-tubes!" The pilasters supporting the chancel arches

inside have been inhumanly hewn away to make room for pew-backs. The date of Dalmeny is probably about the beginning of the 12th centy. The ch. was attached to the Abbey of Jedburgh. There are several old tombs in the churchyard.

[A little beyond Dalmeny is the lodge of *Dundas Castle*, the situation of which is elevated, and commands fine views both up and down the Forth. After having been in the possession of one family (that of Dundas) since the days of Malcolm Canmore, it was sold in 1875 to the trustees of the late Mr. Russell of Blackbraes. The square old keep is now attached to a modern mansion, large and commodious, but of no architectural pretensions. In front is an old dilapidated fountain, carved with inscriptions in Latin verse. There is a short cut hence through the grounds to Kirkliston, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.]

The rly. descends from Dalmeny in a rock cutting down a steep decline, beyond which a fine view opens out of Firth of Forth, 200 ft. above which is

Hawes Stat., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the *Steam-boat Pier*, and the *Hawes Inn* (tolerable), very inconvenient for those who have luggage to be conveyed to the boat down flights of steep steps. At low tide the steamer cannot reach the pier, but tows a common ferryboat across the strait. A private conveyance can be had by telegraphing to Inverkeithing. There are other piers on the shore to the W., but that at Newhall or Hawes is most in use.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *South Queensferry Stat.* This is a royal and parl. burgh of 1521 inhab., withal but a small place, at the foot of steep heights which hem in the Firth of Forth, at a point where the N. shore juts out, contracting the passage across the Firth to 2 miles. Steam ferry-boat crosses 8 times a day. Queensferry is so called from Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, wife of Malcolm Canmore,

who was constantly travelling between Edinburgh and Dunfermline. It was at one time the chief passage from S. Scotland. Oliver Cromwell crossed here with his forces 1651. It is a quaint little place, containing a small simple *Church*, with plain stone barrel vault, once attached to a Carmelite priory, founded by Dundas of Dundas, 1330.

About 2 m. from the stat., W., on the shore, near a little inn, is the entrance (always open) to the park and grounds of *Hopetoun House*, the residence of the Earl of Hopetoun, a fine Italian house (renovated by Adam). In the interior, which is not shown to the public, are paintings by *Rubens* (Adoration of Shepherds, one of his very finest works); *A. Cuyp*, The Manège, in a landscape; *Vandyke*, Ecce Homo; *Teniers*, The Painter, his Wife and Child, in a landscape; etc. The grounds contain some remarkably fine specimens of cedar and abies, and the views from the green terrace walk parallel to the Forth are superb, embracing the whole sweep of the Firth of Forth and the Ochil Hills between Stirling Castle and the Isle of May. It is a most stately domain, and the giant trees, the long umbrageous avenues, and the sunny *Garden* (shown when the family are absent), are hardly to be matched. Here are an *Abies Morinda*, 80 ft. high, and large cedars of Lebanon. Adjoining the park on the W. is the village of *Abercorn*. The *Church*, originally very ancient, retains only one semi-circular chancel arch and a doorway, the rest being hideously modernised. Abercorn in the 7th cent. was the seat of an English bishop of the Picts. Still farther W. is Binns, the seat of Sir W. Dalzell, Bart.]

The traveller crosses the ferry (here about 2 m. wide) to

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *North Queensferry*, passing on right the fortified rock of Inchgarvie. It has been proposed to

carry a long high-level railway-bridge across, so as to supersede the passage from Granton to Burntisland, but the great depth of the channel and the enormous expense involved have hitherto prevented it. The Fife shore is more rocky and indented than the opposite one—and a cove to the W. of North Queensferry, known as St. Margaret's Hope, is often used as a harbour of refuge in easterly gales, and at times receives the Channel Fleet. It is overlooked by the square keep of *Rosyth Castle*, which stands on a rock just off shore.

See Scott's "Abbot."

From N. Queensferry (*Rail.* in progress) the road winds round the W. side of the Ferry Hills, where Cromwell and Lambert fought and gained the battle of Inverkeithing in 1651.

The Rly. is carried along the S. side of the Ferry Hills.

13 m. *Inverkeithing* (*Inn* : Royal Hotel, post-horses and cars), an ancient royal and parly. burgh, 1755 inhab., on a hill sloping down to a small bay, in which some ship-building is carried on. It was the residence of David I., seat of the Court and Parliament, and a house is still pointed out in which Arabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III., is said to have lived. The belfry of the *Tower-house* is Palladian.

2 m. farther we come in sight of the tower of Dunfermline Abbey, rising above the small houses on the outskirts of the town, and the long chimneys of the factories.

Through deep cuttings the Rly. reaches

17 m. Dunfermline Sta. (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 15.

Edinburgh to Stirling, by the Forth, Alloa, and Cambuskenneth.

A steamer leaves Granton Pier daily, according to the tide. In fine

weather the run to Stirling is charming—occupying from 4 to 5 hours, though the shallows up the river occasionally detain the boat longer.

By *Rail* (Rte. 18) this journey is made in about 1½ hour. On leaving the pier the tourist has on left *Lauriston Castle*, once the residence of John Law, the Mississippi financier, and right the watering-place of Burntisland, and *Aberdour* (Earl of Morton), a ruined house of the 17th cent., beautifully situated in a wooded ravine (Rte. 40).

A little off the coast, 1 m. to row in a boat, is *Inchcolm*, alluded to by Rosse in his account of the victory over Sweno, King of Norway :—

"Nor would we deign him burial of his men,

Till he disbursed at St. Colme's Inch

Ten thousand dollars to our general use."

Macbeth, Act i. sc. 2.

Holinshed says of this—"The Danes that escaped and got over to their ships, obtained of Makbeth for a great summe of gold, that such of their friends as were slaine might be buried in St. Colme's Inch. In memorie whereof, many old sepulchres are yet in the said Inch, there to be seen graven with the arms of the Danes." Upon the island are the ruins of a *Monastery* founded in 1123 by Alexander I., who had been driven on the island by stress of weather, and fed by a poor hermit there, whom in gratitude he made the first Prior. In the time of Edward III. it had become so wealthy as to excite the cupidity of the English fleet lying in the Firth. It was accordingly plundered, but the fleet was soon after overtaken by a storm, in which many of the ships foundered, and the rest were only too glad to return and make restitution. The ruins consist of a small church and some conventual buildings, an octagon *Chapter-house*, 22 ft. diameter, with stone roof (date 1263). W. of the church is a very ancient *Cell* or *Oratory* of rudest masonry, with a

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slit window at the E. and a rude attempt at a stone vault, of the same primitive style as those on the W. coast of Ireland, and probably as old as the 9th cent.

N. A little nearer are seen the ruined *Ch. of Dalgetty*, with a chapel at the W. end, in which Seton, its founder, lies buried, and the Castle of *Donibristle*, once the residence of the Abbot of St. Colm, must have been humble at the best, where "the bonnie Earl of Moray" was brutally murdered in 1592, by the Earl of Huntly, on pretence of executing a commission from the king, though in reality from private spite.

On the left or S. side are seen Cramond Island, and amongst the woods is Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery. The house is not visible from this point. On the shore are the ruins of *Barnbogle Castle*, an old house of the family of Moubray. It now belongs to Lord Rosebery (Rte. 14). At 7 m. the steamer passes through the strait known as *Queensferry* (Rte. 14), from a tradition that Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, was wrecked here. The tolls of this ferry belonged at the Reformation to the Abbey of Dunfermline. In the middle of the passage is Inchgarvie, used at one time as a state prison. On right is Rosyth Castle, alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the "Abbot." It was formerly a castle of the Stuart family, and has over the gateway the initials M.R., 1561. On left, above the shore, may be seen Dundas Castle, succeeded by Hopetoun House (the Earl of Hopetoun) (Rte. 14.) Beyond this is *Blackness Castle*, for a long time used as a state prison, and one of 4 fortresses which by the Articles of the Union are to be kept fortified; now a powder magazine.

Opposite to Blackness, and near Rosyth, is the pier of *Limekilns*, whence an omnibus conveys passen-

gers to Dunfermline, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. Adjoining it is *Broomhall* (Earl of Elgin), where there is a fine collection of pictures. Amongst them are—St. Sebastian, *L. da Vinci*, "great delicacy and decision of form;" portrait of a female, *S. di Piombo*; Holy Family, *A. del Sarto*; St. Francis, *A. Carracci*; Count Olivarez, *Velasquez*, etc. Here is preserved the sword of Robert Bruce; his helmet also is shown, and the bed in which Charles I. was born at Dunfermline. Close beyond is Charles-ton, celebrated for its limeworks; then Crombie Point and the village of Torryburn.

15 m. left is the village of Bo'ness (shortened from Borrowstouness), a seaport on the Forth, whence iron and coal are largely exported. Here also are iron furnaces. A rly. runs hence to Airdrie and Glasgow (Rte. 14). Adjoining the town is

Left—Kinneil House, a mansion of the Duke of Hamilton, and at one time the residence of Dugald Stewart. A little higher up, on the same side, is the port of *Grangemouth*, to which the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company have a branch. The celebrated *Carron Ironworks* are about 2 m. inland.

Nearly opposite Bo'ness are the remains of *Culross Abbey* (pronounced Cooross), founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, for Cistercian monks. The tower remains, and the Gothic choir is partly used as a *Parish Ch.* In the N. aisle is a marble monument to Sir Geo. Bruce, with effigies of him, his lady, and 7 children. Within the masonry is inserted the heart of Edward, 2nd Ld. Bruce of Kinloss, killed in a duel with Sir Edw. Sackville at Bergen-op-Zoom, 1614. Culross (though St. Mungo, the Glasgow saint, was born and educated here in the 6th centy.) was better known in Scotland for its manufacture of girdles for oat-cakes than for its eccles-

iastical reputation. This peculiarity is alluded to in the "Heart of Midlothian"—"The hammermen of Edinburgh are na' that bad at girdles for carcakes neither, though the Cu'ross hammermen have the gree for that." On a terrace above the sea, a little to the E. of the town, is the fine mansion of *Culross Abbey*, originally built by Sir Wm. Bruce of Kinross, the renovator of Holyrood Palace, afterwards repaired by Sir Robt. Preston of Valleyfield. It contains a room with a panelled roof, each panel decorated by a painting of one of the Virtues, and some inscriptions in Latin and English.

Dunimarle Castle (Mrs. Sharp Erskine) is modern, and beside it is an Episcopal Chapel.

18 m. *Kincardine Stat.* (*Inns*: Commercial; Unicorn); a small seaport of nearly 3000 inhab., remarkable for nothing but being a very long way from the county of the same name. Some shipbuilding.

1 m. to the N. is *Tulliallan Castle*, the modern seat of Lady Osborne Elphinstone, built by Adm. Lord Keith, 1820, in a beautiful Park. There are some remains of an older castle near it.

On left is *Airth Castle* (W. Graham, Esq.), with a strong tower, called Wallace's Tower, because built about the time of the battle of Falkirk. Airth, which is finely situated on a hill overlooking the Firth, is a somewhat modernised castle. The oldest portion consists of the tower, which has the distinctive features of a covered turret and a battlemented bartizan, and which dates from the 16th cent.

Dunmore House, farther on, but nearer the shore, is the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, and contains a collection of pictures. The most important are:—Portrait of Admiral Capello, *Tintoretto*; Orpheus and Eurydice bitten by the Asp, *N.*

Poussin; Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, *D. Mytens*; Landscape, *Holbein*; Soldiers maltreating Peasants, *Rubens*; Altarpiece, *A. Dürer*; The Visitation, *L. Caracci*; Perseus and Andromeda, *Vandyck*; Martyrdom of St. Catherine, *P. Veronese*; Peasants with Garlands, *Velasquez*.

As the river narrows, the beauty of the scenery is increased by the near approach of the Ochil Hills, an important range that runs from Stirling, through Kinrosshire, into Fifeshire. Their average height is over 2000 ft., and they belong to the old red sandstone formation.

20 m. *Clackmannan Stat.*, right—the dull town of Clackmannan, the capital of the little county of the same name, stands on high ground at some distance inland. At the end of the street is a strong *Tower*, 79 ft. high, said to have been built by Robert Bruce, and now the property of the Earl of Zetland. It is not older than the 15th centy., although there may have been a predecessor to it. Not far from Clackmannan is *Kennet*, a beautifully situated mansion overlooking the Forth, in a domain which has belonged to a branch of the family of Bruce since the days of King Robert, now represented by Alex. Hugh Bruce, Baron Burleigh.

Alloa Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: Crown); a thriving and increasing town (Pop. 7510), with a small harbour and dock on the N. side of the Forth. Abundance of coal in its neighbourhood renders it alive with numerous manufactories of woollen tartans, notably that of Paton and Co., Kilncraigs, while it is particularly distinguished for its extensive whisky distilleries and breweries of *Ale*, iron foundries, and copper works.

The Episcopal Church of *St. John*, Broad-street, was built by the Earl of Kellie, 1869, at a cost of £5000, and is a commodious building, with a peal of 6 bells.

The Gothic Parish Church was built 1819. In the old churchyard stands the Tower of an older ch. In the Glebe Park, near the Masonic Hall, is the *Museum* of Nat. Hist. and Antiquities. In Bank-street are the Municipal Buildings.

Eleanor Syme, Lord Brougham's mother, was born here.

Bookseller, Lothian, Candle-street, publishes a useful Guide and Directory of the town and county.

On the E. side of the town, within the Park, not far from the mansion of the Earl of Kellie, rises the *Tower of Alloa*, 89 ft. high, with walls 11 ft. thick, built in the 13th cent., and long a stronghold of the Earls of Mar. It formed part of their mansion, destroyed by fire 1800. Queen Mary spent some years here when a child, and two nights with Darnley in 1566. James I., when a boy, was birched by George Buchanan within its walls, having been educated here; and Prince Henry, the king's eldest son, was also partly brought up at this place.

Alloa Park, the modern mansion of the Earl of Kellie, built in 1838 and 1868, contains family portraits and relics, and extensive gardens have been laid out.

Railway from Alloa to Stirling (Rte. 41); to Alva:—to Kinross, by Dollar and Rumbling Bridge.

Railway to S. Alloa—whence Steam Ferry across the Forth to a Branch Line leads into the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. *Steamer* leaves N. side every hour, and S. side 20 min. past every hour, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (winter till 6); fare, 3d. *Castle Campbell*, near Dollar, half-an-hour by rail from Alloa, is well worth a visit (Rte. 41).

The river now winds round "the Links of Forth," so celebrated for their fertility that it is a popular saying in the district that "a loop of the Forth is worth an earldom in the North." The land distance from Alloa to Stirling is 7 m., while the

numerous and tortuous curves prolong the navigation to nearly 20 m.

Passing 2 small islands, known as Alloa and Tullibody Inches, there is seen on right *Tullibody House* (Lord Abercromby), the family seat but not birthplace of Sir Ralph. It is very plain, and somewhat insignificant for so good a situation. Beyond it is the mouth of the Devon, foul with mill-refuse, whose upper course is famous for its romantic scenery (Rte. 42). On the S. bank is Polmaise (Col. Murray), just beyond which the celebrated Bannock-burn falls into the Forth. The turns of the river now become more abrupt than ever, and the steamer is compelled to slacken speed to get round them. On right, a conspicuous object on the plain is *Cambuskenneth Abbey*, founded by David I. in 1147, and at one time perhaps the richest abbey in Scotland. It consists now only of a very noble and substantial tower, a gateway, and a few fragments of walls. The staircase is sufficiently preserved to enable the visitor to ascend the tower; the view from which is very fine, embracing the windings of the Forth for many miles, with the noble rock and castle of Stirling close by, backed up by the Grampian mountains and the Ochil Hills. The abbey and its estates were given at the Reformation to the Earl of Mar, who pulled the greater part of the building down to erect his house at Stirling. The unfortunate James III. (d. 1488) and his Queen Margaret of Denmark were buried at Cambuskenneth, their remains having been discovered in 1864, and a monument has been put up to their memory by Her Majesty the Queen, as a "restoration of the tomb of her ancestors." On right is the Abbey Craig, spoiled by a strange modern monument to the memory of Wallace. The steamer now shortly reaches

STIRLING (Rte. 21).

ROUTE 16.

Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Linlithgow and Falkirk (Rail).

47½ m. 14 trains daily.

Leaving Edinburgh by the Waverley Bridge Stat., the train glides beneath the frowning rock of the castle, and through Princes-st. Gardens. A view is obtained of Donaldson's Hospital on the right, and, as the environs of the city are left behind, of the wooded slope of the Corstorphine Hills, dotted here and there with suburban villas. The large building on the face of the hill is a *Convalescent Hospital* in connection with the Royal Infirmary. On the left, about 3 m. distant, are the brown ranges of the Pentland Hills.

Passing left Saughton Hall, the property of Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., but used as an asylum for the insane, the traveller reaches

3¼ m. *Corstorphine Stat.* The village, some little distance to the N., is charmingly placed on the slopes of the hill, from whence some of the finest views of the city are obtained. The *Church* is an interesting specimen of Dec. style, built in the form of a cross, although it is apparently of an irregular design. At the W. stands a belfry-tower, with a foreign-looking octagonal spire. In the interior are some monuments of the Forrester family, who founded this as a collegiate ch. in 1429, now represented by Lord Verulam. The figures in the niche in the chancel are supposed to represent Sir John Forrester and his wife.

In the neighbourhood of Gogar, 5½ m., are Kellierstain (W. Logan White, Esq.), Gogar House, and several other residences.

8½ m. *RATHO JUNCT. STAT.* with the Bathgate Rly. (Rte. 17). [Another branch of 15 m. is given off to Kirkliston, Dalmeny, and South Queensferry (Rte. 14). The pedestrian may follow a road on right

leading through a wood, and past the old Peelhouse of Hallyards, to the Almond Water, across which there are stepping-stones, to *Kirkliston*, 1½ m. Here is a fine Romanesque *Ch.*, much disfigured by modern alterations and additions. The former entrance was beneath a handsome circular arch, now blocked up. Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair, who lived at Newliston in the last centy., lies buried here, and the ch. contains monuments to him and the family. From Kirkliston, where is Stewart's large distillery, it is nearly 3 m. to Queensferry and 2 to Dalmeny (Rte. 18), passing Carlowrie (R. Hutchison, Esq.), famous for its large collection of well-grown *Conifers*. Near this the antiquary will find an inscribed stone called the *Catstane*].

Beyond Ratho, by a grand *Viaduct* of 36 arches, the line crosses the Almond Water that separates Linlithgowshire or West Lothian from Edinburghshire or Midlothian. On the right is *Newliston* (T. A. Hog, Esq.), the former residence of the Earl of Stair, who had a hobby for arboriculture, and was said to have arranged his trees to represent the grouping of regiments in certain battles.

The rly. now passes through a cutting in the rocks, a gap in which (rt.) affords a glimpse of the ruined castle of *Niddry*, where Queen Mary passed her first night after her escape from Lochleven. It then belonged to Lord Seton.

12 m. at *Winchburgh Stat.*, the Union Canal appears, and runs parallel with the line. On the right are Hopetoun House (Earl of Hopetoun), Rte. 14, the village of Abercorn, and Binns (Sir W. Dalzell, Bart.), (Rte. 18), together with an obelisk on Bonnington Hill in memory of General Hope, who fell in the Indian mutiny. On the left is Champfleurie Park (R. H. Johnstone Stewart, Esq.)

18 m. *Linlithgow Stat.* (*Inn*: Star and Garter, close to stat. Pop. decreasing, 3690). Linlithgow or Lithgow, "the lake of the winding stream," long a royal residence and place of importance, was made a royal burgh by David I. The town is old and irregular, with high-roofed houses, occasionally adorned with traces of sculpture. Its lake is a great ornament. No town in Scotland has so many fountains, and the local rhyme speaks of "Lithgow for wells, Glasgow for bells, Peebles for clashes and lees, and Falkirk for beans and pease." The fountain of St. Michael, with the figure of the archangel upon it, and the inscription, "St. Michael is kinde to strangers," is passed (l.) on the way from the stat. to the castle, 10 min. walk: farther on is the Cross Well, the facsimile of an older one, restored 1807. Passing up the hill between this well and the Town-house you reach the Precincts of the Palace and Church.

They are entered by a fine castellated *Gateway*, built by James IV. It is flanked by octagonal towers, and over the entrance are the coats of arms of the 4 orders of knighthood conferred upon that king by different sovereigns. They consist of—1st, 3 lions (St. George of England); 2nd, 1 lion (St. Andrew of Scotland); 3rd, lions and castle (St. Philip of Leon and Castile); 4th, Fleur de Lis (of France).

The *Church*, founded by David I., and dedicated to the Archangel Michael, whose image may be seen at the S.W. angle, is perhaps the largest and best preserved Gothic parish ch. in Scotland. It owed much of its grandeur to Crichton, Bp. of Dunkeld. It has a handsome turreted Tower at the W. end, beneath which is a fine doorway, and there is a 2nd door on the S. side under a very elegantly arched *Porch*, having a watchroom above it. The tracery of the

windows is very varied and elegant, especially that of the S. transept (St. Catherine's Chapel). The interior consists of 8 bays, with pointed arches, resting on piers furnished with shields of arms. It is hideously white-washed, and is divided by an ugly partition wall, only the chancel being used for service. It ends in a 3-sided apse of tall windows. The nave is stately and unusually wide. Notice the restored Flamboyant window in the S. transept, called St. Catherine's Chapel. It was in this chapel that an apparition warned James IV. not to prosecute the war against England. The pointed roof, the clerestory of round arches (date 1424), enclosing double pointed ones, the carved shields attached to the piers and the bosses of the vault, and the W. doorway, deserve attention. In the vestry is a well sculptured stone altarpiece representing the Passion and Betrayal of our Saviour.

Edward I. halted at Linlithgow the night before the battle of Falkirk, in 1298; and while he was sleeping on the ground by the side of his charger, the horse put his foot upon the king and broke two of his ribs. Three years afterwards Edward wintered here, and built a fort, on the site of which arose one of the favourite palaces of the later Stuarts. Though much altered in appearance by additions, it has in a great measure retained its original character, and is a good specimen of a fortified palace.

Although the *Palace* is generally said to have grown out of the fort built by Edward I., there seems no doubt that there was a royal castle here in the time of David I.

The fort of Edward I. was taken in 1307, and demolished.

The situation of the palace is pleasant; it stands on a promontory of some elevation, which advances almost into the midst of the lake.

“Of all the palaces so fair,
Built for the royal dwelling
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is excelling.”—*Scott.*

A low portal flanked with turrets, stone vaulted and ribbed across, leads into the Courtyard.

The first appearance of the interior of the quadrangle reminds those who have seen the ruins of Heidelberg of that castellated palace, which was in part built under the eye of one who had spent much of her earlier life in Linlithgow—Elizabeth, daughter of James VI., and Electress Palatine.

This quadrangle is furnished with a round tower in each corner, and a fifth in the N. front opposite, each containing a corkscrew stair. The E. and W. sides are the oldest parts, and were built after the destruction of the place by fire in 1424.

On the E. side was the original entrance, approached from without by a drawbridge (now removed) over the deep moat, which is still flanked below by the drums of 3 towers, said to be part of King Edward I.'s Fort. This gateway, on the side towards the courtyard, is faced with some rich niches and Gothic work of a later date. Beneath it yawns a deep dungeon. On the first floor is the great hall, 94 ft. long, lighted by 5 windows on each side, while one end is entirely occupied by a fireplace and ornamented mantelpiece: at the other end it communicates with the kitchen, furnished with a fireplace nearly as wide. The hall communicated with the *Chapel* in the S. wing, lighted by 6 lancet windows. The Royal Pew opened from a gallery above.

On the W. side of the quadrangle were the private apartments, fitted up most probably, if not built, by James IV., the bower of whose queen, Margaret, is at the top of the tower staircase. This room has a groined roof, and a slab commemorates its former occupant, in Sir W. Scott's lines:—

“His own Queen Margaret, who in
Lithgow's bower
All lonely sat, and wept the weary
hour.”

Here is the gloomy chamber where Queen Mary was born, 1542. Her father, James V., was lying in a distant palace at the same time, only 30 years of age, but dying of a broken heart, after the disaster of Solway Moss and the dissensions which had led to it. When the news was brought him that the queen had been delivered of a girl, remembering that the Stuarts had gained the throne by marriage, he said, “Well, then, God's will be done! it came with a lass, and it will go with a lass,” and died soon after. Communicating with these rooms is a small private chapel and oriel window looking down upon the lake. Galleries run round 2 sides of the building, partly formed in the thickness of the walls, for the passage of servants and retainers. At the W. end is the antechapel, and at the E. is the robing-room for the priests. A gallery runs round the top. The lower storey was devoted entirely to offices and stabling. The ruined *Fountain* in the centre of the quadrangle is richly and boldly sculptured. The palace continued in a perfect state until 1746, when it was occupied by General Hawley's dragoons the night of the battle of Falkirk (in which they were routed by Prince Charles Stuart), and was burnt by them.

In the town of Linlithgow the Regent Moray was shot, in 1570, by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, from a house belonging to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who, suspected of having been accessory to the crime, was put to death in consequence. The house has been pulled down. Bothwellhaugh's wife had become mad, in consequence of being ejected from her house by Patrick Home, an adherent of the Regent, on whom the forfeited pro-

perty had been bestowed. Bothwell-haugh vowed vengeance for the injury, and choosing an opportunity when the Regent was passing slowly in procession through the streets, fired on him from a balcony, at a distance of only 8 yards, with so sure an aim that the bullet passed through his stomach. His followers tried to burst into the house, but the doors were strongly barricaded, and the assassin slipped out in the rear, where a fleet horse, ready saddled, soon carried him out of reach. Avontoun House is the residence of W. Blair, Esq., and Muiravonside of A. Stirling, Esq.

Linlithgow produces shoes and whisky, but is not a flourishing town.

Distances.—Edinburgh, 18 m.; Glasgow, 29½; Stirling, 18; Falkirk, 9; Bo'ness, 3.

About 3 m. W. of the town the Avon is crossed at Linlithgow Bridge, in 1526 the scene of a battle between the Earls of Angus and Lennox. There are also near here the scanty ruins of the Priory of Emmanuel, founded by Malcolm in 1156.

Crossing the Avon and the rly. to Bo'ness, by a viaduct, the train arrives at

22½ m. *Polmont Junct. Stat.* Here a line branches to join the Caledonian Rly. at *Larbert Stat.*, being the direct route from Edinburgh to Stirling. (Rte. 21.) A Tunnel.

25½ m. *Falkirk Stat.* The parl. borough of *Falkirk* lies on the right. (*Inns*: Red Lion, Crown.) Pop. 9547. It is a busy town, consisting chiefly of one long street, and has of late years acquired importance from its situation on the coalfield, as testified by the number of blazing ironworks and collieries. In the town is a very handsome spire, 130 ft. high. History gives account of two battles of

Falkirk: 1. Fought on the 22nd of July 1298, between Edward I. and Wallace, in which the latter was defeated; a spot called Wallace's Stone, on a hill, 3 m. E. of the town, is supposed to mark the scene. 2. The battle of Falkirk Muir, between Prince Charles Stuart and General Hawley, on the 17th January 1746, in which Charles was victorious.

In the ch.-yd. lie Sir John Graham and Sir John Stewart, killed in the first battle on the side of the Scotch, —and Sir Robert Munro, and his brother Dr. Munro, killed in the second on the side of the English. Falkirk is chiefly celebrated for its "*Trysts*" or fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses; of these there are three, held in August, September, and October, on *Stenhouse Moor*, about 3 m. N.W. of the town. About 300,000 head of cattle are sold on these occasions, and are brought great distances—ponies from Shetland, sheep from Ross and Sutherland shires, and horned cattle from the western islands.

Falkirk, lying between the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Edinburgh and Stirling Railways, has a station upon both lines.

In the neighbourhood of the town are Westquarter House (T. L. F. Livingstone, Esq.), and *Callendar* (W. Forbes, Esq.), formerly a seat of the Earls of Callendar, whose title was forfeited in 1716, and the grounds of which contain portions of the Roman wall of Antoninus. 2 m. to the N. on the Carron Water, are the blazing furnaces of the *Carron Ironworks*, among the oldest in Scotland.

From this place is derived the name of a now old-fashioned piece of ordnance, "the Carronade," first made here.

On the Carron, not far from Falkirk, stood "*Arthur's Oven* or *Oon*," a mysterious building, forming a dome 21 ft. high, of regular masonry, supposed to have been Roman, perhaps a tomb. It was pulled down about

1750 by a stupid laird to build a milldam!

On quitting Falkirk most pleasing views are obtained N. in clear weather over the Ochil Hills, the rich vale of the Forth, with Ben Ledi and Ben Voirlich behind.

28 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Bonnybridge Junct. Stat.* Between Falkirk and Castlecary is Greenhill Junct. Stat. (Caledon. Rly.), leading from Carlisle (Carstairs Junct., Rte. 5) to Stirling, Perth, and Dundee (Scottish Central).

The line of the rly. here becomes identical with that part of the *Roman Wall* of Antoninus, commonly known in Scotland as *Grimes*, or *Graham's Dyke*. This Wall was built during the Roman occupation by Lollius Urbicus, with the intention of shutting off the Lowlands from the wild tribes to the north, and extended from the Forth at Kinneil to the Clyde at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton (Rte. 23), a distance of 27 m., in which it was guarded and strengthened by 10 forts. We know the names of three of the legions employed on the work—II. "Augusta;" VI. "Victrix;" and XX. "Valens. Victrix." An inscribed stone, now in Glasgow College, preserves the name of Lollius Urbicus.

Cross the vale of the Red Burn on a *Viaduct*.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. at *Castlecary Stat.*, named from one of the forts on the line of the wall of Antoninus, the line leaves Stirlingshire and enters the county of Dumbarton, obtaining on the right very pleasant views of the Kilsyth Hills, the highest point of which is Tourtain, 1484 ft.

35 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Croy Stat.*

[To the right 2 m. is the town of *Kilsyth* (pop. 6000). The old *Castle* stood upon the line of the Roman road, and was probably at one time one of its protecting forts. Its tower

is still inhabited. Kilsyth was the scene of a battle in 1645, when Montrose gained a most complete victory over the Covenanters, putting 6000 of them to the sword. Colzium, a little to the W. of the battle-field, is a seat of the Edmonstones.]

Rt.—The long Gothic edifice, with chapel and spire, erected 1874, is a *Convalescent Hospital* for Glasgow. Coal-pits occur right and left of the line, near

41 m. *Lenzie Junct. Stat.*, a village composed in part of neat small villas. [Hence a branch of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to Lennoxton, passing 2 m. *Kirkintilloch*, an ancient little town on the banks of the Luggie, near its confluence with the Kelvin, possessing traces of a Roman fort in the shape of a mound and ditch. There is a beautiful view from it of the Campsie Fells, a charming and picturesque range of hills that forms the northern background of Glasgow, and constitutes one of its chief places of holiday resort. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. right at Milntown, where the Glazert is crossed, are the large printworks of Kincaid. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lennoxton* is a considerable village, dependent on various print, bleaching, and alum works. Some little distance to the E., at the foot of Lairs Hill, and near Glorat (Sir Chas. E. F. Stirling, Bart.), are the remains of two circular forts, which might have been outposts of the Roman wall. *Lennox Castle* is the beautiful seat of the Hon. C. Hanbury-Kincaid-Lennox, and was built from designs by Hamilton of Glasgow. From Lennoxton, where the rly. ceases, a walk of a mile will bring the visitor to *Campsie*, a pleasant little village at the entrance of the Campsie Glen, a charming and beautiful bit of scenery. The Kirk Burn, a tributary of the Glazert, rushes down through the defile, forming at Craigie Linn a waterfall about 50 ft. high. There is another equally pretty bit a little to the W.

at the Fin Glen. The *Campsie Fells*, which give so much variety to the scenery around Glasgow, consist of igneous rocks, "along the S. flank of which the successive sheets of ancient lava may be traced by the eye from a distance of several miles, rising above each other in bends of dark rock and grassy slope."—*Geikie*. The rly. is continued through the heart of the Campsie Hills to Strathblane and the little town of Killearn, which is only 2½ m. from Drymen Stat. on the Forth and Clyde Junct. Rly. (Rte. 22). At Killearn was born Geo. Buchanan, the historian; died 1582, and buried in the Greyfriars Ch., Edinburgh.]

Between Lenzie Junct. and

44 m. Bishopbriggs Stat. the peak of Benlomond is visible on right.

Cowlairst Junct. Stat. (rt. Raily. to Helensburgh, Rte. 19) is a suburb of Glasgow, which got its name in the days cattle were driven by the road, and rested here for the market. Here the workshops of the N.B. Rly. Company are placed. Thence down a steep incline, and through a long triple tunnel, by means of a wire rope attached to the train, to

47¼ m. GLASGOW TERMINUS, near George Square.

GLASGOW.—*Hotels*: considering its large population, and the immense number of visitors, either on business or pleasure, it cannot boast of very excellent hotel accommodation. The best are—the Queen's, Royal, North British, George, Clarence, and Caledonian, all in George-square, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Post-office and the Edinburgh rly. stats.; M'Lean's, St. Vincent-st. (good and quiet family hotel, but expensive); Macrae's, Bath-street (good); Waverley Temperance H., Buchanan-street (moderate).

Episcopal Churches.—In connec-

tion with the Ch. of England—St. Jude's, Blythwood-square, and St. Silas's, West-end Park. Scotch Episcopal Ch.—St. Andrew's, Willow Acre, Green; Christ Ch., Mile-end; St. John's, Dumbarton Rd., Anderston; St. Mary's, Holyrood Crescent; St. Ninian's, South-side; St. Paul's, Buccleuch-st.

Clubs.—Western, Buchanan-st. Strangers may be introduced by a member; New Club; Junior Club.

The *Post-office* is on the S. side of George-square.

Luncheon Rooms.—Lang, 73 Queen-street, near the Exchange, an admirably managed establishment. Everything good of its kind, and clean. You may have your choice of 100 kinds of sandwiches, all fresh cut.—Moderate charges. Everything tasty and appetising for lunch—from grouse sandwiches to toasted cheese, mutton pies to strawberries and cream, and excellent coffee—is laid out for the hungry guest, who may draw his own bitter beer or glass of sherry, or sip his coffee at discretion. Scott, also in Queen-st., Duncan, and Ferguson and Forrester, both in Buchanan-st., are recommended. Stark, 41 Queen-st., is a good eating-house.

Confectioner.—Forrester, Gordon-st., famous for cakes.

Photographer.—Thos. Annan, 77 Sauchiehall-st., made the very best likeness of Dr. Livingstone.

Guide Books, Maps, and Photographic Views.—Thos. Murray and Son, Buchanan Street, who publish the best Railway Time-Tables for Scotland.

Railway Termini.—A. The North British Rly. Stat. (for Edinburgh and the North, Helensburgh and

Loch Lomond, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen), at the N.W. corner of George-square.

B. The Caledonian Rly. Stat. (for Carlisle and London, Lanark, Edinburgh, Stirling, and the North) is situated at the head of Buchanan Street.

A *New Central Stat.* in Gordon St. is projected.

C. The Glasgow and South-Western (for Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, Dumfries, and Carlisle) on S. side of Clyde, in Bridge Street, near Glasgow Bridge.

D. The Hamilton Rly. Stat. (also Caledonian) a little to the S. of C., and over Stockwell Bridge.

E. North British Rly., Airdrie Branch, Old College Stat., High St.

F. The Dunlop-st. Stat., near Argyll-st. (Glasgow Union Rly.), conveying passengers across the Clyde to Bridge-st., Greenock, direct by Paisley, and to Ayrshire.

Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scotland, and the most important seaport, stands on the river Clyde, 60 m. from the sea. (Pop., 1871, 477,144, say 500,000.) It rivals Liverpool in its shipping, Manchester in its cotton-spinning, Newcastle in its coal, the Thames and the Tyne in its iron shipbuilding, and Merthyr and Wolverhampton are equalled by its iron furnaces, while the industry and perseverance of its inhabitants has converted the shallow Clyde into a broad and deep dock for a navy of merchant ships of 1000 and 1500 tons, lined with 8 miles of *Quay*, created at a total cost of 5½ millions sterling. In addition to all this it was the cradle of the steam-engine, James Watt's invention having been perfected here.

Although, after the romantic position of Edinburgh, that of Glasgow must seem flat and monotonous, it is in reality very advantageously, and, to a certain extent, picturesquely situated on either bank of the Clyde;

the southern suburbs known as Gorbals, Hutchesontown and Tradeston, bearing the same relation to the city as Southwark does to London. The northern portion, which is laid out in long and regular streets crossing at right angles, rises up a considerable slope, while, stretching away to the W., at a few miles' distance, are ranges of hills, forming a good background. It suffers from the misfortune of an atmosphere almost always, even in summer, tainted with dense smoke, and a very rainy climate, to compensate which it enjoys a supply of the purest water in Europe, brought direct from Loch Katrine, 1859. (*See* *Introd. to Sect. II.*)

Argyll-street, which is nearly 3 m. long, including its continuations the Trongate and Gallowgate, is the main thoroughfare, and is in general, especially after working hours, densely crowded. Buchanan-street is better built, and from its being the locality of the gayest shops, is the great centre of attraction. George-st. is another avenue extending the whole length of the city, and passing through

George-square, which is generally the stranger's first point, because it is central, and close to the two great railway stations. It contains the *Post-office* on its S. side, and several hotels. It has little claim to attention for either its architecture or sculpture, although it encloses numerous *Public Statues* to great personages—the Queen, an equestrian figure by Marochetti (not very successful), W., and Prince Albert, E., Sir Walter Scott, raised on a doric column 80 ft. high; in the centre is Sir John Moore (a native), by Flaxman; S. Lord Clyde, James Watt, and Sir Robt. Peel; S.E., Dr. Graham.

In summer and autumn, the seasons when strangers mostly visit Glasgow, its dwelling-houses are generally shut up, and their inhabitants are "down the water," in some of the many marine villages on the

Clyde, the ready access to which is a convenience that few places possess in so great a degree.

A very pretty park has been laid out by the Corporation at *Kelvin Grove*, at a cost of over £100,000, from designs by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. The visitor to it may at the same time see the Botanic Gardens, Kibble's Crystal Palace, and the Observatory, which are in the neighbourhood.

The older part of Glasgow is at the E. and N.E., where the visitor will find the old College (now a railway station) and the Cathedral, with specimens of characteristic Scotch closes and wynds, one inspection of which is generally sufficient, and an incredible number of whisky-shops that crowd the lower class of streets.

The two objects of greatest interest in Glasgow lie at its opposite extremities, about 2 m. apart—the *Cathedral*, which far surpasses anything else, at the E., and the Park and New College at West End. On the way from the one to the other, the stranger may look at the Necropolis, the Old College, the Saltmarket (for the sake of Bailie Nicol Jarvie), the river Clyde at the Broomielaw, and one of the iron shipbuilding yards and machine manufactories.

To reach the Cathedral you pass the Royal Infirmary, in the vicinity of which are the Barony Church and the *Barony Free Kirk*, a well-designed modern Gothic edifice.

The ***Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern, the finest Gothic edifice in Scotland, stands in a commanding position in the N.E. of Glasgow, which it overlooks, "and shares the distinction of being one of the two or three Scottish cathedrals which have been spared to modern days in a comparatively perfect state." It is indeed a venerable and beautiful building—"a brave kirk—nane o' your whigmaleeries and curlewurlies and opensteek hems about it—a solid, weel-jointed mason-

work, that will stand as lang as the world, keep hands and gunpowther aff it."—*Scott*. The bishopric was first restored, and the original cathedral built, by David I. in 1136. It was burnt down in 1192, and the present building, begun soon after by Bishop Jocelyn, was sufficiently advanced to be consecrated in 1197. In James IV.'s reign the see of Glasgow was declared Metropolitan, and the building of the cathedral went regularly forward, although even up to the time of the Reformation it was still unfinished.

In 1579 the Presbyterian ministers prevailed on the magistrates to have it destroyed, and workmen were assembled for the purpose, when the corporations of the city rose in arms and prevented its destruction. "And sae the bits o' stane idols were taken out of their neuks, broken in pieces by Scripture warrant, and flung into the Molendinar burn, and the auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, and a'body was alike pleased."—*Scott*. But after that time the fortunes of the building were on the wane, and it became more and more neglected, until 1829, when public attention was strongly drawn to its dilapidated state. Since then, public and private generosity, aided by grants from the crown, to which the cathedral belongs, have contributed to restore it. The cathedral, as it at present stands, consists of a nave with aisles, transepts, and choir, the transepts being so short that the external symmetry is scarcely broken at all by their projection. The roof of the nave is high-pitched, and the general character of the windows is that of E. Eng. lancets, particularly on the N. side; while on the S. they are more recent, of a greater width, and have their heads formed of 3 trefoil circles. "The crypt and the whole choir belong to the latter part of the 13th centy., the nave to the 14th. The central aisle never having

been intended to be vaulted, the architect has been enabled to dispense with all pinnacles, flying buttresses, and such expedients, and thus to give the whole outline a degree of solidity and repose which is extremely beautiful.”—*Fergusson's Architecture*. From the S. transept projects a low basement storey, forming a continuation of the crypt.

The cathedral is entered by a door in the S. aisle: it is 155 ft. long by 62 broad, not including the aisles. Before the Reformation it was divided into 2 parts, and service was held in both. Here Cromwell sat, Oct. 1650, to hear himself railed at and called “Sectary and Blasphemer,” by the celebrated Dr. Zachary Boyd, in a discourse 2 hours long. The nave is stately and well-proportioned, 90 ft. high, with a triforium of 2 arches to each bay, and a clerestory. A carved screen separates the nave from the choir, which is entered by a low elliptic-arched doorway. On both sides are steps with a carved balustrade, leading down to the crypt. The choir, 95 ft. long, still used as the parochial High Ch., is an exquisite example of E. pointed; it is attributed to Bishop Jocelyn, and to the date 1175, although it more probably belongs to the latter part of the 13th cent. It is separated from the aisles by pointed arches springing from clustered pillars with flowered capitals, while those of the nave and Lady Chapel are plain. What ought to be the organ-loft is supported on a row of pointed arches with double shafts of wood (modern). The lover of cathedral service can scarcely help regretting the absence of the organ; but the “kist of whistles” was removed at the Reformation, and has not yet been replaced, but it is expected that ere long an instrument worthy of the building will be erected. The choir is lighted by a clerestory of beautiful narrow 4-light windows. To the E. is the Lady Chapel, a double cross aisle, supported on 3 piers, and

opening into the choir through 2 graceful arches behind the altar. Adjoining it on the N. E. is the Chapter-house, a square, resting on one central shaft.

The *Crypt is the pride and boast of the cathedral; and certainly its peculiarities are such as to make it a unique example of the kind. It is in the style of the 13th cent.; and as the ground falls rapidly towards the E., the architect could give it all the height and light that he required, while it served, at the same time, as a basement storey to the choir, beneath which it extends for 125 ft. “The solidity of the architecture, the intricacy of the vaulting, and the correctness of its proportions, make it one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in the kingdom.” In the centre of the crypt is the shrine of St. Mungo, containing the headless and handleless effigy of the saint. At the S. E. corner is St. Mungo's Well, now covered up, and next to it is the burial-place of “Ane honourable woman, Dame Colquhoun, who died”—the rest of the inscription being illegible.

In this crypt is interred the pious but eccentric Rev. Edw. Irving, who d. at Glasgow, Dec. 1834. His grave is marked by a brass plate, and the window above it is occupied by the figure of John the Baptist, of austere character, by Bertini of Milan. The crypt was used as a place of worship for the parishioners of the Barony down to 1820. “Conceive an extensive range of low-browed, dark, and torchlight vaults, such as are used for sepulchres in other countries, and had long been dedicated to the same purpose in this, a portion of which was seated with pews, and used as a ch. The part of the vaults thus occupied, though capable of containing a congregation of many hundreds, bore a small proportion to the darker and more extensive caverns which yawned around

what may be termed the inhabited space."—*Rob Roy*.

Besides the restorations which Glasgow Cathedral has undergone, the visitor will particularly notice the *Stained Glass*, which for profusion excels any building in the British Isles. The proposal thus to ornament this ch. was warmly responded to, both by private and public generosity, the cost of the whole amounting to about £100,000. The greater portion of the glass has been executed at Munich, although the crypt and chapter-house contain specimens of British work. As the visitor can buy for 2d. a complete guide to each window, it will be sufficient to give here the general arrangement.

Commencing at the N. angle of the nave, are scenes from the early portions of the Old Testament, the magnificent west window (contributed by the Bairds) being filled with four subjects from the History of the Jews, viz., the Law Giving, the Entrance into the Promised Land, the Dedication of the Temple, and the Captivity of Babylon. North transept window, given by the Duke of Hamilton: subject, the Prophets. South trans.: from the Lives of Noah, Isaac, and Christ. The choir: a series of the Parables. The great East window: the 4 Evangelists. The Lady Chapel: the Apostles. The Crypt: subjects from the New Testament. The result shows that an indiscriminate application of painted glass to all the openings obscures and conceals the beauty of the Gothic details of the interior, which now cannot be properly seen for want of light!

The churchyard around the cathedral is literally paved with acres of stone slabs, memorials of the forefathers of the city.

On the opposite hill to the cathedral, and separated from it by the Molendinar Burn, now a foul stream,

is the *Necropolis*, crowded with every variety of monument and tomb, some of them of the most costly material and workmanship, but few in good taste, rising tier over tier. The most conspicuous, and one of the worst, is a statue of *John Knox*, surmounting a stumpy Doric column. Many are of classic design and good proportions, of granite and marble. *Obs.* those to Rev. Geo. Middleton, an obelisk to Chas. Tennant of St. Rollox, Rev. Dr. Dick, and Major Monteith. The view from this point is very commanding, and extends over the city, the cathedral, and the river crowded with shipping.

Descending the hill from the Cathedral to the High-street, you come to the *Old College*, purchased 1868 for £100,000, and converted into the North British Union *Railway Station*. It is a black smoke-stained, heavy building, but not without some interest as a specimen of Scottish architecture of the reigns of Charles I. and II., 1632-62, with stone balconies, windows topped with frontlets, tall chimneys set corner to corner and extinguisher turrets. It consists of 2 courts; in the first one a picturesque outer stair leads to the hall, and between the courts rises a tall tower. Over the inner archway is a figure of Zachary Boyd, the same who was paid off by Cromwell in his own coin of dreary ranting. The space behind, originally the College garden, is the scene of the duel between Frank and Rashleigh Osbaldistone in *Rob Roy*.

Following the dirty High-st., the Trongate is reached, in which remark the old Town-hall, which includes the range of which the Tontine Hotel is a part. In the open space in front is an equestrian statue of William III. Near it, at the crossing of 4 streets, is the *Cross Steeple*, a tower containing a chime of 28 bells, occupying the site of the old Tol-booth (the prison described in *Rob Roy*) and the *Tron Steeple*, which

projects across the pavement, and dates from 1637. Dr. Chalmers preached in the ch. behind for many years. The Tron was a public weighing machine, to which the owners of false weights were nailed by the ears.

The *Saltmarket*, now a low, crowded street, with a large percentage of whisky-shops, was at one time the fashionable part of the city, though now degraded to a sort of Rag-fair. Here dwelt Bailie Nicol Jarvie, the Lowland cousin of Rob Roy. James Duke of York also lodged here, and the great printers of the day, Robert and Andrew Foulis, had their book auctions; and it was the very centre of attraction for the Glasgow merchants, whose dealings in tobacco far surpassed those of any other city in the kingdom. They perpetuated their calling in many of the names of the streets, such as Jamaica-street, Virginia-street. In High-street, Thomas Campbell the poet was born, but the house has long since been removed. Sir John Moore, the General, was born in the Trongate. The Candleriggs, the Goose-dubs, and the Gorbals (the last on the S. side of the Clyde), are the classic names of other streets, peculiar to Glasgow.

By turning to the right down the Saltmarket, passing the *Jail* and *Justiciary Courts*, the visitor will reach the *Green*, an open space fronting the Clyde, with a column in the centre to the memory of Nelson. It will ever be memorable as the place in which Watt was walking one Sunday when the idea of the separate condenser, involving the principle of his steam-engine, occurred to him.

The *Royal Exchange*, in Queen Street, is a very elegant piece of architecture, though the situation is rather confined. The portico consists of 12 fluted Corinthian columns, supported by a rich frieze and pediment. The N. and S.

sides of the building are ornamented with a handsome colonnade of similar columns. It was erected from the designs of Mr. Hamilton in 1829. The reading-room is open to strangers, whose names are put down by subscribers, for 30 days, and after that period on payment of 5s. a month. The equestrian statue in front is that of the Duke of Wellington, by Marochetti; the pedestal has representations in bronze of the Duke's principal victories. Several of the banks, such as the National, Union, British Linen Company, etc., are fine specimens of street architecture.

The *Corporation Gallery of Art*, 206 Sauchiehall-st., is a collection of pictures formed by Archibald M'Lellan, a coachmaker, in 1854, and purchased for the town by the magistrates of Glasgow from his creditors. The best pictures are, Christ's Entry into Jerusalem—*Alb. Cuyp*. Saviour Asleep, watched by the Virgin—*Murillo*. Town of Katwyk—*J. Ruysdael*, an admirable work. Landscape with Figures—*Wynants*. Sea-piece—*Vandervelde*. Peasants before a House—*Teniers*. Landscape with Rocks, called *Wou-vernans*, more probably *Lingelbach*. Virgin, Child, and St. George—*Paris Bordone*. Landscape—*Claude Lorraine*. Landscape with Fishermen—*J. Ruysdael*. The sky is very beautiful, and the execution more than usually careful; but the picture, like many here, is much injured by cleaning. Landscape with Cattle—*Teniers*. Landscape—*Hobbema*. St. George and a man, portraits, part of an altar-piece—*Mabuse*. A Woman seated by a Cradle, with 2 Children—*Nic. Maer*. The Woman taken in Adultery—*Bonifazes* (Waagen says *Giorgione*). The Virgin Enthroned, with St. Sebastian and other Saints; fine landscape background. There are also a statue of Pitt by Flaxman, and a series of

portraits of English kings, which were formerly in the Town-hall.

Hutcheson's Hospital, in Ingram Street, was founded in 1641 by two brothers of that name. Its income has been increased by various benefactors, and now amounts to £3000 per annum, which is spent in pensions to decayed burgesses, and in educating about 100 boys, sons of freemen of the city. The buildings of the hospital form a handsome range, ornamented with Corinthian columns. From the rear rises a tower, 150 ft. high, with a pyramidal spire on the top.

The *New University*, on Gilmore Hill, is best approached through the *West-end Park*, above whose noble trees its towers and long façade rise with great effect. A considerable circuit is avoided by taking the foot-path from the Bridge over the Kelvin, and walking up to it; carriages must go round. The platform on which it stands commands a fine view in clear weather. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, extending 600 ft. in front, to be surmounted by a well-proportioned central tower 310 ft. high, and was opened 1870, though incomplete. It is to form 2 quadrangles, but as yet only 3 sides of a square are built, which will be divided into two courts, whenever funds can be found for the central building, which is to contain the hall and chapel. Doubtless the millionaire merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow will not allow an edifice so grand and so useful to remain incomplete. The design of the college is by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. It will cost upwards of £400,000, of which £100,000 were raised by sale of the old college, situated in the lowest and worst part of the town, and most unfit for the rendezvous of young students; £120,000 were granted by Parliament, and £140,000 were raised by private sub-

scription. £80,000 are needed to finish it properly. So long as it remains incomplete, the *Hunterian Museum*, containing, apart from its anatomical preparations, a fine-art collection—paintings by old masters, coins, library of valuable MSS., books, including many Caxtons—lies closed up in boxes. The E. side is devoted to medical and chemical classes, laboratories, etc. On the N. side are the library, 100,000 vols., and reading-room and museum; on the ground-floor and above, the *Hunterian Museum* and library will eventually be placed. It contains a good collection of paintings (including works of Rembrandt, Rubens, and S. Rosa), portraits by *Kneller* of Dr. Arbuthnot, and of Sir Isaac Newton. *Murillo*, The Good Shepherd. *Rembrandt* (or *Koningk*), Dutch Landscapes. *Sir Josh. Reynolds*, portraits of Ladies Maynard and Hertford. Very select and valuable is the collection of Greek and other coins. There are numerous anatomical curiosities, together with a statue of James Watt, and a model of Newcomen's steam-engine, repaired by Watt himself, and thus associated with his discoveries.

Glasgow University was founded by the exertions of Bishop Turnbull, its first principal, confirmed by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1450. For a long time it seems to have been almost destitute of endowments, though a building was erected on a site in the High-street as early as 1460; and at the time of the Reformation its condition was far from flourishing. In 1560 Queen Mary endowed it with a moiety of the confiscated church property in the city. This was increased by the corporation, and added to by succeeding monarchs.

An impulse was given to its fame and efficiency by the advent, 1574, of Andrew Melville, the friend of Knox, as a teacher, but the buildings remained mean and incomplete

until about 1632, from which time dates the chief part of the old college. As a seat of learning it reached the height of its fame during the last cent., when it numbered among its teachers Cullen and Black in medicine and chemistry, Dr. W. Hunter in anatomy, Reid in mental philosophy. "Here Adam Smith taught doctrines which have changed the policy of nations, and Watt perfected discoveries that have subdued the elements to be the ministers of mankind." Thos. Campbell, Fr. Jeffrey, Sir Wm. Hamilton, and John Gibson Lockhart were students here. Not far from the University, in the W. road, is the *Botanic Garden*, first organised by Dr. Hooker, on the banks of the Kelvin.

The University is governed by a Chancellor, elected for life, a Rector elected triennially, and subordinate officers. The Rector is almost invariably a man of mark in the political or literary world, and is elected by *Glottianæ*, comprehending those born in Lanarkshire; *Transforthianæ*, those north of the Forth; *Rothsianæ*, counties of Renfrew, Bute, and Ayr; and *Loudonianæ*, those not already included.

The other principal educational establishments of Glasgow are—the Glasgow Academy, the High School, and the *Andersonian University*, founded by John Anderson in 1797, and principally devoted to the study of medicine and physics.

The *Clyde*, which from the noisy cataract of Corra Linn (Rte. 8) has become a sedate and sober stream, is crossed by 5 or 6 *Bridges*. The lowest one, of 7 arches, called Glasgow Bridge, overlooks the quay of the *Broomielaw* or river bank, once overgrown with *Broom*, running alongside the broad and deep channel of the Clyde, crowded with vessels, bristling with steam funnels, one of the most remarkable sights in Glasgow. It is almost entirely an arti-

ficial canal, the river having been originally a broad shallow stream, which only continual dredging (a work still carried on) has made capable of holding the largest vessels, thus affording a strong contrast to its shallowness in 1651, "when no vessel of any burden could come up nearer the town than 14 miles, where they must unlade and send up their timber on rafts." The depth at high-water is now about 20 ft. Besides all these, *Dry Docks*, *Graving Docks*, and *Basins* on the largest scale have been constructed, opening into the river by lock-gates at Stobcross, etc. The engineer was John F. Bateman, Esq. The registered shipping in Glasgow, 1873, amounted to 892 vessels of 460,592 tons, 215,602 being steam tonnage. One result of modern improvement has been to convert the Clyde into a foul, offensive, and muddy sewer, thus confirming the forebodings of Tom Campbell, who thus writes:—

"And call they this Improvement? to have changed,

My native Clyde, thy once romantic shore,

Where Nature's face is banish'd and estranged,

And Heaven reflected in thy wave no more;

Whose banks, that sweeten'd May-day's breath before,

Lie sere and leafless now in summer's beam,

With sooty exhalations cover'd o'er;

And for the daisied greensward, down thy stream,

Unightly brick lanes smoke and clank—ing engines gleam."

The tourist will have an opportunity of noticing, during a trip down the river to Greenock, the number and extent of the *Shipbuilding Yards* on the Clyde, which have increased to such an extent as to make this trade one of the specialities of Glasgow. In 1871 200 vessels, chiefly iron, with a tonnage of 196,000, and a value of more than £4,000,000, were built on the Clyde between Rutherglen and Greenock.

Next to the ship-yards in promi-

nence are the *Chemical Works* of the Tennants, at St. Rollox (a little to the N. of the cathedral), which cover an area of 16 acres, and are conspicuous for the *lofty Chimney*, 435 ft. in height, that carries off the deleterious fumes from more than 100 retorts and furnaces. They supply sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and other chemicals used in manufactures. Still higher is the *chimney* in Crawford-st., Port-Dundas, belonging to Townsend's Chemical artificial-manure works, which is 454 ft. high, and 50 ft. diameter at base, *i.e.*, the loftiest building in the world, save the spire of Strasburg and the great Pyramid.

The West Indian trade, which was formerly the staple of Glasgow, has given place to that of cotton and calico-printing, which is carried to a great extent in the suburbs and neighbouring towns. From its proximity to the coalfields, the iron manufacture has become an important feature in Glasgow commerce. The machinery and engine-works of *Messrs. Napier* are among the most extensive here.

"The rapidity of the progress of the city may be inferred from the following facts. In 1735, though the Glasgow merchants owned half the entire tonnage of Scotland, it amounted to only 5650 tons. In that year the whole shipping of Scotland was only one-fortieth part of that of England; it is now about one-fifth. In point of value of exports, Glasgow ranks fourth among the ports of the United Kingdom, and Greenock now takes precedence of Bristol."—*Smiles*.

Turkey red dyeing was commenced in Glasgow 1816, and is one of the most successful branches of the calico-printing trade. To these may be added, calico-printing and bleach-works, carpets, glass, and pottery.

One of the most interesting manufactures here is that of *Artificial Ice*—Rose-street, Garnethill—where by

a very ingenious process of chemistry the water of Loch Katrine is converted into the purest ice, 14° to 18° below the freezing point of water.

Mention should be made of the laudable (and successful) efforts to establish cheap cooking and dining establishments for the working-classes, where a plain and good meal may be obtained at a fabulously low cost. The traveller who is interested in social experiments should by all means visit one of these institutions.

History.—The origin of the name of Glasgow is uncertain; but the most probable derivations (either "Claishdhu," the dark glen, or "Glas-coed," dark wood) evidently point to the secluded position of a monastery. Tradition, too, agrees in attributing the origin of Glasgow to an ecclesiastical source; for St. Kentigern, or, as he is called, St. Mungo, is said to have founded a bishopric here A.D. 560, and to have worked miracles during his stay in these parts. One of these was the discovery of a ring, lost by the wife of the local chieftain, in the mouth of a fish caught in the Clyde. A salmon with a ring in its mouth is still part of the arms of Glasgow. In 1450 William Turnbull, the bishop of the see, obtained a charter from James II., by which all the property of the neighbourhood was held by the bishops. In 1556, when the royal burghs were taxed by Queen Mary, Glasgow had a Pop. of 4500, and appears to have been only the 11th city in the kingdom in wealth and population. Indeed it was not raised to the dignity of a Royal Burgh until the reign of Charles I. In 1651 Oliver Cromwell took up his abode in the house of *Silvercraigs*, in Bridge-gate-street, and went to hear divine service in the cathedral, when the minister, Dr. Zachary Boyd, in-

weighed against him so strongly, that Mr. Secretary Thurlow proposed to pull him forth by the ears and have him shot. Cromwell's only answer was, "He's a fool, and you're another. I'll pay him out in his own fashion." So he asked Mr. Boyd to dinner, and concluded the entertainment with a prayer that lasted 3 hours.

On the S. side of the Clyde, about a mile from the river, on the outskirts of the suburb of Strathbungo, and Cross-my-Loof, the avenue of Eglinton-street conducts to the *Queen's Park*, a pleasant area for recreation of 160 acres, well planted and laid out. Contiguous to it is the *battlefield of Langside*, fatal to Queen Mary, where, 11 days after her escape from Lochleven, her adherents, 6000 strong, desirous of conveying her from Hamilton to Dumbarton as to a place of security, ventured to attack the forces of Regent Moray, numbering only 4000, but by his superior tactics were utterly defeated, May 13, 1568, leaving 300 dead and 400 prisoners. The houses of the village through which the road ran were occupied by Kirkaldy of Grange for the Regent; the efforts to take it were ineffectual: the skirmish lasted $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, but it settled the fate of Scotland.

Railways and Distances.—*North British*: to Edinburgh, $47\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Linlithgow, $29\frac{1}{2}$; Falkirk, 22; Lennoxton, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Balloch, $20\frac{1}{2}$; *Caledonian*: to London, 406 m.; Carlisle, 105; Carstairs, 31; Lanark, 36; Hamilton, 10; Greenock, $22\frac{1}{2}$; Wemyss Bay, $30\frac{1}{2}$; Coatbridge, 10; Gartsherrie, 9. *Glasgow and South-Western*: Paisley, 7 m.; Ardrossan, 32; Ayr, $40\frac{1}{2}$; Dumfries, 92; Carlisle, 125.

Steamers daily (in summer) to Greenock, Dunoon, Inellan, Rothesay, 40 m., Kyles of Bute, and Ardrie;

shaig; to Arran by Largs and Millport; to Arrochar and Loch Long; to Oban; to Inveraray, by Lochgoilhead; do. by Loch Fyne; to Fort-William and Inverness; to Campbeltown and the Mull of Cantyre; to the Western Islands, viz., Gairloch, Eigg, Tiree, Coll, Lochboisdale, Barra, Staffa, Iona, and Skye; to Islay; Tobermory; Portree in Skye, and Stornoway in Lewis; Lochinver; to Thurso and Scrabster; to Ireland, viz., Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford; to Liverpool; to Bristol and Swansea.

Excursions in the neighbourhood of Glasgow:—

- a. Cathkin Hill and Langside, 2 m.
- b. Hamilton and Bothwell, Route 8A.
- c. Down the Clyde to Greenock (Rte. 23), and Wemyss Bay.
- d. Dumbarton and Loch Lomond (Rte. 19).
- e. Campsie Glen (Rte. 20).
- f. Milngavie and the Whangie (Rte. 22).

ROUTE 17.

Glasgow to Edinburgh, by
Airdrie and Bathgate.

Station at the Old College, High Street, Glasgow.

This, though not a picturesque route, and far from attractive to ordinary tourists, will possess an interest for many because it carries them through the very centre of the Scottish Black Country, and its industry in coal and iron. Large parts of this smoky district are so studded with buildings, furnaces, factories, etc., as to resemble town more than country. Nearly the whole of the line as far as Ratho Junction, where the traveller joins the direct Edinburgh and Glasgow line, runs through a mineral district, traversed by a number of branch railways amalgamated under

the name of the Monkland system, embracing a total of 71 m. The rly. branches off from the Caledonian line at Coatbridge (Rte. 8), stopping first of all at

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Airdrie Junct. Stat.*, a busy mining town of about 13,000 inhab. dependent on the collieries in the vicinity, and some cotton-works. It is tolerably well built, and has a handsome town-hall with a spire. Since 1850 the Airdrie coal district has become covered with works for refining *paraffin* oil, produced from the shales of the coal-beds, which are similar, though perhaps not so rich, as those of Bathgate.

At *Clarkston Stat.*, 12 m., the line approaches the North Calder, and runs parallel with it, through hilly ground of some 800 ft. in height, to 15 m. *Caldercruix Sta.*, where the Calder takes its rise in a large sheet of water called Hill End Reservoir. At the E. end of it is

17 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., *Forestfield Stat.* Near this point the line enters the county of Linlithgow, and sends off a short branch to the Shotts Ironworks.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Armadales Junct. Stat.*, 2 m. S. of which is Polkemmet (Sir W. Baillie).

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bathgate Junct. Stat.*, is a sort of metropolis for the coal district, and is by no means unpicturesquely situated at the foot of the Bathgate hills. The modern portion of the town is neat, and boasts an excellent *Academy*, founded by a Mr. Newlands, a native of Bathgate, who made his fortune in the West Indies. Near this are paraffin distilleries of Messrs. Young and Co.

Adjoining the town on the N. are the policies of Balbardie (A. Marjoribanks, Esq.)

Both antiquary and geologist will find the neighbourhood more than commonly interesting. The district within a few miles to the N., between

Bathgate and Linlithgow, contains several cromlechs, camps, and earth-works, denoting that the early inhabitants considered this county to be of importance, perhaps on account of its proximity to the Firth of Forth. Of these the chief is the *Kipps*, mentioned by Camden as "an ancient altar of great stones unpolished, so placed as each of them does support another, and no one could stand without leaning upon another." There is a camp at *Torphichen* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), as also slight remains of the Hospital of the Knights of Jerusalem, who had here their principal resort; and in some sandhills, about 100 yards from one of the boundary stones of the Hospital, stone coffins containing skeletons have been found. Torphichen gives a title to the family of the Sandilands, and is the birthplace of Henry Bell (1767), who, originally a mason, was the first to introduce steam navigation on the Clyde (Rte. 23). Adjoining the village is *Wallhouse*, the seat of the Gillon family. At the mouth of the Brunton Burn, which near this joins the river Avon, is a cave traditionally said to have been occupied by Wallace.

[FROM BATHGATE JUNCT. a branch rly. runs S. to Morningside 14 m. accommodating the mineral district of Wilsontown. The geologist can proceed to *Whitburn Stat.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., near the source of the river Almond, and thence to *Torbanahill* (Rte. 19), rendered famous for the coal shale discovered here, so valuable for naphtha or paraffin oil distilled from it. The district has gradually been covered by oil retorts and refineries. During 1865 it is estimated that 100,000 tons of Scotch coal were used for making oil; the Boghead coal producing about 128 gallons of oil to the ton.]

From Bathgate the line to Edinburgh runs E., passing on right the site of a castle given by Robert Bruce

to his daughter Marjory; and on left the Academy.

20 m. *Livingstone Stat.* The village, about 1 m. to right, contains the remains of the old Livingstone Peel, once the fortress of the Livingstone family.

22 m. *Uphall*, near which is Hous-ton House.

24 m. *Broxburn*, soon after which the line crosses the Almond (Almondale, seat of E. of Buchan), and joins the Edinburgh line at

RATHO JUNCT. The line hence to Edinburgh will be found in Rte. 16.

[A branch of the Monkland system leaves the main line near Coatbridge, passing Airdrie to the N., and taking a N.E. course through Slamannan and Avonbridge to the little shipping port of *Borrowstouness* or Bo'ness on the Firth of Forth.]

ROUTE 17A.

Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Mid-Calder, Holytown, and Gartsherrie Ironworks.

47 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from West Princes-st. Station.

THE DIRECT LINE OF CALEDONIAN RAILWAY passes through the midst of the great Ironworks, and the effect at night is wonderful; it also passes close to numerous paraffin oilworks, a branch of industry introduced about 1860.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Slateford Stat.* (see Rte. 5).

3 m. *Kingsknowe Stat.* (see Rte. 5).

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Currie Stat.* (see Rte. 5).

10 m. *Mid-Calder Stat.* (see Rte. 5).

14 m. *Newpark Stat.* Oakbank Paraffin Oilworks use up in 1 year 45,000 tons of shale, and 800 tons of sulphuric acid.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ *West Calder Stat.* Young's Oil and Paraffin Works are near this, at Addiswell. The river Almond, the Brieich, and other rivers, emptying themselves into the Firth of Forth, once clear streams fit for drinking and cookery, have been of late corrupted and befouled by the oilworks established on their banks. The nuisance is so great that when the water is low it is not only not drinkable by cattle, but is unfit for clothes washing. Trout and other fish have been poisoned, and can no longer exist in these waters.

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Brieich Stat.* (for Longrigg).

22 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Fauldhouse Stat.* (for Croft-head).

25 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Shotts Stat.* (for Dykehead).

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bellside Stat.*

32 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Newarthill Stat.* Left, Neilson's Ironworks.

34 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Holytown Junct. Stat.* The rly. now traverses the "black country" of Scotland—coal-heaps and blazing furnaces all the way to Glasgow.

36 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Whifflet Stat.* A suburb of Coatbridge; the rly. crosses the Monkland Canal, then passes Merry and Cuninghame's Iron Furnaces to

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Coatbridge Junct. Stat.* The centre of the mining district, and of a group of blazing iron furnaces, surrounded by a network of railway; near this are distilleries of paraffin-oil from coal shale. Here is a fine *Gothic ch.* with octagon spire, built by J. Baird, Esq., 1874. *Branch Rly.* to Greenock direct, avoiding Glasgow. Langloan Ironworks.

38 $\frac{3}{4}$ *Gartsherrie Stat.* Here are the Ironworks and Blast Furnaces of Messrs. Baird, where one of the finest brands of pig-iron is made.

40 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Gartcosh Stat.*

41 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Garnkirk Stat.* Large tile and pipe works; here fire-clay abounds.

42 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Stepps Stat.*

47 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Glasgow Terminus*, Buchanan-st. (see Rte. 16).

ROUTE 18.

Edinburgh or Carlisle [Carstairs Junction] to Stirling, by Larbert and Bannockburn.

Rail. (N.B.R.) 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Stirling.

9 trains daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

From Edinburgh (Waverley Stat.) the line proceeds:—

Linlithgow Stat. (Rte. 16).

Polmont Junct. Stat.

Grahamston Stat.

Larbert Junct. Stat. (*See below.*)

From Carstairs the Glasgow line of the Caledonian Rly. is followed to COATBRIDGE, or to GARTSHERRIE JUNCT. (Rte. 8), where a branch is given off to

11 m. GREENHILL JUNCT., the point of union with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line (Rte. 16). A little before arriving at Greenhill, on left, are the village of Cumbernauld and Cumbernauld House. Crossing the Glasgow line, and running parallel with the Forth and Clyde Canal, the rly. turns round to the W. of Falkirk, and arrives at

14 m., LARBERT JUNCT., whence a short branch of 5 m. is given off to Falkirk and Polmont, to convey the traveller between Edinburgh and Stirling. Another branch goes to S. Alloa ferry across the Forth, leading to Alloa (Rte. 15). [Another little branch of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. runs W. to *Denny*, a small manufacturing town on the Carron Water. On the way thither the rly. passes, right, two curious natural mounds called the Hills of Dunipace (*quasi* Duni-pacis—hills of peace, as Buchanan the historian suggested); geologically, remnants of alluvium, about 60 ft. high.]

To the N.E. of Larbert lies *Kin-*
[*Scotland.*]

naird, the residence of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who after going through unheard-of dangers in distant lands, came to his death at the door of his own house by falling when in the act of handing a lady to her carriage. He was buried in Larbert churchyard, where an iron pillar was put up to his memory.

Passing left Glenbervie and Carbrook, the train arrives at

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bannockburn Stat.* The scene of the battle fought on June 24, 1314, between the English army under Edward II., and the Scotch under King Robert Bruce, lies about 1 m. on the left, in a plain watered by the Bannock, and sheltered by the Gillies' Hill on the N. The English army, amounting to 100,000 men, were advancing to the relief of Stirling, which Bruce was then besieging. His force amounted to no more than 30,000, and was very deficient in cavalry; a weak point which their commander counterbalanced by a judicious selection of the field of battle. The *Borestone* (now protected by an iron railing) is said to have been the spot where Bruce's standard was planted during the battle, and to have marked the position of his left wing, while his right was protected by the Bannock Burn. Bruce had the choice of ground, and strengthened his position by digging pits across the tongue of land between the lower end of Milton bog and the burn, and covering them over with boughs and earth. The secret of his success, however, was the discovery that light-armed infantry were capable not only of coping with, but of overthrowing, men-at-arms on horseback, clad in armour cap-à-pie, who had been the bugbear of armies until the Scotch and the Swiss and the Flemings proved that peasants could fight as well as knights. The battle

began by an attempt on the part of the English to turn the Scottish left and throw succour into Stirling, an attempt which was defeated in a plain near the village of Newhouse, by Randolph, Earl of Moray, who, at the head of an undaunted body of spearmen, received the charge of the English cavalry, and repelled it. In this sharp skirmish Sir William D'Eyncourt was killed. The Scottish army was drawn up in 4 divisions, 3 of which were in line. The 4th composed the reserve, and was commanded by the king in person. The centre was led by Bruce's intimate friend, "the good Sir James Douglas," and Walter Stewart, the king's son-in-law. Edward Bruce commanded the right, and Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, the left. The main attack began with the English archers on their own left, and had they been protected, the issue of Bannockburn might have been different; but they were charged by the small force of cavalry attached to Bruce's division, and dispersed. Confusion then spread into the English ranks, though their superiority in numbers enabled them to stand their ground for many hours, until the sudden appearance of the camp followers, in an improvised battle array, upon the "Gillies' Hill," rising on the W., and now planted with fir-trees, created a panic that soon became a rout. The loss of the English was about 10,000, besides a great many prisoners—that of the Scots was 4000. The Earl of Gloucester, nephew of Edward II., fell at the head of a small body of cavalry, in endeavouring to stem the tide of flight. This spot is still called "The Bloody Folds." Immense booty was left behind by the utterly routed English, and fell into the hands of the victors.

About 3 m. to the S. of Bannockburn is *Sauchieburn*, the scene of another battle in 1488, between

James III. and his insurgent nobles, headed by his son, afterwards James IV., whose forces were far superior in point of numbers, and the king was defeated. He fled from the field wounded, and was murdered at the village of Milton, the murderer being supposed to be Stirling of Keir. The lane down which the king's horse ran away with him, the well, stream, and mill (no longer used as such), which gives its name to the village, can still be traced. To the S. is Bannockburn House, the temporary headquarters of Charles Edward in 1746. The village of Bannockburn has a brisk trade in tartans.

From the field of Bannockburn the visitor can proceed to Stirling through the village of *St. Ninian's*, or *St. Ringan's* as it is popularly called. The old ch. of this place was used by the Highlanders in 1745 as a powder magazine; but an explosion took place, and the centre of the building was blown away. The steeple stands at one end, with part of the chancel at the other, and a new ch. has been built at the edge of the churchyard. The village, which is employed in making nails, consists of one long street of poor houses, through which the main road passes.

On quitting Bannockburn Stat. the rly. crosses the Bannock.

22 m. *Stirling, Junct. Stat. (Inns: Golden Lion; Royal; Station H.; Pop. 14,279)*, stands nobly on rising ground, overlooking the river Forth, "that bridles the wild Highlander." The town is built on the slope of the hill, whose top, a projecting rock of trap, descends on one side in a black precipice, and is occupied by the Castle, resembling in this respect the situation of Edinburgh, and like it, commanding, on a clear day, one of the most lovely views in the kingdom.

As the "grey bulwark of the North," the key of the main passage between the N. and S. of Scotland, at no period of Scottish history can it be said that Stirling was not an object of the highest interest, and in no war was it not one of contention. It was the last place in all Scotland that held out against Edward I., who laid siege to it in person, 1304, when 65 years old. He was repeatedly hit by the engines from within, and when the garrison, which under Oliphant had resisted obstinately the whole force of England, surrendered, they amounted to only 140 men. The king, who was prouder of its capture than of any other success in the war, treated them with unusual leniency. It was in order to raise the siege of Stirling 10 years later that his successor hazarded the fatal fight of Bannockburn. In the time of the Stuarts it became one of the king's residences. But, as at Holyrood, it was not till the reign of James V. that any separate building was set apart for the Royal family. Then the "palace" was built, the fort itself having served as the abode of his predecessors. The last occasions on which Stirling suffered the horrors of war was when taken by Gen. Monk in 1651, and again when threatened by Prince Charles Edward in 1746, though he failed to reduce the castle.

Ascending the steep streets from the station, which is at the bottom of the town, the first object of interest is the **Greyfriars Church*, a fine Gothic building, founded by James IV. in 1494, standing at one end of the Castle Hill. It has a high-pitched roof, and a plain square battlemented tower at its W. end, a prominent object in the view for miles around. The nave is low, with round piers, the centre and side aisles vaulted, and has some good windows of a Dec. character. The chancel was built by Cardinal Beaton, at a later date than the rest of the

ch. It is loftier than the nave, and is far the finest part, of elegant proportions and details. It consists of 3 bays with aisles, the E. end being semi-octagonal with an elaborate stone roof. Notice the fine E. window, in which "the long thin shafts, extending through the whole length, instead of diverging into wavy or geometrical figures, and the transoms crossing them at right angles, are certainly types of the latest age, called the Perpendicular; but the arch, undepressed, preserves the old majestic form of the Pointed and Decorated styles, and the clusterings and mouldings are of that strong massive character that marks the undegenerate Gothic."—*Billings*. In this ch., 1543, Mary was crowned at the age of 8 months; here, too, in the same year, the Earl of Arran, the Regent of the kingdom, renounced the Reformed religion. In 1567 James VI. was crowned in this ch. when a year old, the sermon on the occasion being preached by John Knox. At the Reformation it was divided into the E. and W. churches.

There is an *Episcopal Ch.*, a good modern Gothic building, near the Stat.

The *Valley* between the Greyfriars Ch. and the castle used to be devoted to tournaments and other sports. It is now occupied by a *Cemetery*, laid out as a public garden, and contains various statues, by *Ritchie*, of Scottish people famous in the annals of religion, including a Martyr's monument in a glass case.

The Ladies' Rock, formerly the chief place for viewing the games, now occupied by seats, is one of the best points for enjoying the egregiously noble *view*. It embraces the following peaks of the Grampian Range: on the N. Ben Lomond, Ben Venue, Ben Ledi, Ben Voirlich on the horizon, the windings of the Forth just below, and the wide expanse of

fertile land known as the "Carse of Stirling," making a rare combination of natural beauty. Below are the Castle of Doune and the Bridge of Allan. To the N.E. are the Ochil Hills bounding the view on that side. Over the King's Mote appears the undulating Field of Bannockburn, with the Gillies' Hill. Close below is "the Heading Hill," the place of public executions—

"the sad and fatal mound,
That oft has heard the death-axe sound,
As on the nobles of the land
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand."
Lady of the Lake.

In mid-distance rises the *Abbey Craig*, a greenstone rock some 560 ft. in height, surmounted by the monument erected in honour of Wallace, a most ugly, meaningless, and contemptible monument. A subscription ought to be raised to pull it down, for it destroys the picturesque effect of the black crag on which it has perched itself. In front of it, on a tongue of land nearly surrounded by a curve of the Forth, Wallace posted his army, and here defeated the English under the Earl Warenne in 1297. Allowing half of their force to cross the river by the narrow bridge, he seized it and cut them off.

Then comes the Forth, whose winds and turns, forming the "Links of Forth" (Rte. 15), can be followed down to the Firth, with the solitary tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey rising grandly from its banks, together with the eminence of Craigforth.

At the bottom of the hill may still be traced in the turf the old gardens of the kings, the Round Table called the King's Knot, the space for tilting, alluded to by Lindsay of the Mount, the friend of James V.—

"Adieu, fair Snawdon, with thy towers
high,
Thy Chapel Royal, Park, and Table
Round."

Not far from the Greyfriars Ch.,

at the end of Broad-st., is a singular fragment of Scottish domestic architecture, never finished, called "Mar's Work,"—the front of which is in Castle-wynd. Over the main entrance are the Royal arms, flanked by those of Mar and his Countess, of the date 1570. It is said that the building was erected with the materials of Cambuskenneth Abbey. The architect finds slight evidence of this in the masonry or mouldings, which are all of a later style. The architecture is an uncouth sort of Renaissance, with enriched pediments and scrolls over the windows and doors, and statues or pilasters projecting from the walls. A little higher up Castle-wynd, and on the right, is *Argyll's Lodging*, now the Military Hospital. Its round turrets, surmounted by pinnacles, as well as its ornamented windows (date 1632), give it a very picturesque appearance.

Here it was that the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., stayed with the Marquis of Argyll, not long before his execution at Edinburgh in 1661.

On the N. side of the high ground stands the *Castle*, very grand in its commanding position, but the interior is very disappointing. At the entrance on left is Queen Anne's flanking battery, just opposite the breach made by Gen. Monk. Passing into the 1st quadrangle, on right, much modernised, is the *Parliament House*, now converted into a barrack. A few of the old windows still remain at the W. end.

The inner quadrangle is the palace founded by James V., and contains a statue of the founder in the S.W. angle. Passing through one side of the quadrangle into a small garden, the visitor is conducted up a flight of steps to the Douglas room, or rather to a good imitation of it, the original having been burnt in 1856. It has a carved wooden ceiling. It was in this room that the foul murder of

William, Earl of Douglas, by James II., took place. Douglas had refused to abandon the associates with whom he had conspired, or to break the league with them. "Then, by God!" said the king, "if you will not break the bond, this shall," and stabbed him to the heart. The courtiers then rushed in, and threw the Earl out of the window, and it was supposed that he was buried where he fell. In 1797, during some alterations, a skeleton, believed to be his, was found in the garden. From this room is a subterranean passage leading into Ballangeich (the "windy pass"), a narrow path much used by James V., and from which he gave himself the name of "the Gudeman of Ballangeich," when he wanted an alias. The path leads into the town, and the adventures which he met with were frequently dangerous, and seldom very creditable. Several of them are told in Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather." The chapel royal, long an *armoury*, is now a school. *The view* from the battlements of the castle is in its way perfect (*see preceding page*).

1 m. from Stirling, crossing the bridge or ferry, are the tall tower and ruins of the *Abbey of Cambuskenneth* (Rte. 15.)

The old *Bridge* of Stirling, long the only access to the N. from the S., is of very great antiquity. Over its centre arch Archbp. Hamilton was hanged in 1571, for participation in the murder of the Regent Moray, shot at Linlithgow. The river is now crossed by a modern bridge of 5 arches, as well as by 2 railway bridges.

For a more comprehensive view over the country, the pedestrian is recommended to ascend Dunmyat, the nearest point of the Ochils, passing through Logie village. For a brief description of these hills, *see* Rte. 42.

EXCURSIONS FROM STIRLING.

a. To Callander and Trossachs and L. Katrine (Rte. 33).

b. Alloa, Dollar, Ruins of Castle Campbell and Gorge leading up to it, and Rumbling Bridge. (Rte. 42.) Glen of Alva.

c. Bridge of Allan and Dunblane. (Rte. 33.)

d. Bannockburn. (Rte. 18.)

e. Lake of Menteith and Aberfoyle. (Rte. 32.)

Railways.—By *North British*: Edinburgh, 36 m.; Glasgow, 29½; Dunfermline, 21; Alloa, 7; Rumbling Bridge, 17. By *Caledonian*: Callander, 16 m.; Dunblane, 5; Bridge of Allan, 3; Perth, 33; Bannockburn, 2½; Falkirk, 11. By *Forth and Clyde Rly.*: Balloch, 20 m.

Distances.—Aberfoyle, 21½ m.; Castle Campbell, 13; Cambuskenneth, 1; Lake of Menteith, 17½; Logie Kirk, 3.

ROUTE 19.

Glasgow to Loch Lomond and Tarbet, by Dumbarton and Balloch [Helensburgh, Gareloch] (Rail).

5 trains daily—4 to 4½ hrs. are required to the head of Loch Lomond, taking steamboat at Balloch.

Quitting Glasgow by the Queenst. Stat., the railway at Cowlairst. Stat. turns west, and makes a wide sweep through the country, returning to the outskirts of Glasgow at

4½ m. *Maryhill* Stat. The Kelvin valley is here crossed by the Forth and Clyde Canal on an aqueduct of 4 arches. Descending by a series of locks, the Canal runs side by side with the Rly. as far as Bowling. Right is *Garscube* (Sir

Geo. Campbell, Bt.) in picturesque grounds, containing a good collection of paintings, Italian and Netherlandish. *Gaudenzio Ferrari*—A Holy Family. *Giacomo Francia*—Virgin and Child, with St. Francis.

Palma Giovani.—The Entombment. *Moretto*—The Virgin enthroned, with Saints Augustin, Stephen, and Lawrence. At

10 m. *Dalmuir* Stat. the Clyde is reached, and the Rly. runs beside it to Dumbarton.

Rt., at *Kilpatrick*, St. Patrick is stated by the best authorities to have been born, his father being in the Roman service, and having the care of part of the Wall of Antoninus. Thence it is evident that he was *not* an Irishman. The S. bank of the Clyde is flat when compared with the N., though it is well wooded and adorned with fine seats, such as Erskine House (Lord Blantyre).

On the top of a hill on left is an obelisk to the late Lord Blantyre, who, after passing safely through the Peninsular War, was accidentally shot in the *émeute* at Brussels in 1830.

Rt. † *Bowling* Stat. (*Inn*: Sutherland Arms), a cheerful and busy-looking village, where the steamboat passenger can join the rly. to Dumbarton and Balloch for Loch Lomond. The *Forth and Clyde Canal*, connecting two seas by these two rivers, here joins the Clyde, and there is a large enclosed dock, where invalid steamers, and yachts which are laid up for the winter, are usually kept. The canal follows nearly the line of the Roman Wall, is 38 m. in length, and includes 39 locks, with a rise of 156 ft. from the sea to the summit level. It was one of Smeaton's works, and was, for those days, a triumph of engineering skill, the country through which it was carried abounding in deep valleys and dells. It still pays 6½ per cent. Right, just

below Bowling, is Dunglass, Point, with the ivy-covered ruins of *Dunglass Castle*; in front of which stands the insignificant obelisk raised to the memory of Henry Bell, who first introduced steam navigation into Britain, having launched upon the Clyde in 1812 the "Comet" steamer, with an engine of 3-horse power. Here was the termination of Antoninus's Wall, which extended from the Forth to the Clyde, and which is seen in the neighbourhood of Castlecary and Falkirk (Rte. 16). It was originally built by Agricola, A.D. 81, and repaired by Antoninus, A.D. 140. Locally it is known as *Græme's Dyke*.

16 m. † *Dumbarton Junct. Stat.*, a thriving but dirty town (*Inn*: Elephant, in the High-street), on the left bank of the Leven, which here enters the Clyde at the base of the castle rock, having once flowed on both sides of it. Part of the disused N. channel, now a pool, flanks the Stat. Dumbarton is great in shipbuilding. Pop. 11,404. A *steamboat Pier* was thrown out into the Clyde from the foot of castle rock, 1874. 1 m. below the town rises abruptly from the water's edge the picturesque bifid rock of basalt, crowned by the tower of the *Castle*, one of the chief national fortresses of Scotland, and as such ordered to be maintained by the Act of Union. In old times it commanded an important pass into the Highlands, and preserved an opening by sea with France or other foreign lands. From it the infant Queen Mary was smuggled on board the French fleet, which, to elude the English cruisers of Henry VIII., had sailed round by the Pentland Firth to receive her, and safely landed her at Brest, 1548. Now the Castle is of slight strength. It is occupied by a few gunners and invalids to guard a powder magazine. Its very name, Dun Breton, marks its antiquity; it is probably the Balclutha of Ossian, and Bede calls it Alcluyth. The town was capital of the British kings

† Denotes *Piers* at which steamers touch.
Rt. and L. refer to the river banks.

from 4th to 7th centy., and hence the kingdom of Cumbria was often called Strathclyde.

The Castle is nearly a mile from the Stat. Turning l. down Church-st., passing l. the *Academy*, surmounted by a preposterously tall tower, and rt. a detached *Arch*, taken from the destroyed Ch. of St. Michael, then skirting the high enclosing wall of *Denny's Shipbuilding Yard*, where 1000 workmen are employed, you reach

The *Castle*, consisting of a group of modern barracks, which now occupy the hollow of the hill. There are scanty remains of antiquity. A flight of steps, within the cleft which divides the two peaks of rock, leads through an ancient pointed *Gothic Archway*, grooved for a portcullis, to the summit, 280 ft. above the Clyde, whence is a beautiful view N. over the mountains around Loch Lomond, and S. and W. over the Clyde Estuary. On the way up may be seen a room once filled with arms, wherein is deposited a two-handed sword, said to be Wallace's (?), of which Campbell wrote—

“ For his lance never shiver'd on helmet or shield,
And the sword that was fit for archangel
to wield
Was light in his terrible hand ! ”

Proof, however, is wanting that Wallace ever was here, though his captor, Sir John Menteith, was governor of Dumbarton ; Wallace was taken at Glasgow, and sent off at once to London.

Steep and inaccessible as Dumbarton rock may appear, it was yet scaled, 1571, by 100. men, under Crawford of Jordanhill, who, led by a guide who had been sentry in the castle, approached the foot of the rock at dead of night, furnished with scaling ladders, ropes, and iron crampons, at the spot where at present stands a small cottage. Hauling one another up, and gaining a precarious footing in ledges and cracks, they succeeded in surprising the garrison,

turned their guns against them, and with a slaughter of 4 won the castle for James VI. In it was taken John Hamilton, Archbp. of St. Andrews, a partisan of Queen Mary. He was hung at Stirling 4 days after for his complicity in the murders of Darnley and Regent Moray.

[Dumbarton to *Helensburgh* and *Gareloch*.

From Dumbarton a charming diversion can be made by branch rail to Helensburgh, and thence to Gareloch-head. The Rly. passes $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Cardross Stat.* The grandfather of Macaulay the historian was minister here, 1774-89. On the hillside, 1 m. above the stat., is the keep-tower of the *Castle of Kilmahew*, and near it, on the E. side of the glen, the handsome modern house of *Kilmahew* (Jas. Burns, Esq.), in a fine situation, in the old Scottish style of domestic architecture. It commands a lovely view, and its grounds reach to the waterside. *Kilmahew Chapel* is a small Gothic building, which is known to have been consecrated, May 10, 1467, to St. Mahew, a companion of St. Patrick. Nearly above the tunnel is the site, marked by a tuft of trees, of *Cardross Castle*, where King Robert the Bruce died, 1329.

The line of coast is ornamented with pretty residences, and a fine view of the Argyleshire mountains opens out (rt.) as the line approaches

8 m. † *Helensburgh Terminus* (Inn : Queen's Hotel, 10 min. walk from Stat.), a pleasant watering-place, very popular with the good people of Glasgow. It acquired its name from the wife of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, on whose property it is built.

It is a row of villas, shops, and small lodging-houses, stretching a mile along the shore, with a pier in the centre, near which is an *Obelisk* in memory of Henry Bell, who first navigated the Clyde by steam.

The town straggles up the hill in streets at right angles, some of the square plots being occupied by hand-some detached villas.

There is an *Episcopal Church*, and several other churches.

Steamers to Greenock, on the opposite side of the Clyde, 6 times a day—to the head of the Gareloch; to Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long; to Glasgow and down the Clyde frequently.

Helensburgh is situated close to the mouth of the Gareloch, an arm of the sea running N. inland for about 8 m., amidst very charming scenery, although not so grand as that of the neighbouring Lochs Long and Goil. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Helensburgh, at the angle where Gareloch opens, on the E. shore, are *Ardincaple Castle* (Sir James Colquhoun) and the subsidiary village of *Row* (in the ch.-yard of which Henry Bell, the steamboat projector, is buried, with a monument).

3 m. *Row* (*Rue*, a promontory), (a small inn at the *Ferry*) is by far the most select and genteel of the Clyde watering-places. Here are some elegant villas and permanent residences, not let as lodgings, the gardens of which are beautifully kept, the climate being mild and favourable for horticulture. *Rowmore* (Mrs. Young) and *Armadale* (Mrs. John Hamilton) are the most noticeable. In fact, it is a series of villas all the way to Garelochhead—such as *Blairvadoch*, *Shandon* (J. Jamieson, Esq.), *West Shandon* (Robt. Napier, Esq.), a fantastic castle containing a very fine Museum of works of art, which has terraces down to the loch-side.

Roseneath, a beautiful seat of the Duke of Argyll, an Italian mansion, begun by an extravagant Duke of A. 1803, but never finished, occupies the best part of the peninsula between Gareloch and Loch Long on the W. bank, and is worth a visit. It may be reached by Ferry from *Rue*, or by one of the many steamers, in 20

min. from Helensburgh, crossing the deep and sheltered roadstead at the mouth of Gareloch, where many large steamers and the “*Cumberland*” training-ship lie. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Ferry Inn lies the small hamlet of Roseneath with its modern Gothic church. Close to the *old ch.* is a shady grove of yews, called the *Bishop’s Walk*, and following the road to Roseneath House and Kilcreggan (Rte. 30), a gate flanked by 2 stone pillars leads to a group of *Silver firs*, prodigies of growth, hardly to be matched elsewhere.

From *†Garelochhead*, a considerable village with many villas and good *Inn*, *steamers* to and from Glasgow and Greenock 3 or 4 times a day touch at the pier.

It is a charming walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Garelochhead to Loch Long, crossing the hill, which commands exquisite views of the loch, together with Loch Goil, and the Castle of Carrick keeping guard over the diverging waters; and, a little lower down, of the prettily sheltered house of Glenfinnart (Edw. Caird, Esq.), and Ardentinny (Gen. Sir John Douglas), celebrated in the verses of Tannahill. From Portincaple there is a ferry to the opposite side.

Garelochhead is 10 m. from Arrochar (Rtes. 30 and 31), and 8 m. from Helensburgh; but the pedestrian may vary his return thither through *Glenfruin*—a splendid walk of about 11 m. to Luss, in which he will gain views of the lower part of Loch Lomond.]

Dumbarton to Loch Lomond.

Leaving DUMBARTON JUNCT. (Rte. 31), the train passes

$16\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Dalreoch Stat.*, on the bank of the Leven.

18 m. *Renton Stat.*, a flourishing village occupied by print and bleaching works. The traveller is for the

present in the regions made classic by the genius of Smollett, whose family were natives of this district, and indeed the village of Renton was so called from a lady mentioned in "Humphrey Clinker." A little to the S. is *Dalquharn* (pronounced Dal harn, qu mute), where Tobias Smollett was born. His monument, consisting of a stone pillar surmounted by an urn, with a Latin inscription on the face of it by Dr. Johnson, stands in front of the School of Renton. In the present state of the populous and lurid valley and the tainted river there is little to remind us of his Ode to the Leven,—

"Pure stream in whose transparent wave,
My youthful limbs I wont to lave. . .
Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bowers of birch and groves of pine,
And hedges flowered with eglantine."

Here are the colossal dye-works of Stirling and Buchanan, established 1728.

19 m. *Alexandria, Stat.*—One of several villages that have arisen on the banks of the Leven since 1728-1768—has a large trade in bleaching, dyeing, and printing. The pastoral vale of Smollett is now teeming with an immense industry in bleaching, dyeing (Turkey red), and printing calico, carried on by the Stirlings, Orr Ewings, and Todds. Alexandria was so called by the Smollett family, from Alexander Telfer S. Within the memory of persons still living it consisted of only one grocer's shop, and it is as well known now by its local name of "the grocery" as it is by that of Alexandria. A bridge over the Leven connects Alexandria with the manufacturing village of Bonhill. B. House, the residence of A. Smollett, Esq., a member of the same family. Passing l. Tillichewan Castle (James Campbell, Esq.), a modern edifice, the train arrives at

[*Scotland.*]

† *Balloch Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 22), on the shore of Loch Lomond, in view of Ben Lomond, is close to the pier, upon which the train is run. Here the tourist can betake himself on board the Loch Lomond steamer. The Leven is here crossed by a suspension bridge (toll 1d.), on the other side of which is the Balloch Hotel (good).

Railway to Stirling (Rte. 22).

Steamers 3 times a day to Tarbet and Inversnaid in summer; less often to Ardlui. There is a Restaurant on board, at which you can breakfast or dine fairly well. Pier dues on landing, 2d.

"*Loch Lomond* is unquestionably the pride of our lakes—incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, and uniting in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands. As with regard to its superiority over all others there can be no question, so in the highly contrasted characters of its upper and lower portions it offers points of comparison with the whole—with all those at least which possess any picturesque beauty—for it has no blank. Nor do I think that I overrate its richness in scenery when I say that if Loch Achray and Loch Katrine be omitted, it presents numerically more pictures than all the lakes of the Highlands united."—*Macculloch*.

It is the largest fresh water lake in Britain. From Balloch to Ardlui its extreme length is 24 m., and its greatest breadth, at the south end from Glenfruin to Endrick Water, 7 m. It contains 24 islands, some of which are of considerable size, and by their craggy and wooded features add greatly to the scenic beauty; three belong to Sir George Leith, and the rest to Sir James Colquhoun

* The sign (†) denotes a landing-pier.

of Luss, or the Duke of Montrose. The lower portion of the lake freezes in very hard winters, but never above Tarbet, between which and Ben Lomond the depth is upwards of 100 fathoms.

The lower end of the lake, which is beautifully wooded, is ornamented with some picturesque residences. On the rt., Balloch Castle (A. Dennistoun-Brown, Esq.), and the remains of the old castle of *Balloch*, once the property of the Earls of Lennox. Higher up is *Boturick Castle* (C. B. Findlay, Esq.), occupying the site of the old seat of the Lennox family. On the l. bank are Cameron House (A. Smollett, Esq.), Auchindennan (George Martin, Esq.), and Arden (Sir James Lumsden). A good view is obtained of the forked rock of Dumbarton, nearly due S. To the E. is the valley of the Endrick, where the river of that name falls into the lake. To the S. of its embouchure is *Ross Priory* (Sir George Leith, Bart.), where Sir Walter Scott used to stay when in this neighbourhood. In the vale of the *Endrick*, also, Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, passed a great part of his life.

In the middle of the lake about this point is *Inch Murrin*, the largest and most southerly island, belonging to the Duke of Montrose, who keeps a well-stocked deer-forest on it, though the deer are only of the fallow kind. At the farthest extremity are the ruins of *Lennox Castle*, to which the Duchess of Albany retired from Doune Castle after her husband had been executed in 1424. It used to be the practice to confine insane persons and those afflicted with drunkenness on this island and *Inch Lonaig*.

Arden is situated at the entrance of *Glenfruin*, a fine though triste-looking glen running towards Gareloch. It acquired a sad notoriety in the annals of the Lennox, as this district is called, from the battle in which the M'Gregors encountered the clan of Colquhoun, who suffered

sorely, leaving 200 dead upon the field. A number of the sons of the principal families in the Lennox came to look on at the battle, and were shut up in a barn by the Colquhouns, where they were all treacherously murdered by the M'Gregors. The latter accusation was, however, denied by the M'Gregors, who in the end suffered for their triumph. Sixty widows of the clan Colquhoun appeared before James VI. at Stirling, each having in her hand the bloody shirt of her husband, by which the king was so moved that he proscribed the M'Gregors, who from this time forth were hunted mercilessly down.

† On the E. Bank is Balmaha, where the steamer calls. Close opposite the pier is *Inch Caillach* (Island of Old Women), because a nunnery formerly existed there. It is celebrated as being the burying-place of the M'Gregors, who often swore "upon the Halidome of him that sleeps beneath the grey stone at Inch Caillach." Numerous monuments belonging to that family still remain, but the island is so wooded with yew and fir that they are not to be seen from the water.

"The shaft and limbs were rods of yew,
Whose parents in Inch Caillach wave
Their shadows o'er Clan Alpine's grave:
And answering Lomond's breezes deep
Soothe many a chieftain's endless sleep."
Lady of the Lake, c. iii.

The steamer now steers through a group of islands, the principal of which are Inch Fad (Long Island), cultivated and farmed, Inch Croe, Tor Inch, Inch Cruin, Inch Tavannach, Inch Connachan, and Inch Lonaig, used as a deer park.

"All the fairy crowds
Of islands, which together lie
As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds."
Wordsworth.

† Left, *Luss* pier and village, with slate-quarries, to the S. of which is *Rossdhu*, the beautiful seat of Sir

J. Colquhoun, the owner of most of this side of the loch. His predecessor was drowned in the lake by the upsetting of a boat overladen with game, 1873. There is a tolerable *Inn* at Luss, and it is now a favourite watering-place.

Glenfinlas opens out here, running in a parallel direction to *Glenfruin*; and, taking the lake as a whole, this is perhaps the most lovely portion of it.

From the woods of Luss the privilege was obtained of cutting the timber for the erection of Glasgow cathedral. There is a good road from Luss to Helensburgh, crossing the opening of *Glenfruin*.

There is a ferry across the lake from Inveruglas W. to E. side at

† *Rowardennan* (comfortable *Inn*), whence the ascent of Ben Lomond, 4 m., can be made in a little more than 2 hours, with all convenience, the path being so gentle that those who choose can ride up the whole way. Ponies are kept at the *Inn*.

The beauty of *Ben Lomond* (3192 ft.), which is covered with grass to the top, is much enhanced by contrast with Ben Arthur (the Cobbler) and the mountains of Arrochar on the opposite side of the lake, which have steep declivities and bare rocky summits, nearly of the same elevation. On a very clear day the view from the summit is magnificent, and it presents the spectator with a wide panorama over the S. of Scotland. On the N. alone is the view limited by the jealous barrier of the Grampian hills, but on the other side it extends from the horizon of St. George's Channel nearly to the castle of Edinburgh. On the S. are the windings of the Clyde, with the old rock and castle of Dumbarton, frowning on its youthful and prosperous neighbour. On the W. side are the hills and lakes of Argyllshire, the island of Bute, the mountains of

Arran, and the flat country of Ayrshire. On the E. part are the Campsie hills, and the vale of Menteith, backed by

“ — the bulwark of the North,
Grey Stirling with its towers and town.”

Still more to the N. are Loch Katrine and its giant guardians, Ben Venue and Ben Ledi—and so, from mountain to mountain, the eye ranges over the sea of hills, until all individuality is lost. If the weather is fine and clear there is no necessity for a guide, but if it is at all uncertain, the stranger should not venture without one.

On the opposite shore W., 5 m. higher up, is

† *Tarbet* (* *Hotel*: M'Pherson's, with a garden on the lake, excellent, but expensive). 8 m. from the head of the loch, in a charming situation. W. appears the fantastic top of Ben Arthur (the Cobbler). The view of Ben Lomond is magnificent. The ascent (2½ hours), although made every day, and by no means difficult, is not quite so easy as that from Rowardennan. When once over the lake, do not keep straight up, but strike through the woods in a slanting direction to the right hand, until the first plateau is gained, from which the way lies pretty direct to the summit.

Tarbet is 2 m. distant from Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, where the Glasgow steamer touches to receive passengers. It is a pleasant walk across the isthmus to Loch Long. Coach thither and to Inveraray by Glencroe (Rte. 31).

Continuing up the lake, which is here 100 fathoms deep, the steamer passes on right Rob Roy's Prison, where he is said to have kept his prisoners till he had extorted sufficient ransom. The views looking northward, with the vista of Glenfalloch are very beautiful, although the principal objects, Ben Lomond and the Cobbler are now left behind.

rt. † *Inversnaid Inn*,* good; the river Arklet forms a pretty waterfall just behind it, alluded to by Wordsworth in his poem, "The Highland Girl."

Here the routes from the Trossachs and Loch Katrine (Rte. 21), and from Aberfoyle (Rte. 29) fall in. Steamers touch here 3 times a day, going up and down the lake, in summer. *Coaches* convey passengers to and from Inversnaid to Stronachlachar Inn on Loch Katrine, corresponding with the steamers on the two lakes (Rte. 33).

Higher up on right is Rob Roy's Cave, marked by two circles painted on the face of the rock. The head of the *Cobbler* Mountain appears on the W.

A road runs from Tarbet along the W. side of the lake to Ardlui, passing a cleft or fissure in the rock where the minister of Arrochar is sometimes accustomed to preach to the outlying members of his parish. The upper part of the lake is shallow, from the river deposits in it.

† *Ardlui Pier* (2d.) (8 m. from Tarbet) is the highest point to which the steamers go, although a canal (not used now) was cut by the Marquis of Breadalbane to enable them to proceed to

Inverarnan Hotel, whence coaches start twice a day in summer: 1. to Tyndrum Rly. Stat., whence, until the Rly. is open, other coaches go to Dalmally, Taynult, Oban (Rte. 34); 2. From Tyndrum to Inveroran, King's House, Glencoe, Ballachulish, and Fort-William (Rte. 34).

The road to Tyndrum proceeds up Glenfalloch to Crianlarich Stat., on the Rly. to Killin, whence coaches to Taymouth and Aberfeldy (Rte. 44). *Inn.*

At Tyndrum the road to Glencoe (Rte. 34) separates from that to Oban.

Dalmally (Inn). Rte. 31. Rly. in progress.

OBAN. Rte. 31.

ROUTE 20.

Stirling to Inversnaid, by Loch Menteith, Aberfoyle, and Loch Chon.

The traveller leaves Stirling by the Forth and Clyde Rly. (Rte. 22), arriving at the

13 m. *Port of Monteith Stat.*, from whence a conveyance may be hired to Loch Menteith, Aberfoyle, and Inversnaid, one of the most picturesque routes in the Highlands.

The road soon crosses the Forth, here reduced to a small and rather a sluggish stream; then passes rt. Cardross, and reaches

4 m. *Loch Menteith*, and Port of Menteith *Inn*, quiet, clean, and moderate. The scenery around Loch Menteith is comparatively tame, and of a very different character from that of the lochs higher up, although the well-wooded and cultivated vale imparts a pleasing effect.

A boat can be obtained at the inn, which is on the water's edge, to visit the island, on which are the picturesque Gothic ruins of the Priory of *Inchmahone*, "Isle of St. Colmoc," the "Island of Rest," founded for Austin Canons Regular in the 13th centy. by Walter Comyn of Badenoch, who acquired this property by marriage with the Countess of Menteith. In the ch. King David II. was married to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Logie, in 1363. The style of the building is E. pointed. The remains consist of part of the choir, the Tower arch, and 2 arches of the nave. There appears to have been an aisle on this side which has disappeared, though the light and graceful arches which separated it from the nave are still standing. The mouldings of the W. entrance, which is deeply recessed, are ex-

ceedingly beautiful. The chancel contains the tomb of the founder, and 2 effigies ; one is a knight in complete armour, with crossed legs and triangular shield, bearing the Stuart arms, and by his side is a lady with her arm round his neck. Both figures are much defaced by time and ill usage, but there seems very little doubt but that they represent Walter Stuart (brother of the Steward of Scotland), who married a younger sister of the Countess of Menteith, and inherited the property after her death. To this island Mary Queen of Scots was sent at the age of 5 years, as to a place of inaccessible security, during the English invasion of 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, to July 1548. She was then stealthily removed to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France, but a little garden is shown on the island, called "Queen Mary's Bower," said to have been tended by herself, and to have remained as she left it. Noble old planes and Spanish chestnut trees form an avenue over a terrace called "The Nun's Walk." The ruined castle on the other island, called "Talla," once the property of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, appears to have been large, and enclosed a quadrangular court. The date of its erection is unknown, and it has none of the solidity of an ancient Scottish castle. It is much overgrown with rubbish and underwood. Other smaller islands were used by the owners for dog-kennels.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the inn the road joins the high road to Stirling, and turns sharp to the l., leaving to the rt. the fragment of the old castle of Rednoch, and Rednoch House (Rev. H. A. Graham Shepherd).

Skirting the base of a craggy line of hills the traveller reaches

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Aberfoyle*. (*Inn* : Bailie Nicol Jarvie, comfortable) ; once the "clachan" where Frank Osbaldistone

and the worthy Glasgow bailie repaired to meet Rob Roy. Through the village flow the waters of the Forth, which are formed by the joint streams of the Duchray and the Avondhu, "Black Water." To the l. is Gartmore, the seat of W. C. G. Bontine, Esq. The scenery of the Clachan, without being grand, is highly broken and romantic, and cannot fail to give delight, especially when invested with the interest of Scott's well-known novel.

Distance to Bucklyvie stat. of the Stirling and Balloch Rly., 7 m. [There is a fine walk of about 5 m. over the hills to the rt., by which the pedestrian can descend on the Trossachs (passing *Loch Drunkie*), the Brigg of Turk, or Loch Vennachar, In either case the views of Loch Katrine and the Trossachs are charming.] A little to the l. is the village of Aberfoyle and Duchray Castle. Skirting the lakelet of Avondhu, the road opens upon (11 m.) *Loch Ard*, a very beautiful and pleasing lake, on the eastern side of which took place the skirmish between Helen Macgregor and the King's troops. "The best view of Loch Ard is the first that is obtained, where a small portion only of the lake, nearly separated from the main body of the water by a wooded promontory, is seen ; a bright and placid basin imbedded in surrounding woods, over which rises the graceful form of Ben Lomond, and to the rt. that of Benochrie. The E. border, along which the road runs, is ornamented with a few pretty villas, generally let to the tenants of the neighbouring shootings ; boats for fishing may be obtained at the eastern end. From beneath a perpendicular rock over the road a remarkable echo is given off. On a line of 10 syllables being spoken with a fine voice, the words are returned across the lake, and repeated with equal distinctness from the woods a quarter of a mile distant on the E."—*Oliver*. To-

wards the northern end, the *Ledard* falls into the lake, and forms 2 picturesque cataracts some little way above the road—the first about 12 ft. in height, and the second 50 ft. Mention is made of this waterfall in “Rob Roy.” “The first fall—across which a magnificent old oak, standing out from the farther bank, partly extended itself, as if to shroud the dusky stream of the cascade—might be about 12 ft. high.”* Loch Ard has an island (Dundochil), on which are the scanty ruins of a castle built by the Duke of Albany, uncle of James I. *Lobelia Dortmanni* flourishes in this lake. At the western end a footpath is given off to Rowardennan on Loch Lomond, 6½ m., crossing the line of waterworks between Loch Katrine and Glasgow. (See Rte. 21.)

15 m. *Loch Chon*, with its little companion Loch Dhu, is more rocky and wild than Loch Ard, and beautifully wooded with birch, ash, and other forest trees. A precipitous hill rises on the S.W., one of the outliers of the Ben Lomond range. The road at the N. end, 17 m., crosses the culvert of the Glasgow waterworks. (See Rte. 21.) At 19 m. the road from Stronachlachar Inn (Rte. 21) is joined, and the hill is crossed to

24 m. Inversnaid (*Inn*: Inversnaid *Hotel*, good), where the traveller can catch the steamer, up or down, on Loch Lomond. (Rte. 19.)

ROUTE 21.

Stirling to the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and Loch Lomond (Inversnaid), by Dunblane and Callander.

Rail to Callander, coach to the Trossachs and foot of Loch Katrine,

See Dr. John Brown's “*Horæ Subsecivæ*.”

then steamer up the lake to Stronachlachar, where there is another coach to Inversnaid. By *booking through* at the station, seats are secured on the coaches, which are often full.

Quitting *Stirling* Stat. (Rte. 21) by the Stirling and Perth Rly., that line is followed as far as Dunblane, crossing the Forth, and passing rt. the bold Abbey Craig, which is spoiled by the Wallace Tower on its top.—1. See grand view of Grampian Chain.

3 m. *Bridge of Allan* Stat. (*Hotels*: Queen's, Philps' Royal; both good); a very popular watering-place, in consequence of its cheerful and sheltered situation, backed by the woods of Airthrey, and its mineral wells, where the chalybeate water, which is antiscorbutic and aperient, is collected in the reservoir of an old coppermine. The water is then raised to the “Well House” on the brow of the hill, and drunk warm. Attached to it are Baths, Reading and Billiard rooms. There is a neat *Episcopal Church*, built 1857. The village, a collection of lodging-houses and villas, stands on the banks of the Allan Water, which below this spot joins the Forth, after a picturesque and beautiful course through Strathallan.

On the outskirts of the town on the Stirling road is *Airthrey Castle* (Lord Abercrombie). Admission on Thursdays to the grounds; entrance at the lodge, exit near the old ch. of Logie. *Keir* (Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.) The beautiful park is open to visitors from 2 to 6 P.M. on Fridays. Keir (a corruption of “Caer,” it being the site of a Celtic fort) stands 1 m. N.W. on the road to Doune, and contains some good *pictures*, principally of Spanish masters. The most important are an altar-piece, *Murillo*

—the Virgin and Child—formerly in the convent of La Madre de Dios at Seville, in which Murillo's daughter took the veil; Philip IV. of Spain, by *Rubens*, "animated, warm, and clear in colour;" Virgin lamenting over Christ's body, *Morales*; Portrait of his first wife, *Rubens*; Landscape, with two friars, *G. Poussin*, "beautiful and poetical;" Finding of Moses, *N. Poussin*; Christ and His Disciples going to Emmaus, *C. Lorraine*; Landscape, *Teniers*; Baptism of Christ, *P. Veronese*; the Virgin, *Zurbaran*; *Walker*, Portrait of Cromwell; *Raeburn*, Miss Stirling. The library is a magnificent lofty room, lined throughout with fragrant cedar-wood. Upon the cornice are mottoes in various European languages. On the return the tourist may visit *Lecroft* ch., very prettily situated.

There are plenty of walks in the neighbourhood of the Bridge of Allan, and extensive views can be obtained from the hill of *Dunmyat* or the *Abbey Craig*, on which is the memorial to Wallace.

Near the village on rt. of rly. is Westerton, the seat of Sir J. Alexander, and farther on is *Kippenross* (J. Stirling, Esq.), the grounds of which are open on Wednesdays and Saturdays. *Excursions* to Stirling, to Alva Glen, and to Castle Campbell, by Dollar Stat., will occupy a day most agreeably. (See Rte. 42.) To Dunblane, 5 m.—to Abbey Craig for the sake of the view.

5 m. *Dunblane Junct. Stat. (Inn: Dunblane Hotel)*, a corruption of Dun-allan, stands on the l. bank of the river Allan. A good view of the cathedral may be had from the rly. It was originally a Culdee cell, and was made a bishopric by David I., by whom also the cathedral was founded, circa 1140. Of his *Cathedral* nothing remains but the fine Romanesque Tower. The existing edifice, of a pure and masculine

pointed Gothic, consists of a noble nave of 8 bays, but ruined and roofless, and of an aisleless choir which serves as the parish kirk. The W. end, a good specimen of the pure and simple pointed style, consists of a deeply recessed and moulded *Portal*, surmounted by a triplet of 3 tall lancet windows of 2 lights, with a cinquefoil in the head. This ch. was carefully repaired 1872, some of the closed windows reopened, and the heavy wooden galleries cleared out from the inside.

In the S. of the choir is the monument of Bp. Finlay Dermot, consecrated to this see in 1406. His bones still lie beneath the monument, which has been much defaced. In the antechapel are remains of the old prebendal stalls of black oak, elaborately carved, some with canopies and some without. In the chapter-house are the monuments of Malise, 5th Earl of Strathallan, and his countess, 1271.

S.W. of the Cathedral, near the river, are remains of the Bishop's palace.

Dunblane is honoured by having had Leighton as its bishop, who held this diocese from 1662 to 1669, when he was translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow, but finding that all attempts to reconcile the people of Scotland to the episcopal form of church government were futile, he resigned his see and returned into England, where he died, and was buried in the small village churchyard of Horsted Keynes, in Sussex. He left his *Library* of 3000 vols. to Dunblane, a great part of which is still preserved in a house (with the episcopal mitre over the door) near the gate of the churchyard. The whole appearance of the village and ch., which overhangs the banks of the Allan Water, is eminently beautiful. The visitor will recall the fact that it is the locale of Tannahill's ballad of "Jessie, the flower of Dunblane."

There is a pleasant walk by the

side of the river, passing the W. end of the Cathedral. The battlefield of *Sheriffmuir* is about 2 m. N.E.

At Dunblane the Callander Rly. branches off from the main line, which continues N. to Perth (Route 43).

Route to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, ascending the valley of the Teith.

9 m. *Doune Stat.* (Woodside Hotel), a town noted for its *Fairs* of cattle and sheep, driven from the western Highlands. The *Castle* becomes visible on the l. just before arrival at the station. It is one of the grandest relics of Scottish baronial architecture. Whatever the date of its foundation, it owes its present plan and strength to Murdoch, Duke of Albany. After his execution (1424) it was forfeited to the Crown, and James IV. settled it upon his wife Margaret. She married, 3dly, Lord Methven, a descendant of the Dukes of Albany, and appointed the younger brother of her husband constable of it for life. The office then became hereditary, and now belongs to his descendant, Lord Moray. In 1745 the castle was held for Prince Charles, by Macgregor of Glengyle. Prince Charles confided to him the prisoners taken at Falkirk, including a number of the Edinburgh University Volunteers (among them Home, the author of "Douglas"), who escaped by letting themselves down the walls by twisting their bedclothes into ropes. The situation of the castle is admirably chosen, on a triangular piece of ground, washed on 2 sides by the Teith and Ardoch, while the 3d is protected by a deep moat. It is in form an oblong square, enclosing a large court. The Towers at each angle rise higher than the walls, and are surmounted by turrets. The buildings are of various dates, but no architectural details of beauty or importance re-

main. The walls of the great tower are 10 ft. thick, and built with cement. The most modern part is the interior tower, containing the kitchen and dining-hall.

The reader of "Waverley" will remember that it was in this fortress that the hero of the tale was confined by the Highlanders.

The *Bridge of Doune* was built, as its inscription informs us, by Robert Spittal, tailor to Margaret, queen of James IV., the same who founded Spittal's Hospital in Stirling.

1 m. from Doune, S. of the Teith, is *Deanston*, where, since 1785, cotton mills have been established. James Smith of Deanston, long manager of the works (d. 1850), is well known for the system of "Thorough Drainage," which he contributed to introduce. Waterwheels of great power are turned by the Teith.

Leaving Doune, the rly. passes the Braes of Doune on the rt., having for its highest point *Uam Var*, towards which the stag in the "Lady of the Lake"—

"Stretching forward free and far
Seeks the wild heath of Uam Var."

On l. is the river Teith, and on rt. is Doune Lodge (Earl of Moray).

11 m. l. Lanrick Castle, the seat of A. Jardine, Esq., succeeded by *Cam-busmore* (J. B. Baillie Hamilton, Esq.), where Prince Charles once slept a night, and where Sir Walter Scott often resided as a boy, the guest of the Buchanan family. The rly. here crosses the Keltie, the very name of which is sufficient to remind the traveller that he is on the borders of the Highlands. Straight in front rises the giant peak of Ben Ledi to the height of 3009 ft.

16 m. *Callander Stat.* * (*Inns*: Dreadnought, excellent; The M'Gregor), is an overgrown village near the junction of the streams from Loch

Lubnaig with the Teith from Loch Vennachar. It has of late years become of importance as the nearest rly. stat. to the Trossachs, Lochs Vennachar, Achray, Katrine, and to the most beautiful scenery in this part of Scotland, so that it is animated and bustling enough in the summer. *Coaches*, 3 or 4 times a day in summer, run between the trains and the Trossachs, as often as the steamers on Loch Katrine.

Railway to Lochearnhead and Killin (Rte. 44).

Distances.—Stirling, 16 m.; Dunblane, 11; Doune, 7; Pass of Leny, 2; Loch Lubnaig, 4; King's House, 10; Lochearnhead, 14; Killin, 22; Taymouth, 38; Aberfeldy, 44; Loch Vennachar, 5; Brigg of Turk, 7; Trossachs Hotel, 9; Loch Katrine, 10½; Aberfoyle, 11; Loch Men-
teith, 5½.

Callander is just on the borders of the Highlands, and the poorer class of inhabitants talk Gaelic as well as English. The situation is far from commonplace; to appreciate it take the turn to the l. between the hotels and stand on the bridge. Above rises the Craig of Callander, a well-wooded hill; and to the rt. is the grand outline of *Ben Ledi*, which is nowhere seen to greater advantage. Behind, and about 1¼ m. beyond the rly. stat., is the "Fall of Bracklin," a small cascade of about 50 ft., formed by the Keltie Burn descending over a perpendicular face of stratified rock.

"Bracklin's thundering wave."

It is a rough walk, and there are finer falls in the district.

At the E. end of the village is an earthen embankment, supposed to be the site of a *Roman Camp*, which it resembles in the height and steepness of its ramparts, rising in terraces, but not in its ground-plan. In reality it owes its form to a peculiar geological formation of the

alluvium. It is evidently to this work that Sir W. Scott alludes in the "Lady of the Lake," when he speaks of the torrent that

"Sweeps through the plains and ceaseless
mines

On Bochastle, the mouldering lines,
Where Rome, the empress of the world
Of yore, her eagle wings unfurled."

The road from Callander to Loch Katrine is celebrated for its beauty, particularly in the latter portion beyond Brigg of Turk. It has another source of interest as following the line of the Chase described by Scott in the "Lady of the Lake." The chase passed over Bochastle's level green under Ben Ledi's steep slopes to Brigg of Turk, a stream draining Glenfinlas into Loch Vennachar. From that point one sole huntsman followed the chase along Loch Achray, whose margin at the time was very rough ground, with scarce any paths, much less road.

"Between the precipice and brake,
O'er stock and rock their course they
take."

The stag-hunter pressed round by the head of Loch Achray, and close under Ben Venue, where "the gallant grey" expired.

Passing the junction of the Lubnaig and Vennachar streams, which together form the Teith, is 1¼ m. *Kilmahog* turnpike, where the Loch Earn road falls in from Loch Lubnaig and the Pass of Leny, which is only 1 m. distant. On l. is the old farmhouse of Bochastle. A very short distance beyond is *Coilantogle Ford*, "Clan Alpine's utmost ground," at the outlet of Loch Vennachar, where the combat took place between Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu. The ford, however, is now superseded by a bridge. At the end of Loch Vennachar are the *great Sluices* of the Glasgow Waterworks made to keep back the *Teith* in a dry summer, and prevent its going to waste, by which the mills and manufactories on its banks might be stopped.

[*Portnellan*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Coilantogle Ford, is the place usually chosen for the ascent of *Ben Ledi*, which towers on the rt. to the height of 3009 ft. *Ben Ledi*, "the Hill of God," is supposed to have been in very early times connected with the mysteries of heathen worship. The ascent is not difficult from this side, "but the view is not interesting."—*G. B. A.*]

Loch Vennachar, "the Lake of the Fair Valley," is 5 m. in length and 1 in breadth, and serves as a fitting introduction to the superior beauties of Loch Achray, so well described in the "Lady of the Lake:"—

"Stern and steep

The hill sinks down upon the deep;
Here Vennachar in silver flows,
There, ridge on ridge, Benledi rose;
Ever the hollow path twined on
Beneath steep bank and threatening stone.
The rugged mountains' scanty cloak
Was dwarfish shrubs of birch and oak,
With shingles bare, and cliffs between,
And patches bright of bracken green,
And heather black that waved so high
It held the copse in rivalry."

The house of Invertrossachs on its bank (—Cox, Esq., Dundee) was the residence of Queen Victoria, Sept. 1869, for 10 days. Pearls of considerable beauty and value have been fished up from the shallows of this Loch, chiefly near its outlets.

Passing on rt. the waterfall of Miltown, the road strays away from the lake, leaving *Lanrick Mead* between it and the water. This was the trysting-place of the Clan Alpine, summoned by "the fiery cross."

"The muster place be Lanrick Mead."

Ben Venue now becomes more and more visible in front.

The ruined house at the roadside was *Trossachs New Hotel*: it was burnt down soon after it was built. Opposite it is the range of Ben A'an, and the entrance to *Glenfinlas*, or "Glen of the Green Ladies."

For the reason of this name see "Lord Ronald's Coronach," in the "Scottish Minstrelsy." There is a bad road up the glen to Loch Voil, now Lord Moray's deer forest, and Balquhiddy, but the scenery is very fine, the water struggling and boiling for some distance through a passage apparently much too small for it. 1 m. up is the cataract

"Whose waters their wild tumult toss
Adown the black and craggy boss
Of that huge cliff, whose ample verge
Tradition calls the Hero's Targe."

The spot where the hotel stood is called Duncraggan, and just beyond is the *Brigg of Turk*, crossing the Finlas. [By following the Finlas, the pedestrian will find a choice of 3 valleys, viz., Glenfinlas to the W., leading to Loch Voil; Glen Main, which leads by Glen Buckie to Balquhiddy; and Glen Cashick (rt.) to Strathgryre. It is about 6 hours' good walking from the Trossachs to Lochearnhead. Rte. 44.]

For the last 20 m. this route has been described by Scott as the one taken by the stag when hunted by Fitz-James and the rest of the field:—

"Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er,
As swept the hunt through Cambusmore;
What reins were tightened in despair,
When rose Ben Ledi's ridge in air;
Who flagged upon Bochart's heath,
Who shunned to stem the flooded Teith—
For twice that day, from shore to shore,
The gallant stag swam stoutly o'er.
Few were the stragglers, following far,
That reached the lake of Vennachar;
And when the Brigg of Turk was won,
The headmost horseman rode alone."

In fact, so minutely is the whole of this district described, that the "Lady of the Lake" is almost a sufficient guide to its beauties. The road, quite modern since Sir Walter first visited the district, and partly blasted in the rock, now passes through a wood of oaks upon the N. shore of *Loch Achray*, a very lovely piece of water 3 m. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, its shores clothed with copse to the water's

edge. Near its W. end stands the *Trossachs Ch.*, a modern Gothic building. "Fine views, of Loch Achray, are to be obtained by ascending the hill behind the *Trossachs Hotel*. At the uppermost point Ben Venue occupies a prominent place in the picture, its long rocky ridge sweeping down in a beautiful curve, and separating Loch Katrine from Loch Achray; the former stretching far away to the W., embosomed in its bold mountains, and the latter buried beneath the romantic and rocky ridge of Ben A'an."—*Macculloch*.

It must have been in one of the dells near the head of the Achray, in full view of Ben Venue, that Fitz-James's chase ended, by the death of "the gallant grey."

9 m. *Trossachs Hotel* (very good), facing Loch Achray. It is a large chateau-like building, with pinnacled turrets, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Loch Katrine* and the steamboat pier. It was erected by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; in Gaelic it is called *Ard-cheanacrochan*. It is a pleasant walk through the wood from the hotel to the lake.

The hill behind the hotel commands a lovely view of Loch A'an, Ben Venue, etc. (*see above*).

Excursion.—Pass of Beal-nam-bo ("the Pass of the Cattle"), and the *Goblin Cave*. "I can but express my astonishment that, of the enormous number of visitors to the *Trossachs*, so few visit this pass, within an hour's walk of the hotel, and offering by far the grandest scenery in this district. The lines—

'The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawned like a gash on warrior's breast.'

and those which follow, well describe the *Beal-nam-bo*. To visit it, the tourist on foot may pass from the hotel round the head of Loch Achray, cross the Achray water by a bridge,

then turn to the rt., and pass (by sufferance only) through the yards of the Achray farm, where a bridge will carry him over the stream which descends from Ben Venue, after which he will find a pleasant path along the elevated bank of the Achray water, followed by a somewhat marshy way through stony meadows, and thus he will reach the *Sluice* at the E. end of Loch Katrine. This is the more instructive way of approaching, as it gives a close view of 'the eastern ridge of Ben Venue' on one side, and a view of the rock-hills of the *Trossachs* immediately across the stream on the other side. But the sluice may be gained somewhat more easily, not by crossing the Achray water, but by passing through the *Trossachs* and taking a boat to the sluice; the row thither is exceedingly beautiful. From the sluice the walk must be continued parallel to the lake side, but separated from it by rocky swells (some of the 'rocks, mounds, and knolls, confusedly hurled,' which Fitz-James saw); in fact it is impossible to walk by the side of the lake. The dell of the *Beal-nam-bo* is now before the tourist, with the great cliffs of Ben Venue to the l., the rocky swells to the rt., and the narrow cleft, 'which yawns like a gash on warrior's breast,' high in front. At two gaps between the rocky swells there are sloping descents to the lake side. The ascent to the cleft is steep, but not very troublesome. On the ground there are numerous blocks which have fallen from the cliffs, some of large dimensions. The whole scene is very grand. Of the birch-trees which Scott particularly mentions, very few remain. After passing through the cleft, a shoulder of Ben Venue is reached, I think less than 1000 ft. above the lake. It does, however, command the surface of the moors surrounding Ben A'an; and, in the distance, among other mountains, the Ben More of Glen Dochart is

well seen from it. I have not actually passed beyond this point; but it appears to me that there is no difficulty in maintaining a rather elevated course for some distance, and finally descending by a stream called in the Ordnance map, Alt Culligart, by which a practicable road on the lake side, leading to Stronachlachar, at the entrance of the Inversnaid Gap, would be reached. The utility of the Beal-nam-bo as a cattle-pass is thus explained. Suppose cattle to be driven from the S. end of Loch Lomond to Inversnaid and Stronachlachar. They could not then proceed to Loch Achray by the lake side of Loch Katrine, because there is no possibility of passing the cliffs; and, though a practicable road may be found by Loch Ard, and S. of Ben Venue, they could not venture on it, as it would lead them into the hostile district of Menteith. By rising to the head of the Beal-nam-bo, and descending to the Achray water, all difficulties were avoided. Among the huge blocks in the lower part of the pass there are many places which would give imperfect shelter, but there is none that answers to the Goblin Cave, and Scott himself avows this in his note. The place whose character approaches nearest to it is that (probably the same to which Scott refers) to which boatmen usually conduct strangers, situate in the lower of the sloping descents between the rocky swells; it is utterly unfit for the rest even of a single person.”—*Sir G. B. Airy.*

The top of *Ben Venue* commands Ben Lomond, Ben More of Glen Dochart, and other mountains of Breadalbane.

The road to Loch Katrine, on quitting the hotel, becomes more uneven, and soon enters the gorge of the *Trossachs* (“rugged country”). This gorge extends from Loch Achray to Loch Katrine, be-

tween the mountains of Ben A’an (1800 ft.) on rt. and Ben Venue (2800 ft.) on l. It is a rugged labyrinth of mounds and rocks, covered with the richest vegetation of oaks and pensile birch and rowans, among which the road winds in and out, up and down, and at each turn presents a fresh view of the grand crags of the two mountains above mentioned. The road runs out of sight of the river, which escapes from Loch Katrine. The first view of the Lake is only of a contracted reach, a projecting crag concealing the main basin. As usual there is no better description of it than that of Scott:—

“But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravine below,
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid,
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splintered pinnacle.
Nor were those earth-born castles bare,
Nor lacked they many a banner fair;
For, from their shivered brows displayed,
Far o’er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen,
The briar-rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs of thousand dyes
Waved in the west-wind’s summer sighs.”

From the foot of Loch Katrine a steamer sails 3 or 4 times a day to Stronachlachar pier, where there are coaches in readiness to convey passengers at once to Inversnaid. Embarking at a little rustic pier, the traveller now finds himself upon *Loch Katrine*, a sheet of water 9 m. long, by 2 broad at its widest part.

“Where gleaming ’neath the setting sun
One burnished sheet of living gold,
Loch Katrine lay beneath him rolled;
In all her length far winding lay
In promontory creek and bay,
And islands that empurpled bright
Floated amid the livelier light;
And mountains that like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land;
High on the south huge Ben Venue
Down to the lake in masses threw
Crags, knolls, and mounds, confus’dly
hurl’d,
The fragments of an earlier world,
A wildering forest feather’d o’er
His ruined sides and summit hoar,
While on the north through middle air
Ben A’an reared high his forehead bare.”

FIRTH OF CLYDE. - ARRAN, L. FYN E & L. LONG.



The scenery of *Loch Katrine*, while undeniably beautiful, is apt to disappoint, particularly after the tourist has seen Loch Lomond. Its mountain sides are bold and picturesque, but it is not these which impress the traveller so much as the dark still transparent water, which in some places is 500 ft. deep. By far the most lovely portion of the whole lake is that from which the steamer starts, and which is still as it were within the gorge of the Trossachs, partaking of its magnificence, and yet toned down by the softer beauties of wood and water; but once this locality is fairly passed, Loch Katrine is surpassed by several other Scottish lakes. At the same time it is not in the power of the great mass of tourists who hastily race over it to pronounce an opinion on the beauties of the district; but those who can afford the time and have mind to explore the woods and rocks at the base of Ben Venue will be able to appreciate "the incredible chaos of objects, though a chaos of beauty and sublimity."

The appellation, too, of "*Loch Katrine*" is certainly much more graceful than the one which it appears it ought to bear, for Sir Walter derives the name of the Loch from the "*Caterans*" or freebooters, who frequented its shore in the olden time.

The traveller should on no account omit to follow the rough cart-road along the N. shore of the lake, which leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the steamboat pier to

Ellen's Isle, the scene of the interview between Fitz-James and the fair heroine. It rises rather abruptly from the water, not far from the shore, "its beach of pebbles white as snow," and is perfectly covered with trees and tangled underwood. It was originally called *Eilen Varnach*, and was the cattle-pen, shambles, and larder of the Clan

M'Gregor, who hid here their stolen booty of flocks and herds, and guarded it by a flotilla of boats against all comers. Here the main body of the Lake expands to view. On the opposite side, at the base of Ben Venue, is Coir-nan-Uriskan, or "the Goblin's Cave," where Douglas hid his daughter when he took her from Roderick Dhu's island. Such a local habitation and a name have all these spots, that it is hard to persuade oneself that they have attained their celebrity from the creations of one man. Still higher on the mountain side is Bealach-nam-bo, or the Pass of the Cattle—the gap through which the M'Gregors drove their stolen herds—the only practicable way, parallel to the lake-side, between the summit of Ben Venue and the lake.

A road, not passable for carriages, runs along the N. side of the lake to *Glengyle*, whence a track continues to Inverarnan, at the head of Loch Lomond, 17 m. No one has seen the real beauties of lake and shore who has not traversed this road for the distance of a mile or so. The only view which corresponds to Scott's description of the place where Fitz-James emerged from the wood upon the lake can be seen from this path, and this alone. The steamer does not go near it.

As the steamer advances, the peak of Ben Lomond comes into sight on the l. and soon afterwards a row of shafts rising one behind the other from the water's edge marks the commencement of the Aqueduct of the *Glasgow Waterworks*, by means of which 70,000,000 gallons of pure bright water are daily conveyed to Glasgow by tunnels or aqueducts, through the mountains in the first instance, then parallel to Loch Chon, the distance being 34 m. The number of tunnels on the route is 70, of varying lengths, up to 2650 yards, and the total cost of this public-

spirited scheme was about £1,500,000. Loch Katrine, in addition to its beauty, may thus boast of forming the finest reservoir in the world. The surface of the lake has been raised about 5 ft. by penning up the outlet of its waters. Lochs Vennachar and Drunkie share indirectly in the water contribution, for they supply the Teith, as compensation for the water taken away for Glasgow. The works were the masterpiece of John Fred. Bateman, Esq., civil engineer, and were partially opened by the Queen and Prince Albert in 1859. Owing to the purity and softness of the water an immense saving was effected in the domestic economy of the city of Glasgow. (See Introduction, p. 135, *supra*.)

The steamer finishes her voyage at *Stronachlachar* Pier (look after your baggage here; *Inn*, tolerable). Coaches are in waiting to convey passengers to Inversnaid, on Loch Lomond 5 m., to meet the steamer on that Lake (Rte. 19). The road is highly picturesque, and very good, with the exception of a steep hill just before reaching Inversnaid. Loch Katrine is 450 ft. above the sea-level, and Loch Lomond, where the road ends, is only 24 ft. above it.

1 m. l. a road falls in from Loch Ard and Aberfoyle. (Rte. 20.) 2. m. l. *Loch Arklet*. On both sides may be seen numerous tumuli, showing how often this bare and worthless tract of country has been the scene of desperate fights, not to be wondered at when we remember that this is the heart of the M'Gregor's country, that in its fastnesses they found refuge, after being proscribed by an Act of Privy Council, April 3, 1603. The act of outlawry was reversed by Charles II., 1663, in consideration of the services they had rendered to Montrose, but was renewed by William III., 1793. Their legal rights were finally restored by Geo. II. 1755.

4 m. rt., in Glen Arklet, is part of the old cottage where it is said that Helen M'Gregor was born. Behind it are the remains of a *Fort* built to overawe the clan.

The coach now descends a long and steep hill, through the gap of Inversnaid, beside a garrulous stream, which, in a series of waterfalls, reaches Loch Lomond, close by.

5 m. the Pier at *Inversnaid*. (*Hotel*, comfortable.) Inversnaid, on the E. shore of L. Lomond, about 4 m. from Tarbet and 6 from Ardlui, is remarkable for a charming situation, and for the fact that Wordsworth here met the damsel who inspired his sonnet to the "Highland Girl."

Steamers call at Inversnaid pier going up the lake to Ardlui, coaches thence to Tyndrum Stat., Glencoe, Fort-William, Dalmally, and Oban; and going down, to Tarbet, Luss, and Balloch Stat. for Glasgow (Rtes. 19 and 34).

Loch Lomond is described in Rte. 19. There is a ferry across the Lake here.

ROUTE 22.

Stirling to Loch Lomond (Balloch), by Drymen, Forth and Clyde Rail.

30¼ m. 4 trains daily in 2 to 2½ hrs.

The Forth and Clyde Junct. Rly. connects the two great central rivers of Scotland, and runs in the wide strath between the Fintry and Campsie Hills on the S., and the advanced posts of the Highland ranges on the N. Leaving Stirling from the joint stat., the line turns sharply round to the l., underneath the Castle rock, and follows the rt.

bank of the Forth, passing rt. Craigforth (H. Houldsworth, Esq.), and l. Touch, the seat of Sir H. Seton-Steuart; and keeping on l. the *Gargunnoch Hills*. This name (caer-guineach) means a conical fort, and relates to the Peel of Gargunnoch, long since swept away, which was held by the English for some time against the attacks of Wallace, who was encamped on Keir Hill. Between 6 m. *Gargunnoch Stat.* and *Kippen Stat.* 9 m. are on l. Leckie (R. Moir, Esq.), and Boquahan (H. F. Campbell, Esq.). The *Fintry* range of hills now succeeds, a picturesque series of trap hills, of the same geological age as the Campsie Fells, which are seen in the distance.

13 m. *Port of Menteith Stat.* (Rte. 31). This is the nearest point to the Lake of Menteith, 5 m.

15½ m. *Bucklyvie Stat.* (Inn: Crown); nearest point to Aberfoyle and Loch Ard. The line, which has been gradually ascending, reaches the highest point between the Forth and Clyde. The country all around is uninteresting, and rather barren, but the distant peaks of the Highlands are frequently seen.

20 m. *Balfron Stat.*, the line of the Glasgow Waterworks is crossed in its way from Loch Katrine. The village (on the l.) is prettily situated on the Endrick Water, a considerable stream rising in the Fintry Hills, and flowing into Loch Lomond.

22 m. *Gartness Stat.*

23 m. *Drymen Stat.* The village is 2 m. off. 1 m. farther is *Buchanan House*, seat of the Duke of Montrose, a modern house amid fine grounds and woods. It contains a portrait of the Marquis of Montrose, by Van Dyck (?). The rly. approaches more closely the *Campsie Hills*, and should the tourist have time he will find that between this and

Glasgow there is some very curious and romantic scenery which will repay exploration. [The pedestrian can easily walk from Drymen to Strathblane and Lennoxtown, 11 m.; thus intersecting this range of hills, and taking at the latter place the rly. to Glasgow; or he may walk to Milngavie, 10 m., and then take another branch line. About 2 m. from the Drymen Stat. is the *Finnich Glen*, a very remarkable gorge rent in the sandstone beds for the Finnich Water; the sides rising vertically from the bed of the stream nearly 100 ft., though in some parts scarcely 10 ft. across. In one part of the glen is a large tabular mass of sandstone, known as the "The Devil's Pulpit." From the Finnich Glen the road ascends for some distance through the Kilpatrick Hills to 5 m. rt. Auchinedin (J. Pollock, Esq.), close to which is the very singular hill called "*The Whangie*," where a considerable chasm runs parallel with the face of the cliff for about 350 ft. The rock consists of greenstone overlying the old red sandstone. The view from the Whangie, overlooking the Highlands, Strathendrick, Lake of Menteith, and Loch Lomond, is one of the finest near Glasgow. Should the traveller have elected to turn off to Strathblane, a little before reaching the Finnich Glen, he will there find plenty to interest him. The hills of Dunfoyne and Dungoyne, outliers of the Campsie Hills, are remarkably bold and picturesque. About halfway to Strathblane is the ruin of *Duntreath Castle*, 15th centy. "The possessor of the barony of Duntreath enjoyed the fullest feudal powers, and the dungeons and stocks still remaining attest the extent of the authority once exercised by the nobility and higher gentry of Scotland."—*Burke*.

The village of *Strathblane* is very prettily situated on the Blane, that rises in the adjoining heights of Earl's

Seat (1510 ft.), and flows into the Finnich.

1 m. from Strathblane is *Ballagan Glen*, where the Blane leaps down in a succession of cascades, here called the Spout of Ballagan. There is a fine geological section of strata, known as the Ballagan beds, consisting of thin bedded limestones, sandstones, clays, and shales, of the lower carboniferous age, the whole being overlaid by trap. Farther on towards Campsie is the isolated trap boss of Dunglass Hill, showing columnar structure. Between Strathblane and Milngavie is the *Mugdock Reservoir* of the Glasgow Waterworks, 70 acres in area, holding 200,000,000 gallons, 311 ft. above sea-level, which descend in pipes 7 m. to Glasgow.

10 m. (from Drymen) *Milngavie*, locally called Milingay, is a pretty little town, with some print-works and mills. From hence a short rly. of 7 m. joins the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Cowlairs.]

The main line proceeds in a south-westerly direction, calling at

26½ m. *Kilmarnock Stat.*, and at

29 m. *James Town*, where are some of the largest print-works in Scotland.

30 m. *Balloch Junct. Stat.* Here the tourist for Loch Lomond will embark in the steamer at the foot of the lake (Rte. 19), or if going S. to Glasgow will have to change carriages. Balloch Hotel, good.

SECTION III.—WESTERN SCOTLAND.

ESTUARY OF THE CLYDE—BUTE—ARRAN—LOCHS LONG, GOIL, FYNE,
 AWE—ETIVE—LINNHE—INVERARAY—OBAN—MULL—IONA—STAFFA
 —GLENCOE—BEN NEVIS—CALEDONIAN CANAL.

INTRODUCTION.

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§ 1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE Routes comprised in this Section form an almost uninterrupted waterway, and it may be truly said that few districts in Britain excel in beauty the Estuary of the Clyde and the numerous sea-lochs or fiords which branch out of it, penetrating into the very heart of the grandest mountain chains. Thus there is the greatest variety of scenery, starting from the flat borders of Dumbarton and Renfrewshire, and ending in the wild glens of Argyll and Inverness.

“The scenery of the Highlands has a peculiar character, the impress of a grand melancholy. In those mists which veil the hills, I could imagine the presence of Ossianic Spirits.”—W.

Every part of this district is now made accessible by *Steamboats*. Between Glasgow, Greenock, and Rothesay, the traffic is like that of the cabs in the *Strand*, or the *gondolas* in the Grand Canal of Venice, dashing past every minute, or constantly crossing to and fro. Some of them are magnificent in size and equipment, such is the well-known “*IONA*,”—a floating palace.

Mr. Geikie gives an interesting explanation of the formation of this fine scenery :—“I do not know a better illustration of the softer schists, in producing smooth-sloped hills, than along the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, between the Kyles of Bute and the Gareloch. A band of clay-slate runs across the Island of Bute, skirts the Firth by Inellan and Dunoon, crosses the mouth of Loch Long and the Gareloch, and skirts them to Loch Lomond. It is easy to trace this strip of rock by the smooth undulating form of its hills, which remind us rather of the scenery of the southern uplands than of the Highlands. Behind the clay-slate lies a region of hard quartzose rocks, and the contrast between their rough craggy outlines and the tame features of the clay-slate is a peculiar part of the scenery of the Clyde. It is to these harder rocks that we owe the ruggedness of the mountains that sweep from the shores of Loch Fyne through Cowal, across the Holy Loch, Loch Goil, Argyll’s Bowling Green, and Loch Long, into the heights of Ben Lomond.”—“Scenery of Scotland.”

The Steam Fleet of Hutchinson and Co. (*see* Advertisements) deserves, on the whole, high praise for appointment and good management. They have good restaurants on board—at moderate prices. They touch at all the ports of the West Coast, and penetrate to most of the Islands, except St. Kilda.

The shores of the Clyde from Glasgow to Greenock are almost one continuous town, interesting alike as a great field of human activity and industry, Nature’s refined beauties ; while lower down, as far as the open sea, they are dotted with watering-places—the Brightons of Glasgow—and with neat villas or stately mansions of its manufacturers and merchants.

The impressive Rock and Castle of Dumbarton alone, in such a scene, throw back the mind to ancient days. Below Greenock, the Steam Passenger fleet, as a general rule, divides into two lines, owing to the increased width of the Clyde. One set follow the N. shore by Dunoon and Rothesay ; the other keeps by the S. shore, by Wemyss Bay, Largs, Millport, Arran, and Ayr.

A visit to Arran, 4½ hrs. from Glasgow, is highly recommended ; Arran is a model on a small scale of Alpine scenery ; full of beauties. The two trysting-places in this district, for which almost all travellers in the Highlands direct their steps, are, *Inveraray* on Loch Fyne, and *Oban*, the Charing Cross of the Highlands, and the starting-point for Staffa and Iona, for Skye, Glencoe, and the Caledonian Canal. They may be reached by the following routes :—

Inveraray.—(A.) By Loch Lomond, Tarbet, and Pass of Glencroe (Rtes. 19 and 31.)

(B.) By Loch Long, Arrochar, and Pass of Glencroe (Rtes. 30 and 31.)

(C.) By Loch Goil and St. Catharine's (Rte. 30.)

Oban.—By A, B, or C, as far as Inveraray.

(D.) Thence by Loch Awe and Cladich (*Steamer*), or Dalmally (Rte. 31.)

By steamer from Glasgow or Greenock, by Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig and Crinan Canal (Rte. 27.)

There are excellent *Inns* in this district, at Tarbet, Oban, Inveraray, Rothesay, Dunoon, Wemyss Bay, Brodick, etc.

The Clyde Estuary and all Lochs branching from it are peculiarly well suited for *Yachting*—in fact the best possible mode of exploring them is by yachts. The reader is referred to the Chapter in Section IV.

§ 2. OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Dumbarton.—Rock ; Castle ; Shipbuilding.

Port-Glasgow.—Newark Castle.

Greenock.—Quay ; Watt Monument and Statue ; Reservoir.

Largs.—The Cumbræes ; Millport ; Episcopal College.

Arran.—Brodick Bay and Castle ; Goatfell ; Glen Rosa ; Corrie ; Glen Sannox ; Loch Ranza ; Tormoor Circles ; Kildonan Castle ; Holy Island ; Lamlash.

Cantyre.—Saddell Castle ; Abbey.

Campbeltown.—Cross ; Mull of Cantyre ; Bengullion ; Achana-ton ; Caves ; Dunaverty Castle ; Barr Glen ; Mausdale ; Largie.

Tarbert.—E. and W. Lochs ; Castle ; Loch Fyne ; Herring Fishery.

Islay.—Coast scenery ; Kildalton Crosses ; Port Ellen ; Caves ; Jura ; Paps ; Oronsay monuments.

Dunoon.—Kilmun Church ; Loch Eck.

Bute.—Rothesay Castle ; Mount Stuart ; Scalpsie Bay ; Kyles of Bute ; Ormidale ; Loch Fyne.

Ardrishaig.—Crinan Canal ; Lochgilphead ; Easdale slate-quarries ; Kilmartin ; Carnassary Castle ; Pass of Melfort.

Loch Awe.—Islands ; Ben Cruachan ; Kilchurn Castle ; Inisfail Island ; Pass of Brander.

Loch Long.—Loch Goil ; Arrochar ; the Cobbler ; Tarbet.

Helensburgh.—Gareloch ; Glenfruin ; Roseneath ; Loch Long.

Glencroe.—Pass to Cairndow ; Rest-and-be-Thankful.

Inveraray.—Castle ; Cross ; Woods ; Ary Falls ; Dunaquaich.

Dalmally.—Ben Cruachan ; Kilchurn Castle.

Oban.—Bay ; Dunolly Castle ; Dunstaffnage Castle ; Loch Etive ; Ardchattan Priory ; Dunmacsniochan ; Connell Ferry.

ROUTE 23.

Descent of the Clyde—Glasgow to Arran, by Greenock and Wemyss Bay.

† Denotes landing *Piers*.

The tourist may take his choice of steamers to Greenock from 7 in the morning, as there is scarcely a quarter of an hour in the day during which there is not some departure for Greenock, which port all the Clyde steamers touch at on their way to the various watering-places, whether situated on the N. or S. coasts of the Firth. Meals provided on board.

Steamers twice a day to Arran (from Greenock) ; in about 4 hrs. to Brodick, by Largs or by Rothesay.

About an hour will be saved by taking the Railways to Greenock or Wemyss Bay on the l. bank, or to Dumbarton or Helensburgh on the rt., and embarking there. (See Rte. 23A.) The High Level Railway by Bridge of Weir is recommended as commanding finer views than are seen from the steamboats. (See Rte. 23A.)

Moving off from the *Broomielaw*, which with its crowded shipping and busy wharves presents a great contrast to the time when it obtained its name from the quantity of Broom growing on it, we pass on rt. the

quay, where the deep-sea steamers for England and Ireland are berthed.

1. Iron-roofed shed at Springfield, where the heavier ships load. To these succeed long lines of iron ship-building yards, the number and magnitude of which attest the pre-eminence that the Clyde has over all other rivers in this special and important manufacture. Indeed, from Glasgow to Greenock, a distance of 22 m., it is studded with a succession of shipbuilding yards and marine engine sheds, of which the passenger is reminded by the constant din of thousands of hammers. On the rt. bank may be seen transatlantic steamers, and l. tiers of foreign liners for America, East Indies, and Australia.

Rt. is the *Napier Dock*, where the Cunard steamers are engined, and on the W. is the Lancefield Quay. To this succeeds the yard of the Thomsons, whence the "Iona" and her sister ships were launched ; and beyond is that of Napier at Govan, whence issued the "Persia" and "Black Prince," and most of the "Cunard" fleet.

1. The village and spire of Govan, where are several shipbuilding yards, beyond which is Shieldhall. On rt. † *Partick*, where the Kelvin brook joins the Clyde near the steam building yard and graving-Dock of Tod and M'Gregor.

1. Fairfield, the shipbuilding yard of John Elder and Co., the largest on the Clyde, employing 5000 men.

rt. Jordanhill (A. Smith, Esq.) and Scotstown (J. Gordon Oswald, Esq.) are large and handsome houses, charmingly situated, with a background of the Kilpatrick Hills, which now appear in the distance.

1. Opposite Scotstown are the shipyard of Linthouse, and *Elderslie* (Mrs. Speirs), an ancient mansion, once known as The King's Inch, probably from the fact that the course of the river was then different, and made an inch, or island, of the spot. At Elderslie Sir Wm. Wallace was born. Behind Elderslie, amongst the trees, is

1. *Renfrew*, the capital of the county, which gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. Though now an insignificant place (4163 inhab.), it was once a royal burgh. Rail to Paisley.

On rt. is the village of Yoker, and opposite are the woods and grounds of *Blythswood* (A. Campbell, Esq.), bounded on the W. by the *Cart*, formed by two streams, the Black and White Cart, which, rising in the Ayrshire Hills, unite at Inchinnan, 2 m. below Paisley, and here join the Clyde. It has been celebrated by Burns in his song of the Gallant Weaver—"where Cart rins rowing to the sea." Near Inchinnan Bridge the Earl of Argyll was arrested, 1685, as a rebel. Farther on rt. is a cut to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The grand works for widening and deepening the channel of the Clyde will not fail to arrest the stranger's attention. Since 1770 nearly six millions sterling have been expended on these operations, which have employed the skill of such engineers as Smeaton, Watt, Rennie, Telford, and Walker. At that time the Clyde was fordable opposite where the Broomielaw now stands. 4 m. below the town a trap-dyke, which crossed the stream 900 ft. long

by 300 broad, discovered by a line grounding on it, 1852, was blasted by gunpowder, so as to open a channel 14 ft. deep at low water. Whole mountains of rock and earth have been raised from the bottom by dredging, and either laid on the banks or carried in barges out to sea. The banks, formerly defended by dykes, now, for a long distance, rise above the level of high water, and need no protection but loose whinstone rubble. The result is that vessels drawing 22 ft. can now moor alongside the quay at Glasgow. The steamer now runs parallel with (rt.) the rly. between Glasgow and Loch Lomond (Rte. 19), the Kilpatrick range of trap hills forming, with their steep wooded banks and craggy escarpments, a very beautiful background. Before arriving at (rt.) the village of Kilpatrick are the heights of *Duntocher*, where is a large establishment of spinning-mills.

The opening reach of the river is very fine, with the magnificent *rock of Dumbarton* standing as sentinel over the crowded waterway, seamed in every direction by lines of smoke from the numerous steamers, river and sea-going. In clear weather *Ben Lomond's* top may be discerned.

To Dunglass on rt. succeeds a picturesque valley, in which is Auchentorlie (A. Buchanan, Esq.), and above it the print-works of *Milton*, backed up by the wooded hill of Dumbuck, an outlier of the Kilpatrick hills, and the modern Scottish mansion of Merton (F. White, Esq.) Then comes a low strath, through which the Leven flows from Loch Lomond into the Clyde; and on its banks the shipbuilding yards of † *Dumbarton*, nestling under the shadow of the two-peaked rock (Rte. 19). Both shores are lined with residences, including on the l. Finlayston, in former times the residence of Lord Glencairn, patron of John Knox.

On rt. is *Cardross*, where Lord

Macaulay's grandfather was minister, 1774-89, and beyond it is Ardmore Point. On both banks may be seen the steam of the locomotive; that on rt. from the Glasgow and Helensburgh Rly, and on l. from the Greenock line.

On l. † *Port-Glasgow* (Inhab. 9851), designed, as its name indicates, to be the harbour of Glasgow, but since the river has been so much deepened it has declined in importance, and ships that do not stop at Greenock go right up to the city. Near the town, on a low peninsula, is the Castle of *Newark*, a large quadrangular pile of the 16th centy., but much modernised. Over the doorway is the date, and an inscription, "The blessing of God be hereon." It belonged to the Dennistouns, and is now the property of the Shaw-Stewart family.

Looking N., the tourist sees the beautiful entrance to the Gareloch, backed by the rough mountains of Argyllshire, flanked on one side by the gleaming white houses of

† Helensburgh (Rte. 19), a favourite watering-place, reached by steamer every hour, in a few minutes from Greenock, and on the other by *Roseneath*, the lovely marine villa of the Duke of Argyll (Rte. 19).

On l. the forest of masts and the general bustle betoken the town of

† GREENOCK STAT. (Refreshment and waiting rooms on the piers.) (*Inns*: Tontine, good), a busy seaport, (population, 57,146), important likewise for its trade and industry, for its sugar refineries, shipbuilding yards and docks—for its cotton and woollen spinning, ironworks, etc. The extreme beauty of its situation must not be forgotten, on the broad expanse of the Clyde, gay with shipping, in every position and every variety of form. The passing traveller will be glad to quit its narrow and bustling streets, and as nearly 100 steamers touch here in a day, an opportunity will quickly present

itself. The fine buildings upon the Quay are the *Custom-house* in the Grecian, and the *Mariners' Asylum*, in the Elizabethan styles. The theatre originally built by Kemble is now the *Sugar Exchange*.

The heights behind the town are worth ascending for the sake of the romantic *Highland view* over sea and mountain; which may be advantageously commanded from the picturesque *Cemetery*. The tourist should at all events run up to the Well Park, laid out in gardens immediately above the station. It was presented to the town by Sir M. Shaw-Stewart.

In Greenock James Watt was born.

The birthplace of Watt has been pulled down, but its site is now occupied by the Watt tavern, close to Dalrymple Street. The great engineer is however commemorated in Greenock in the *Watt Monument*—a modern Gothic building in Union-st., W. of the town—built by his son, to contain a library presented by him, and a statue by Chantrey, raised by public subscription.

The town is well supplied with water from a reservoir of 300 acres, called Loch Thom, or "Shaw's Water," about 6 m. to the S. As it is situated at a height of 500 ft. above the sea, the water when nearing the town is turned to economical purposes for driving *Wheels* of mills and manufactories, instead of steam. One of these, in Upper Greenock, has the enormous diameter of 220 ft., and weighs 117 tons. "The prosperity of Greenock dates from the year 1707, shortly after the union with England, when the British Parliament granted what the Scottish Parliament had refused, viz. the privilege of constructing a harbour." —*Smiles*.

Greenock is directly opposite the watering-place, *Helensburgh* (see Rte. 19)—a pleasant retreat from smoke and dirt, to which steamers are con-

stantly plying in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, conveying passengers to the railway to Dumbarton and Loch Lomond.

Railway Termini.—(a) At the Old Steam Quay at the Harbour, for Glasgow Low Line (Caledonian); also at Cathcart-st.

(b) At *Princes Pier*, 1 m. farther down the Clyde, Terminus of the High Level Rly. to Glasgow (Ayrshire Rly. Rte. 23A). It has another Stat. in Lynedoch-st. (Rte. 12).

(c) Upper Greenock Station for Wemyss Bay, not far from Lynedoch-st. Stat.

Distances.—Glasgow, by rail, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; by water, 21; Helensburgh, 4; Gourock, 2; Wemyss Bay, 8; Inverkip, 6.

Starting from Greenock Quay, the vessel skirts the well-filled Docks and a puny battery of 7 guns, beyond which appears the *Wood Institution* for aged and infirm seamen.

1. About 3 m. from Greenock, and opposite the watering-place of Kilcreggan, is † *Gourock*, a favourite resort of the Glasgow folk, on the shore of a bay dotted with houses, furnished with a *Pier*, at which many Clyde steamers stop. The Darroch family have property here, and a mansion in the place of the *Old Castle*. 2 m. W. of the town stands the ruined tower of *Levan Castle*. Near it, off Kempoch, the steamer “Comet” was run down by the “Ayr” (1825), and 50 passengers drowned.

As the coast trends southward, the tourist has on his rt. the entrance to Loch Long, and Holy Loch, with the marine villages of Kilmun, Kirn, and Dunoon (Rte. 29). On l. is the *Cloch Lighthouse*. Turning sharp to the S. the steamer passes *Ardgowan*, the seat of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, perhaps the most beautiful place on the Clyde, and soon stops at

† *Inverkip*. (*Inns*: Murdoch’s; Smith’s), a pleasant secluded little

watering-place at the mouth of the Kip, facing Inellan and the slopes of Cowal, with its background of mountains. Galt, the novelist, is buried here.

2 m. farther on l. is † *Wemyss Bay* (a tolerable Hotel), a more modern watering-place and the terminus of the Wemyss Bay Rly., with a long Pier, where passengers arriving by rail join the boat to Bute and Arran. Steamers for Largs, Rothesay, and Millport, touch here. The most conspicuous building is *Castle Wemyss*, designed by Billings, the seat of John Burns, Esq., shipowner, a worthy and benevolent citizen of Glasgow; also Kelly House (J. Young, Esq., the faithful friend of David Livingstone).

The N. shore of the Clyde Estuary—Dunoon, *Rothesay* and *Isle of Bute* are described (Rte. 27).

Still coasting S., we have on rt. the promontory of Toward Point, round which the Oban steamer goes through the Kyles of Bute, and on l. Skelmorlie Castle, a seat of the Earl of Eglinton (occupied by J. Graham, Esq.); the ruined castle of Knock, under the conical hill of Knock; and inland *Brisbane*, the residence of the late Sir T. Brisbane. There is a pier at † Skelmorlie, which has risen in repute as a residence. As the channel narrows between the mainland and the Great Cumbrae, we have on the l. the watering-place of † *Largs* (Brisbane Arms), celebrated for the battle fought here in 1263, the date being fixed by the calculation of the eclipse that occurred just before.

“Here floated Haco’s banner trim,
Above Norwegian warriors grim,
Savage of heart and large of limb.”

Haco, King of Norway, having entered the Firth of Clyde with a numerous fleet, met with a storm during the disembarkation of his troops. His ships were dispersed, and, a part only of his army being landed, he was attacked and routed with great

slaughter by Alexander III. Haco fled to Skye and thence to the Orkneys, where he died of hardship and mortification, and was buried in the cathedral of Kirkwall; the result of the victory was the cession of the Hebrides and Man to Scotland, after they had been for 400 years attached to the Norwegian crown. The Norwegians buried their slain in a *Mound*, still existing on the shore opposite Cumbrae, opened 1873, and found to contain burnt human bones.

In the aisle of the *Old Church*, near the Mound, is a monument to Sir Robert Montgomery.

The conchologist may find on the shore here the *Rissoa Calathisca*, an exceedingly rare shell.

[In the summer an omnibus runs to Ardrossan from Largs, passing 1½ m. on l. *Kelburn Castle* (Earl of Glasgow), prettily situated by the side of a stream, on which there is a waterfall. The house was built in the 16th centy., and has a very ingenious and curiously-ornamented sun-dial in front of it. 3 m. Fairlie village and castle, and thence through the village of West Kilbride to (12 m.) Ardrossan (*Inn*: Eglinton Arms). (Rte. 12.)]

From Largs the steamer crosses to the watering-place of *Millport*, situated in a bay on the S. side of the island of Great Cumbrae, which, together with the Lesser Cumbrae, stands in mid-channel between the mainland and the island of Arran. "Both islands consist of portions of the same great sheet of carboniferous igneous rock which runs from Ardrossan N. to Greenock, and in both portions of the red sandstone on which these rest rise from under them." The geologist will find on the E. shore a couple of interesting whinstone dykes.

† *Millport* (*Inns*: Millport; Cumbrae; Kelburn Arms) is an exceedingly pleasant little place for a short stay, with a good *Pier* built by Lord

Bute, and contains an Episcopalian *College*, built from designs by Butterfield, and a beautiful chapel, in which full choral service is held twice every Sunday.

The *Garrison* is a seat of Lord Glasgow, built on the site of an old fort.

An amusing anecdote is told of a former minister of the parish of Cumbrae, who, with exalted notions of the little world in which he lived, used to pray for the island of Cumbrae, together with the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland.

The *Lesser Cumbrae* is a very small island of about 1 m. in length. There was once a fort on it, until it was burnt by Cromwell's troops. The stump of a tower on the E. side of Olderdale is supposed to have been a defence against Norwegian pirates. At the S.W. angle is a lighthouse. An older one stood on the hill-top. To the N. are the remains of the chapel of St. Vey, with the tomb of the saint considerably mutilated. The views from both the islands over the shores of Bute and Arran are very fine.

Emerging from the protection of the Cumbraes the steamer crosses the main channel and makes for Arran, whose magnificent cliffs and mountains, topped by the rugged heights of Goatfell, form a grand feature in the landscape. The first point at which the boat stops is Corrie, where is a quiet, neat little inn.

† *Brodick*, however, is the most central locale for exploring the island, and the place where most of the tourists disembark, at an iron *Pier* of peculiar construction, with buffer-sides to protect the steamers in rough weather.

It must be borne in mind that it is rarely of any use going to Arran without having secured accommodation beforehand; as in the summer it is crammed with visitors from Glasgow, many of whom reside for

the season there, going backwards and forwards to their places of business. At Brodick there is only one *Inn* (Douglas Arms), the Duke of Hamilton not permitting any other to be built. There are, however, lodgings to be had in many of the small cottages along the shore. At Corrie there is a good *Inn*. At Lamash accommodation is more plentiful; but in consequence of its situation it is not such a good starting-point to explore the beauties of the island, which mainly lie in the north.

The *island of Arran* is about 20 m. long by 12 broad, the interior consisting of wild, uncultivated mountains, which in the N. rise to a very considerable height.

For many centuries the island was a royal domain, well stocked with red deer and other beasts of the chase, and used principally as a hunting-ground. It will be remembered that Bruce landed here, and mustered his forces before making that last and successful descent on his own country.

“Where does my brother bend his way?
As I have heard for Brodick Bay.
Across the isle—of barks a score
Lie there, ’tis said, to wait them o’er,
On sudden news, to Carrick shore.”
Lord of the Isles.

It was in St. Bride’s convent, on the N. of the island, that his sister Isabel was placed. The earldom of Arran was conferred for the first time upon Sir James Boyd, who married the sister of James I., but the property and the lady were after Boyd’s death given to Sir James Hamilton. Hogg’s ballad makes Walter Hamilton win the princess and the island of Arran in a tournament—a poetical version of the circumstance. With the exception of one or two farms, the whole island belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, who occasionally, though very seldom, visits Brodick Castle.

The *Geology* of Arran is a subject
[*Scotland.*]

which has attracted much attention, and has been frequently described by the able pens of many eminent geologists, as Jameson, Sedgwick, Ramsay, etc. To those fond of this science the island is a complete field for study, embracing within its area an extraordinary variety of different phenomena. The general line of the coast is low, although it occasionally rises into precipitous cliffs, especially on the S. and S.W. Red sandstone is the predominant rock along the coast, extending, with few interruptions, from the Cock of Arran on the extreme N. along the E. Brodick, where it is very well seen, and thence to the S. shore as far as Kildonan, where it is displaced by an intrusion of trap.

It lines the valleys of the Slidry and Torraline, then disappearing for a time resumes its position between the Machry Burn and Glen Iorsa. Near the Machry there is a remarkably precipitous wall of black porphyry, extending for 2 m. along the shore. On the N. and N.E. are sections of the carboniferous series, interstratified with trap beds. The interior of the island is chiefly composed of granitic mountains, viz., *Goatfell* (2863 ft.), towards the E. Ceum-na-Caillich, Caisteal Abheal, Cia Mhòr, and Ben Huish in the centre, and Ben Varain on the W.

“Those in the S. are generally composed of trap rocks, partly syenite, partly porphyry, partly greenstone, with many dykes of greenstone and pitchstone passing through the red sandstone strata around the coasts. The small size of the island, combined with the elevation of the mountains, gives to the short glens a very sudden depth, and permits the cliffs to show great curvatures of strata. Dykes and overlying masses of greenstone, felspathic and trap porphyry, various sorts of claystones and pitchstone are seen abundantly both on the E., W., and S. coasts; and so perfectly

are all the phenomena exhibited, that it is difficult to imagine any space of the same limited extent more worthy of being studied for the purpose of understanding the mutual relations of pyrogeous rocks.”—*Phillips*.

† *Brodick*. (*Inn*: Douglas Arms, very good, but generally full to overflowing in the summer months.) The village of Brodick, properly speaking, no longer exists, except in the castle, most of the houses near it having been removed. But the whole bay, including the hamlet of Invercloy, now passes by the name of Brodick.

The *Castle* (Duke of Hamilton) was seized by Edw. I. and held by Sir John Hastings, from whom it was taken at the general liberation of Scotland from the English yoke. It was garrisoned by Oliver Cromwell; but his soldiers, having provoked the indignation of the islanders, were massacred. It has been rebuilt in the Scotch baronial style from designs by Mr. Gillespie Graham, and, though not a very large building, it has from its commanding position a very good effect.

Steamers daily to Greenock and the ports of the Clyde; once to Rothesay; daily to Ardrossan.

Distances from Brodick.—To Glen Rosa, 3 m.; Loch Ranza, 12; Goatfell, 6; Glen Sannox, 6; Lamlash, 4; Glen Ashdale, 10; Tormore, 10.

‘ *a. Goatfell* (2863 ft.), or Ben-na-Gaoith, the “Mountain of the Wind” of the “Lord of the Isles”—

“The sun, ere yet he sunk behind
Benghoit, the mountain of the wind”—

rises from behind the castle of Brodick, and is the excursion most often undertaken by visitors. No guide is required for the ascent, except by persons unaccustomed to mountaineering, which, with the descent, will occupy from 4 to 5 hours,

starting from and returning to the hotel. The first 2 m. may be done on horseback, or even in a carriage, following the road along the coast, passing the mouths of Glen Shiraig, where schools and a ch. have been built, and Glen Rosa. Upon the rt., near the schoolhouse, is an *old stone monument*, or menhir, placed upright, probably the entrance to an avenue; cross the burn and enter the duke's grounds. Farther on are 2 more upright stones in a field. Thence ascend the hill at the stables and make for the kennels, which are above, keeping a little to the rt. of the latter and entering the plantations. Emerging from there on to the heather a track runs straight up, whence the summit is seen rising right in front. The path appears to wind a long way round, but any attempt at a short cut to the mountain from this point will only result in increased fatigue to the pedestrian, without any saving in time. He should therefore keep well to the right. From the top may be seen the mass of mountains which, one beyond another, occupy the whole of the northern part of the island, together with the shores of Scotland indented with its numerous lochs and bays, the islands of the W., the coasts of Galloway and Ireland, and the mountains of Cumberland. Near the spectator are the granite peaks of the sister mountains—that of Caisteal Abhael on the N. being the most conspicuous, topped with loose blocks of great size, that give its summit the appearance of a recently dismantled fortification. “Near the summit of Goatfell, and also on the S. shoulder, the granite suddenly arises in perpendicular cliffs, assuming the artificial appearance of huge Cyclopean walls. Large blocks are arranged one above another with the utmost nicety, thus frequently presenting a vertical face of rock of considerable height”—*Ramsay*.

A tolerable mountaineer may proceed from the top of Goatfell along the Saddle, and thus effect his descent upon Glen Sannox to Corrie, instead of returning the way he came.

b. The veins of trap and pitchstone traversing the sandstone rock in all directions exposed along the shore S. of Brodick, deserve the attention of the geologist, and may interest ordinary travellers.

c. One of the easiest and most beautiful excursions from Brodick is that to *Glen Rosa*, as romantic a glen as any in the Highlands, which runs immediately beneath Goatfell, and is separated only by a ridge or neck from Glen Sannox. The lower part of the glen is easily accessible, there being a good path; but after the wooden bridge over the tributary river is passed, the path becomes excessively wet and boggy. But for those who do not mind this, it is as fine a walk as can be imagined up to the head of Glen Rosa, crossing the ridge and down Glen Sannox to Corrie, and returning to Brodick by the road.

d. *Lamlash*, the first place in size in Arran, opposite *Holy Island*, is 4 m. from Brodick (see below, *e*).

e. An Excursion round the Island by the coast-road will be about 53 m. Going N. from Brodick the mouth of Gen Rosa is passed on the l.; then the Castle, a fine red sandstone building. A good road runs close along the sea, while the view on the opposite side is bounded by a bank of rock, the lowest step of the mountain ranges, which slope from the interior to the sea on both sides. This bank is thickly covered in some parts with trees and brushwood, and the ground below is strewn with masses of shivered rock.

At 5½ m. there is a fine cascade, about 250 ft. high.

6 m., at † *Corrie* is a good quiet Inn, at which steamers call daily. Excavations of great extent and age were discovered during the working of some quarries here.

At 8 m. the mouth of *Glen Sannox* is reached, which runs down to the sea from the base of Goatfell. There is no road up it, except as far as the baryta works; and the ground, unless in dry seasons, is wet and boggy. Stillness reigns around, and the almost perpetual mists in which the depths of the glen are shrouded lend gloom to the neighbourhood. The descent of Goatfell is frequently made across the ridge that divides Glen Sannox from Glen Rosa, or the pedestrian can proceed down the latter to Brodick. "On the northern range of Glen Sannox there is a remarkable fissure called Ceum-na-Caillich, forming a deep indentation on the summit of the mountain, from whence a narrow gully descends into the glen. This seems to have once been entirely filled with a trap dyke, now decomposed. There are several trap dykes in and around Cia Mhòr, a high conical hill, forming alike the upper extremity of Glen Sannox and Glen Rosa. One of these, of a very singular construction, crosses the ridge that divides the glens on the S. side of Cia Mhòr. This remarkable dyke includes 5 distinct bands."—*Ramsay*.

The volcanic or trappean ash that reposes upon the carboniferous strata on this portion of the coast is extremely interesting. About 2 m. from Glen Sannox are the *Fallen Rocks*, in which an immense cliff of old red sandstone conglomerate seems to have given way, and to have strewed the slope with masses of rock in the wildest confusion. There is a

tradition that this fall was heard in Bute.

The scene at the Scriden, at the N. extremity of which stands the "*Cock of Arran*," a point well known at sea, is somewhat similar, though even wilder. It is a large piece of cliff which once bore resemblance to a cock, but the wind and waves have knocked its head off, and the likeness is no longer striking. The whole of this portion of the route is very impressive from the wild confusion of rocks on every side, which appear as if an avalanche had deposited them where they now lie. A long glen is now traversed, in which the road surmounts a steep ascent and then descends as suddenly to the level of the sea.

12 m. † *Loch Ranza* (a small and poor Inn, furnishing fresh herrings and potatoes) is an inlet of the sea, about 1 m. long at high water and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; at its apex rises the graceful form of Torindan-eoin, to the S. of which is the rugged top of Caisteal Abheal. It is a pity that no accommodation exists at Loch Ranza, for it is one of the most beautiful landscapes in Arran. The Bay is divided by a promontory running out into it from the W. shore; and upon this stands a *Castle*, consisting of 2 square towers, the roofs of which are still tolerably perfect. It was erected as a royal hunting seat prior to the year 1380. A nunnery dedicated to St. Bride formerly existed here, but there are no traces of it left.

Loch Ranza is a celebrated herring station, the fish here being remarkably good, as indeed they are throughout the whole of the western coasts. The Campbelltown steamer calls off the loch several times a-week (Rte. 24). Rounding the point and turning southward, the traveller arrives at (14 m.) the little village of Catacol. The geologist will notice here curious examples of contorted schist.

17 m. is a lonely little kirk, belonging to the village of North Tundergay, 2 m. from which, inland, is the secluded and solitary lake of *Corrie-an-lachan*, which looks as if it had been scooped out of the recesses of Ben Varen. Its sides are almost wholly destitute of vegetation, and the lake has the appearance of having been the centre of an extinct volcano. "Ben Varen itself is in form like a long house, with rounded roof, and on its summit are two of the Cyclopean walls meeting at right angles."—*Anderson*. As the road progresses S. very fine views are obtained of the mountainous coast of Cantyre, from which Ben Tore stands out pre-eminently.

19 m. South Tundergay village; and 20 m. that of White Farland.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at Imachar there is a small public-house, but clean and respectable.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at Glen Iorsa, the river of the same name enters the sea. On the rt. bank is Dugary, a shooting-box belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, and behind it is the keeper's house, picturesquely situated. At 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is a road across the island to Brodick, about 8 m.

28 m., near the Machry river, which the road now crosses, is *Tormore*, famous for its antiquarian remains in the shape of upright stones and circles. Here are 2 upright stones upon 2 hills, commanding the entrance to what was evidently an avenue leading up to the great circles. At the beginning of this avenue there is a *dolmen*, formed of large slabs put together like a house of cards, so as to enclose a space. The interior when opened was found to contain some ashes.

The first monument consists of 2 concentric circles, the ground in the interior being somewhat raised.

The diameter of the largest of these two circles is about 55 ft., and

the stones are granite boulders; the 2 largest in the interior circle pointing E. and W., in which direction all the circles lie, though not all in the same line. On the S. side of this one is a stone with a hole bored in it. The centre of this circle has been opened, and human bones or ashes were found in it.

2. A circle, composed of 5 boulder-stones, one removed.

3. To the N. of the last is a single upright slab, about 12 ft. above the ground, evidently one of a circle of similar stones.

4. Three upright slabs, 15 ft. from the ground, belonging to a circle 60 ft. in diameter. There are, here and there, groups of stones, which may be the remnants of circles scattered about between this and the hills; but the surface has been removed constantly in the search for peat, so that, doubtless, many more have disappeared.

A little beyond Tormore the tourist must turn to the rt., on the coast, for the *King's Caves*. The whole line of rock has been hollowed here into caves, some of which are fitted with doors and windows. The last and largest is called the King's Cave, and is said to have been inhabited by Fingal, Bruce, and several other Scotch heroes, fabulous and historical. The roof is partly supported by a natural pillar that rises from the floor and divides the upper part of the cave into 2 chambers. Upon its side is rudely carved a sword, and on the walls are rough sketches of the chase, ascribed to the leisure hours of Bruce and his companions when condemned to inactivity and concealment in Arran. But the softness of the stone and the continual damp of the walls would long ago have obliterated any carvings of such ancient date; although it is by no means improbable that the cave itself was at one time inhabited by Robert Bruce and his

brother Edward. From the caves, if it is dry, climb the cliffs and strike E. across the moor to the high road; but if it be wet, return to the road whence you diverged, and proceed to Torbeg, the next village. [At the kirk a road on l. leads to Shedog, where there is a small Inn. 1 m. from this point is the bridge over the Machry Water and the village of Clachan, with an old cemetery overgrown with nettles. Here it was said that St. Molus or Molaise was buried, although his resting-place is claimed by the Irish as being in the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo. From Clachan it is 7 m. to Brodick, passing on the way the junction of the Dugary road, marked by a highly-ornamented letter-box.];

The geologist will notice in the red sandstone cliffs near Tormore and Drumadoon the prevalence of dykes of pitchstone and trap porphyry.

Continuing the route along the coast from Torbeg, 33 m. rt. is *Tor Castle*, or, as it is commonly called, Castle Hill, an oblong barrow running from N. to S., on the top of which are the remains of 2 circles, which may have been walls, or simply stones in position. The larger one is about 80 ft. in diameter, the smaller 54. On the S. side are 3 fragments of stone of superior workmanship to the rest.

On the S. of the Castle Hill is a smaller barrow, with a very narrow ridge, upon which there seem to have been stones also, by the collection at its foot. The position of these remains being on the coast, and principally the W. coast, induces the antiquary to attribute them to a Norse origin.

[A little beyond the N. of the Slidry Water, 34 m., a road on l. runs to Lamlash, 10 m., a pretty route through Glen Scorrisdale, descending by Glen Monymore.] A little farther on is a good Inn at

Lagg, and the Torraline Water is crossed to Kilmory village.

37½ m. on rt. is *Bennan Head*, the point of termination of the Struey Cliffs on this side. In the face of them is the Black Cave, a large, dark excavation, about 80 feet high.

40½ m. l. is *Essimore*, or the Great Fall, in which the water descends 100 ft. in a long, thin stream, which is swayed to and fro by the wind, into a pool, from which it forces its way through a rocky channel of red sandstone to the sea. At its mouth is the village of Auchingrew, where there is a ch. and manse.

41½ m., at Kildonan village, there is a small public-house. Off the shore is the island of Pladda, upon which there is a lighthouse. *Kildonan Castle*, upon the edge of the shore, is a square keep of 2 storeys; the roof of the lower storey still perfect, and a part of the upper one still left. On the land side is a splendid line of perpendicular cliffs, called the "Dippin Rocks," from the E. end of which a stream spouts forth, with a fall of nearly 300 ft. There is a road from Kildonan Castle, which rejoins the main road without returning through the village, and passes close to Dippin Lodge, the grounds of which are kept strictly private; then along the shore of Whiting Bay, on the l. of which is the village of Silverbank, so called from the fine bright sand with which the coast is covered. At the back of the village *Glen Ashdale*, in which there is a good waterfall, runs up into the hills. The stream is broken in one place only—the first fall being about 60 ft. high, and the lowest very much more. The northern point of Whiting Bay is called King's Cross, from its being the place where Bruce is said to have embarked for Carrick, and opposite to it are the cliffs of

Holy Isle, a picturesque island, about 1½ m. in length, rising to the height of 1009 ft., and forming an admirable breakwater to the Bay of Lamlash. Holy Isle is supposed to have been the resort of St. Molio or Molaise, a disciple of St. Columba. His cave by the shore is marked by some curious inscriptions in Runic characters of the date of the 12th century.

The composition of the rocks is red sandstone overlaid by felstone, and the surface is covered with heath and the *Arbutus uva ursi*.

49 m. † *Lamlash (Inns: Lamlash H.; Bannatyne's; Kennedy's)* is a straggling village of detached cottages, running along the coast, and facing the sea and the northern promontory of Holy Isle. It is much resorted to in the summer, but principally by those who are not fortunate enough to secure accommodation at the hotel at Brodick. In Lamlash Bay the Norwegian King Haco moored his shattered fleet after his defeat at Largs.

Steamers start from it several times a day, for Greenock, Ardrossan, and Wemyss Bay.

It is a favourite walk of 4 m. to Brodick; both the ascent from Lamlash and the descent to Inverclyde affording very beautiful views. The geologist may see veins of pitchstone crossing the road.

53 m. Brodick (*see above*).

The tourist who is anxious to make a more intimate geological acquaintance with Arran should read M'Culloch's admirable description, which, although a little out of date, is a magnificent *résumé* of the mineralogical features. The most compendious work is Prof. Ramsay's "Geology" of the island.

ROUTE 23A.

Glasgow to Greenock and Wemyss Bay, by Paisley and Bridge of Weir.

(A.) *High Level Line.*—Stats. in Glasgow: Union Rly., Dunlop Street, N. side of Clyde, and Bridge Street Stat. on S. side—12 trains daily in less than an hr. to Greenock.

Crossing the Clyde on an Iron Bridge, the Caledonian Rly. joins the South-Western at

Pollockshields Stat. This Glasgow suburb, along with Ibrox, consists chiefly of villas.

Rt., see the West-end Park and Glasgow College on the height.

Paisley Junct. Stat., in Rte. 12. Here the 2 lines to Greenock diverge. The High Rly. l. to

Crosslee Stat. is connected with Johnstone, 11 to 12. Rt., in clear weather, Ben Lomond is visible.

Bridge of Weir Stat., a small manufacturing village with mills in a hollow. After passing

Kilmalcolm Stat., a wonderful prospect opens out on the rt. over the valley and estuary of the Clyde from Dumbarton downwards. From the great height at which the rly. runs you have a complete bird's-eye view, and look down upon smoking steamboats, the tops of the chimneys, and roofs of the towns of Port-Glasgow and others, *through* which the Low Line runs. No traveller should fail to take this route for the sake of the remarkable view.

The rly. descends through a series of tunnels partly running under the streets of Greenock, to

Greenock Stat. (Lyndoch Street), Here passengers for Wemyss Bay must change trains.

Greenock Terminus (Harbour Stat.) at Prince's Pier, W. of the town,

where all the river steamers call (Rte. 23).

(B.) *From Paisley by Low Line to Greenock and Wemyss Bay.*

Houston Stat.

Bishopton Stat. Emerging from a long tunnel the Clyde opens out to view.

Port-Glasgow Stat. (see Rte. 23).

22½ m. *Upper Greenock Stat.*

Near this, among the hills on l., are the reservoirs which supply Greenock with water, descending in the stream called Shaw's Water, which turns many miles.

Ravenscraig Stat.

Inverkip Stat. (see Rte. 23).

30½ m. *Wemyss Bay Terminus*, 2 hrs. by rail from Glasgow.

ROUTE 24.

Glasgow to Campbeltown and Cantyre by Sea.

A steamer starts three times a week from the Broomielaw, arriving at Campbeltown in 6 or 7 hours. The first part of this route, down the Firth of Clyde to Greenock and Wemyss Bay, is detailed in Rte. 23. From Wemyss Bay the steamer makes for the N. coast of Arran, which it skirts, getting magnificent views of Goatfell, Kidvoe, Ceum-na-Caillich, and Glen Sannox. Then the beautiful inlet of Loch Ranza is touched at. The strait between the W. coast of Arran and that of Cantyre is called Kilbrannan Sound, down which the traveller steams, passing on rt. the solitary little kirk of North Tundergay. Then the steamer crosses obliquely over to Cantyre, first touching at the little fishing harbour of *Carradale*, in the village of which there is a decent Inn. Near Carradale House, overlooking the sea, are the ruins of Aird Castle; also a vitri-

fied fort on a small island. From this point there is a road along the coast running northward to Clunaig and Skipness, at the entrance of Loch Fyne, and also one running south through Saddell to Campbeltown.

Skipness Castle is somewhat dilapidated. Its outer walls are 7 ft. in thickness, and it has 2 projecting towers, one of which was evidently the keep of the Castle, and goes by the name of "Tur in t' sagairt," the Priest's Tower. One of its former owners, a Campbell, called "The Captain of Skipness," studied the art of war under Gustavus Adolphus, and fought against Charles I. and Montrose. At Skipness is also the ruined ch. of St. Columba, which in its entirety was the largest ch. in Cantyre, except that of Saddell.—*C. Bede.*

Carradale is a good place for ascending *Ben-an-Tuirc*, "the mountain of the boar" (2170 ft.), which is the highest mountain in Cantyre. The hills throughout the whole peninsula are noways remarkable for their picturesque features, as they consist rather of a succession of swelling uplands than of rugged or precipitous heights. Nevertheless, the view from Ben-an-Tuirc will repay the ascent, as it includes Ayrshire and Wigtownshire to the E.; Ireland, the Giant's Causeway, and Rathlin Island to the S.; Islay, Gigha, and Jura, with the broad Atlantic, to the W.; and northward, as far as Ben Cruachan and Ben Lomond.

1½ m. S. of Carradale is the pretty Glen Torrisdale, at the entrance to which is Torrisdale Castle (J. Hoyal, Esq.). About 4 m. to the S., is the glen and Castle of *Saddell*, one of the most picturesque bits on the eastern coast of Cantyre. The castle is a plain quadrangular tower, with a machicolated embattlement. There are also some slight remains of the monastery of *Saddell*, founded in

1163 for Cistercian monks, by Reginald, the son of Somerled, Lord of Cantyre and the Isles. In the old churchyard are some very ancient sculptured stones, also monuments of the Macdonalds, the former possessors of Saddell, concerning whom there are many singular stories in the district. A little to the S. of Saddell is Ugadale, the property of Capt. Hector M'Lean, whose ancestors received it in consideration of kindness offered by them to Robert Bruce. A brooch, presented by him, is still an heirloom in the family.

At Ardnacross the romantic glens of Straduigh and Glenluissa run down to the sea. Presently the picturesque island of *Davar*, on which there is a revolving light, points out the entrance to the harbour of Campbeltown, in whose landlocked waters the whole navy of Great Britain might ride safely. At the head of it, pleasantly sheltered from the rough winds of the Atlantic, is James VI.'s royal burgh of

† *Campbeltown (Inns: Argyll Arms; White Hart*—both moderate and comfortable), the headquarters of the distillery trade, and withal a somewhat dirty town, 6628 inhab. It is of great antiquity, having been the capital of the early Dalriadan monarchy about the 6th or 7th cent. The principal object of interest in the town is the *Cross*, which stands on a pedestal in the centre of the main street—date about 1500. The one side is covered with elaborate ornamentation, similar to that on the cross at Inveraray (Rte. 31), and the other contains this inscription in Lombardic characters, together with a few figures of men and animals. "Hæc est crux Domini Yvari M. Heachyrna quondam Rectoris de Kylregan, et Domini Andre nati ejus Rectoris de Kilcoman qui hanc crucem fieri faciebat." Although Campbeltown is well sheltered, it has no very

picturesque scenery, except towards the Isle of Arran and the Sound. The population depends principally on the whisky distillation and the herring fishery. *Of distilleries* there are upwards of 20, which turn out about 1,200,000 gallons of whisky a year. This trade has nearly superseded the fishery.

Distances.—The Mull of Cantyre, 10 m. ; Dalavaddy, 3 ; Macrahanish Bay, 5 ; Barr, 12 ; West Tarbert (coach daily to meet the steamer), 35.

Steamer 3 times a week to Glasgow.

[A very interesting excursion may be made round the south coast to the Mull, skirting the harbour of Campbeltown, and arriving at 1½ m. Kilkerran, prettily situated at the foot of the Glenramskill hills, of which *Bengullion* is the highest point, rising to 1160 ft.

Kilkerran (Chil Chieran) claims to have been the site of the cell of the Irish saint St. Kieran, who preached in the 6th centy., and is believed to have been the first Christian missionary to the western portion of Scotland. He is said to have dwelt in a cave a little southward, where the coast trends away to the Mull. Of the church of Kilkerran, once annexed to the abbey of Paisley, nothing remains, though the burial-ground is still used. Between it and the sea is the old ruined *Castle*, garrisoned by James VI. to overawe the Macdonalds, who, however, thought so little of it that they captured it and hung the governor from the walls before the king was well out of sight. There is a fine view from *Bengullion*, on the face of which is a deep rift.

A little to the S. of Kilkerran is *Kildalloig*, the seat of Sir L. Campbell. There is some fine timber here.

3 m. at *Achanaton*, or Achaoan Head, is the cave where St. Kieran dwelt. Pennant speaks in high terms of it :—"These caves are very magnificent and various ; the tops are lofty, and resemble Gothic arches. One has on all sides a range of natural seats. Another is in the form of a cross, with 3 fine Gothic porticoes for entrances. On the floor is the capital of a cross, and a round basin, cut out of the rock, full of fine water—the beverage of the saint in olden times, and of sailors in the present, who often land to dress their victuals beneath this shelter." From thence the road keeps tolerably near the coast-line, crossing the mouths of Glen Arvie and Coneglen, where a considerable stream falls into the sea, amidst some romantic scenery.

Between Glen Arvie and Coneglen, close to Southend, is *Machri-reoch*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Argyll. As a proof of the mildness of the climate, a laburnum-tree in the garden here was in full bloom, Dec. 15, 1865. Limecraigs, near Campbeltown, is another seat of the same family, where the Duchess, mother of the great Duke John, once resided.

At *Dunaverty* is the *Castle* of the Macdonalds, the lords of Cantyre, where Bruce hid from his enemies, quitting Scotland from this point to cross over to Rathlin Island, which lies some 20 m. to the S.

The castle was situated on the summit of a very precipitous rock, which is only accessible from the land side by a narrow approach, and obtained its name of Dunaverty from *Dunamortaich*, or "rock of blood," from the scenes of warfare which it witnessed. At the close of Montrose's Royalist War, 1647, a remnant of his forces, chiefly Irish, under Alaster M'Collkeitch, being defeated by the Marquis of Argyle, took refuge in Dunaverty, from whence Colkitto sailed to Ireland,

leaving 300 men as garrison. During his absence the Covenanter General Leslie besieged the place with a force of 3000 men, and the castle, which was naturally impregnable, was forced to yield at last from the stoppage of the supplies of water. The unfortunate garrison were all most cruelly put to death, the only ones who escaped being a young man named M'Coul, and a nurse to the infant of Macdonald.

About 2 m. off the coast is the *Isle of Sanda*, containing a lighthouse and a summer residence belonging to the proprietor (D. J. K. M'Donald, Esq.)

About 1 m. to the W. of Dunaverty is Keill House, let as a fishing and shooting lodge. There is another large cave here, to which is attached the legend of the piper who ventured in with his dog; the latter eventually coming out, but the piper losing his way for ever. The same story is told of several caves in Scotland, and particularly of one on the S. coast of Mull.

About 1 m. inland is *Southend*, a neat little village with a decent Inn. At Carskay the road crosses the stream of the Glen Breckay, and farther on that of Glenmanuilt, from whence it takes the high ground for about 2 m. to the lighthouse of the Mull of Cantyre; or the pedestrian may keep close to the coast and visit the Danish fort at *Balemacumra*, situated at the top of a perpendicular rock overlooking the sea, and surrounded by 3 walls.

The *Mull of Cantyre* (supposed by some to be the Epidium Promontorium of the Romans), although of no great height, is attractive from its wild and precipitous rocks and the tremendous currents and tides that beat against them, and which in rough weather are fearful to behold. At the summit of the rock is the *Mull Lighthouse*, built by Peter Stuart in 1788, and afterwards

remodelled by Robert Stevenson: the tower is sheathed with copper, and contains a light visible for 22 nautical miles. The view from it is remarkably fine, extending over the N. coast of Ireland, the island of Rathlin, Islay, and a vast extent of the Atlantic. The geological composition of the rocks is that of the quartzose sandstones of the Lower Silurian series.

From the Mull a road runs N., with glorious sea views, every now and then crossing a picturesque glen. After passing the Beacon of Crochmoy, it skirts, about 4 m. from the lighthouse, the base of the granite mountain of *Sliabh*, which rises to the height of 2000 ft. Under the northern slopes lies the fine open bay of Macrihanish, near which is the parish and village of *Kil Coivin*, where the ruins of the ch. or oratory of St. Coivin are still visible. In the burial-ground are some curious old sculptured tombstones.

There is a good road from hence to Campbeltown through *Dalavaddy*, where there is a small patch of carboniferous beds, and where coal (of an inferior quality) is worked to supply the neighbourhood. A canal was formed to take it to Campbeltown to be shipped, but it is found more convenient to bring coal from the Ayrshire coast.

From Dalavaddy it is 3 m. to Campbeltown.]

ROUTE 25.

Campbeltown to Tarbert, by Barr and West Tarbert Loch.

A coach leaves Campbeltown every morning, except on Thursday and Saturday, for Tarbert, skirting the western coast of Cantyre, and offer-

ing on a fine day a beautiful excursion by what Maeculloch calls "a very amusing road."

For the first few miles the way lies inland, through a moorland district, relieved at one spot by an avenue of limes. 4 m. is the ancient cemetery of Kilchenzie, still in use. As the road ascends the hill, the traveller gains on l. a distant view of the cliffs of Macrihanish Bay.

At 6½ m. is a picturesque glimpse of Tangy Glen, and again where the road crosses, farther on, the stream of the Barr Burn, passing the prettily-wooded demesne of *Glenbar Abbey* (Keith M'Alister, Esq.) The house, though ancient, has been considerably modernised, and is beautifully situated amidst rich timber. There is a decent little inn in the village of *Barr*, although its outward appearance is not prepossessing.

The road now regains the coast, and very fine views are obtained at *Glencreggan* (rt.) "The portion of the Irish coast seen from Glencreggan is that of Fair Head and the Giant's Causeway, in the front of which Rathlin Island is plainly visible. Then come Islay and Jura, their rugged outlines forming one long bold line against the sky, the Paps of Jura being the most conspicuous feature. Between us and them lie the pretty islets of Cara and Gigha. The western coast of Cantyre stretches in long perspective to the rt. Islay is about 28 m., and Jura 34 m. in length; but from the circumstance of Islay overlapping Jura, the two at first sight appear to form one long island. These four islands of the southern Hebrides—Islay, Jura, Cara, and Gigha (pronounced "Yeea")—are a lovely feature in the view, more especially when seen from the moors on the hills behind Glencreggan, from whence we can "sight" another portion of the Hebridean group—the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay; and still farther to the rt. the island of Scarba, with the Gulf

of Corryvrechan, while shadowy Mull fills in the background."—*Glencreggan*, by C. Bede.

From Glencreggan the road winds down a steep hill to the seaside, where there is a cave with the unpronounceable name of Beallochaghaochean, and then keeps close to the shore to Mausdale village, in the parish of Killeen. A little before reaching the church the traveller gets a peep up the Clachaig Glen. In the village a tall chimney calls the attention to the manufacture of starch from the farina of potatoes, now given up. Beyond the manse and kirk of *Killeen* are the ruins of the old kirk, very rude and primitive, though containing a double window with tooth moulding.

18 m. Tayinloan village, near which the road passes *Largie Castle*, the seat of C. Moreton Macdonald, Esq., a fine modernised building of the Scotch baronial style, in a prettily-wooded park, through which flows the stream that rises in Loch Ulagadale. The Macdonalds of Largie were in former times the most considerable proprietors in Cantyre.

[From Tayinloan there is a ferry to the island of *Gigha* (or *Yeea*), about 4 m. distant from the mainland, and separated from the smaller islet of Cara by the still smaller one of Gighalum. The principal village in *Gigha* is Ardmish, on the W. coast, which boasts of a ch. and a manse, but there is not much to see in the island save a fortification in the middle of the islet called Dun Chifie, and a blow-hole, called in Gaelic Slocan-leim, or the Squirting Cave, from which the sea in rough weather throws up high jets.

Near Ardmish kirk are a few remains of an older one, with some monumental relics. Cara also has an old ruined chapel.]

At Kilmichael the road crosses another picturesque stream, that has its source in Loch Garisdale.

25 m. *Ronachan*, the seat of Allan Pollock, Esq., celebrated in Scotland and Ireland for his enthusiasm and success in model farming.

A little farther on is the village of *Clachan*, prettily situated in the bottom of a dell, to which several streams converge. It is sheltered by the woods and grounds of Ballinakill. The hill of *Dunskeig*, which overlooks it on the l., is marked by a vitrified fort and some intrenchments. It is worth ascending for the sake of the lovely view over West Loch Tarbert, a long narrow Highland loch that runs inland for about 11 m., and separates the districts of Cantyre and Knapdale.

The wooded shores of Knapdale have been taken advantage of by owners of property for their residences, several of which grace the loch. As the road from Clachan to Tarbert surmounts the steep hill, the traveller gains a view in succession of Ardpatrik House (Capt. James C. Campbell), and Dunmore (W. Campbell, Esq.) On the E. side of the loch the road passes Stonefield (C. G. Campbell, Esq.) and the village of Whitehouse Inn, where a road on rt. is given off to Skipness and the E. coast of Cantyre.

†35 m. *Tarbert (Inn: Islay Arms)*, a busy and important village, the chief centre of the herring-fishery of Loch Fyne, is most picturesquely situated at the head of East Loch Tarbert, which is about 1 m. in length, and in its rugged rocks and landlocked waters widely differs from the softer beauties of West Loch Tarbert. The East Loch is overlooked by *the Castle*, which, though now crumbling, was once the stronghold of Cantyre, and for a time the residence of Robert Bruce and King James II. It “is said

to have been supplied with water from the other side of the loch, conveyed under the harbour by pipes.” The visitor will be interested in all the busy preparations for herring-fishing, and the loading of the steamers, if his olfactory nerves are not too strongly acted on by the smell of the fish.

Tarbert, or Tarbet (Gaelic, Tairbheart—an isthmus), is a name which frequently occurs in Scotland. In this instance it describes very well the “portage” between E. and W. Lochs Tarbert. The same may be said of Tarbet on Loch Lomond, which is only 1½ m. from Loch Long, and indeed of every place that bears this name. This narrow neck is not much more than 1½ m. across. Plans have been suggested for cutting a ship-canal through it.

The “*Iona*” calls daily in the summer from Glasgow to Ardrishaig, and arrives off the pier on Loch Fyne, which is about ½ m. from the village (Rte. 27). 2d. is charged each passenger for pier dues.

There is also a slow steamer, twice or three times a week, to Inveraray and Glasgow; but as she is in the season laden to the brim with herring-boxes, it is not an advisable conveyance. A steamer also calls at West Tarbert once a week from Islay, returning thither the same day. It is about 4 hours’ sail.

ROUTE 26.

Glasgow to Islay and Jura.

A steamer leaves Glasgow every Monday morning for the two Islay harbours, Port Ellen and Port Askaig; but as she sails round the Mull of Cantyre, passengers for Islay would do well to go by the “*Iona*” on Tuesday morning to Tarbert, from whence a conveyance can be got to

West Tarbert, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Rte. 25), in time to catch the Islay steamer on her return journey to Port Ellen. *Islay* is seldom visited by tourists, who usually follow the route through the Crinan Canal, ignoring everything to the south ; but although it does not possess scenery of the highest order, and is inferior in this respect to Jura, there is much to interest the traveller. It is the most westerly as well as the largest island of the Southern Hebrides, being 30 m. long by 24 broad, and containing in its 3 parishes of Kilchoman, Kilmeny, and Kildalton, a pop. of about 16,000. It closely adjoins the island of Jura, separated only by the Sound of Islay, a narrow strait, lined by precipitous cliffs. They correspond so nearly with those of the opposite coast that the imagination is perforce carried back to the time when not only Islay and Jura were contiguous with each other, but also with the mainland, and even with Rathlin Island and the N. coast of Ireland. A very strong and unpleasant current runs through the sound, rendering the navigation rather intricate. The outline of the coast is irregular on the S. and N., the largest portion of the island being on the E., which is separated by a narrow isthmus from the western prolongation of the Rhynns. The deep indentations thus formed are Loch-in-Daal on the S. and Loch Gruinaird on the N., which penetrate inland like Norwegian fiords. The interior is by no means lofty ; the highest point, Sgor-na-Faoileann, being only 1444 ft., while the hills on the W. are considerably lower. The finest coast scenery is to be found at the Point of the Rhynns, and from Laggan Bay round the Mull of Oe (the most southernly promontory) to Loudans Bay on the E. side. "The eastern coast, as far as Ardtala, consists of a rugged line of low rocks, much indented and beset with islands—the quartz rock here forming the higher

and more precipitous shore, of which Macarthur's Head is the most conspicuous point."—*Macculloch*.

† *Port Askaig* is a snug little harbour with a decent *Inn*, tolerably well sheltered by woods and plantations on the slopes of the hills, in the narrowest part of the Strait, separating it from Jura, here only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and traversed by a *Ferry*. To the N.W. of the town lead was formerly worked, and the proprietor of the estate used silver plate from his own mines. Two roads branch off from this point, one to Bridgend (8 m.), thence to Bowmore (11 m.), and another to Port Ellen (20 m.), making the circuit of the Mull. The latter keeps close to the coast, and, except for sea-views, which include the coast of Gigha and the opposite Cantyre shore, is comparatively uninteresting. At Macarthur's Head, a prominent point at the S. end of Islay Island, there is a lighthouse. Near Ardmore, 14 m., is the burying-place of *Kildalton* (one of the island parishes), containing a couple of *Sculptured Crosses*, and a little farther S., overlooking Laggavoulin Bay, are the remains of a strongly-built round tower called Dun Naomhaig, supposed to be one of the fortresses of the powerful Macdonalds, lords of Islay. The road now winds under the hill of Cnoc, where two upright stones mark the supposed resting-place of a Danish princess named Yula, whence Islay may have derived its name.

20 m. *Port Ellen* or Ellinor, a modern village, named in honour of Lady Eleanor Campbell of Islay, has some large distilleries, which, with horses and black cattle, are the source of the principal riches of the island. From here a road cuts across the peninsula of the Oe to the W. coast, while another goes as far as the cliffs of the Mull, where there is a cave called Sloc Mhaol Doradh ; it is, however, only accessible from the

sea, and the visitor will require a boat. The extreme point of the Mull is occupied by the remains of an old entrenchment called Dun Aird. The road now coasts along the smooth bay of Laggan, and at the base of the range of Sgur Voucharan, 1157 ft.

Crossing the Laggan river, and reaching the upper portion of Loch-in-Daal at Ardlarach Point, the traveller reaches

Bowmore (11 m. from Port Askaig), the chief town of Islay, with a pop. of about 1000, and good *Inn*. Loch-in-Daal was the scene of the exploits of an American privateer in 1813, which fired and rifled several merchant vessels lying at anchor. 3 m. to the N. is *Bridgend* (a good inn), adjoining the pretty grounds and woods of Islay or the *White House*, formerly the residence of Campbell of Islay, for centuries owners of the island, now the property of Chas. Morrison, Esq.

At *Bridgend* the road from Port Askaig comes in, for the first part of its course exceedingly pretty, until it reaches the moorland.

Distances of *Bridgend* from—Port Ellen, 11 m. ; Port Askaig, 8.

The steamer calls at Port Ellen 3 times a week, and once at Port Askaig. Omnibuses from *Bridgend* meet the steamer at both places.

About halfway is Kilmeny kirk and manse, and a little nearer Port Askaig, Kilmeny Loch, the source of the river Sorn, which accompanies the road to *Bridgend*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of Kilmeny Loch and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to W. of Port Askaig, is *Finlagan Loch*. On its Island are the remains of the principal *Castle* of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, who here held their court. From *Bridgend* the excursion can be continued to the Rhynns, the road keeping close to the head of Loch-in-Daal, and skirting the opposite coast to *Port Charlotte*, and the little village of Portnahaven, near the end of the point. On Oversay Island, just off

the point of the *Rhynns*, is a *Light-house*, showing a flashing light every 5 seconds. "The promontory of the Rhynns is noted for the extreme violence and rapidity of the tides that run past it—scarcely less violent and fearful than the stream of Corryvreckan, and attended with currents even more difficult to explain. In the most remarkable case that occurs here, a narrow channel is found between the body of the island and the 2 small islets Chenzie and Oversay, and in this strait the time of the ebb is $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours, that of the flood being but $1\frac{1}{4}$, while on the outside of these islands, the twelve hours are, as in the open sea, equally divided between the ebb and the flood."—*Macculloch*.

Keeping the W. coast, the traveller will reach Kilchoman ch., from whence a road runs direct to *Bridgend*, passing the estate of *Sunderland* (A. Maclaren, Esq., who has done very much for this portion of the island in developing agriculture, and encouraging deep-sea fishing at Portnahaven, where large numbers of cod are caught). Instead of proceeding direct to *Bridgend*, however, the tourist may visit several interesting spots in the northern portion of the Rhynns, particularly at Loch Guirm or Gorm, where are the ruins of a square fort, another stronghold of the Macdonalds.

The coast in this portion of the island is extremely fine, and contains numerous caverns. The principal one is at *Sannigmore*, visited by Pennant, who thus describes it:—"The entrance was difficult, but after some trouble we found the inside of an immense extent and height, the roof solid rock, which returned with the noise of thunder the discharge of our muskets. Within this cave was another, straight before us, with a fine arched entrance. We found one grotto divided into numbers of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses, again closing for a long space

into galleries, passable, but with difficulty—a perfect subterranean labyrinth.”

This spot was noted for a terrible shipwreck in 1847, when the “*Exmouth*,” with her freight of 240 emigrants, was lost with all hands. Cutting across the promontory, the traveller will descend to the shores of Loch Gruinaird, which indents the N. coast for a considerable distance, though not nearly to the same extent as Loch-in-Daal does the S. A fierce battle was fought here in 1588, between the Macdonalds of Islay and the M’Leods of Mull, with whom they had a feud, and who had invaded the island. The latter were driven back with the loss of their leader. The history of Islay is altogether identified with the Macdonalds, who held sway as Lords of the Isles after the Norwegian occupation, which may still be traced in many of the names of places. The power of the Macdonalds was however broken in the reign of James III., who, angry at the number and extent of these private feuds, made a grant of the island to the family of Campbell. The geological formation of Islay is that of the Lower Silurian slates, varied with occasional bands of thin limestone, and on the E. coast, near Port Ellen, with interbedded greenstones.

Jura.

To the N.W. of Islay, separated only by the narrow sound, is the long tapering island of *Jura*, about 30 m. in length, containing some very fine scenery, but seldom visited on account of the want of accommodation, excepting small *Inns* at Craighouse and Lagg. Considering its size, *Jura* has a small population, the cultivation being extremely limited, since the whole area is filled with mountains of a sterile character. There are a few scattered villages along the S. and E. coasts, which are provided with a road ; the W. coast is utterly

uninhabited, and the centre of the island is deeply indented by Loch Tarbet, which nearly cuts it in two. There is a *ferry* from Port Askaig to Feolin, the road on the *Jura* side running round the S. coast to *Ardfin*, the residence of Richard Campbell, Esq., in whose family the lordship of *Jura* has been retained since 1666. From thence the road skirts the E. to the northern extremity of the island, the usual landing-place from Crinan and the mainland. About half-way up is the little fishing-village of Lagg (*Inn*), whence there is a ferry to Knapdale ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) ; higher up again is Ardlussa, the residence of Col. M’Neill, V. C.

The most romantic scenery is found in the S. division, and consists principally of the *Paps of Jura*, three mammillary eminences which are conspicuous landmarks in the Hebridean Sea. The most lofty is Bein-an-oir (Mountain of Gold), 2675 ft., Ben-achalois (Mountain of the Sound), 2412 ft., and Bein-sheunta (or the Hallowed Mountain). There is no difficulty whatever in the ascent, which is worth making for the sake of the magnificent views over the Atlantic and the coast of Mull. From the W. side of the Paps runs a narrow strip of rock, terminating in the sea, and called “the slide of the old hag.” To the S. of the Paps are Dubh Beinn (1735 ft.), and Brut Beinn (1123 ft.), while the northern portion of the island has Ben Breac (1482 ft.), and Ben Garrisdale (1210 ft.). The *Antiquities* of *Jura* are few, and consist of a singular line of stones running down seawards from Bein-an-oir, and traces of a triple entrenchment on the N. side of the bay overlooking the Small Isles.

To the N. of *Jura* is the small island of *Scarba*, separated by the terrible gulf—

“Where Corryvreckan’s surges driven,
Meet, mount, and lash the breast of
heaven.”

Corryvreckan or *Coriebhreacain*, "the cauldron of the spectred sea," is the terror of light craft sailing these seas, although, as in all cases of so-called whirlpool, the effects of it are immensely exaggerated. "Through the channel, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth, the sea rushes with a velocity (as ascertained by the Admiralty surveyors) of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. By the pilots of the district the speed is reputed to be 17 or 18 miles an hour. There are two circumstances which greatly increase the effect. One is, that in the northern side of the channel, or near the coast of *Scarba*, and towards the western mouth of the channel, there is a large rock or shoal on which the depth is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of that in the neighbouring parts of the bay, and on this the sea sometimes breaks with great fury. The other is, that when the current is opposed to the wind, and especially when the outward current is opposed to the prevalent westerly wind, the whole channel is covered with high rolling breakers."—*G. B. A.*

In rough weather, at the flood-tide, which curiously sets to the W. out to sea, it is a very awful-looking place, which no mariner in his senses would care to attempt; but in smooth weather vessels of certain tonnage can sail over it without danger. The poet *Campbell* declares that the sound of *Corryvreckan* can be heard for many leagues on the mainland, and that it is like the sound of innumerable chariots.

The passage between *Scarba* and *Lunga* is easier of access, and more striking. "Supposing the visitor to be on the inside of the islands, he can venture to approach most nearly when the sea is rushing inwards through the passage. And here he will see a commotion of waters such as perhaps he can nowhere else witness. He will be borne along on a white foaming sea at a gallop speed. We have seen, at the distance of 30

ft. from our boat, a rapid conical whirl, of perhaps 40 or 50 ft. in diameter, force itself, like a huge corkscrew, towards the bottom of the sea. This passage is called in Gaelic '*Bheallaich a Choin Ghlais*,' Pass of the Grey Dog, but the sailors call it the Little Gulf."—*G. B. A.*

About 9 m. to the W. of *Jura* are the isles of *Oronsay* and *Colonsay*, almost touching each other—indeed connected for three hours at low water.

Oronsay, small as it is, contains some of the most interesting ecclesiastical ruins, next to *Iona*, in the W. of Scotland, consisting of a monastery founded in the 14th centy. by the Lords of the Isles. The *Church*, which is roofless, is about 60 ft. in length, and almost entirely without decoration, and adjoining it is the cloister, the arches of which, when in preservation, were very peculiar. On two of the sides there were 7 triangular-headed low arches, with plain square columns, but on the other they were round-headed.

In *Pennant's* time there were a great many tombstones, some of which represented warriors 7 ft. high—"a flattery perhaps of the sculptor, to give to future ages exalted notions of their prowess." There is also the tomb of an abbot named *Macdúfie*, who, it is said, was executed by the Lord of the Isles for his tyranny. In the churchyard is a fine sculptured *Cross*, the head of which is adorned with a relief of the Crucifixion. The inscription at the base is to the memory of *Colin*, Chief of *Oronsay*, who died in 1510. Both these islands are associated with and took their respective names from *St. Columba*, and *St. Oran* his companion. An abbey existed also in *Colonsay*, but all traces of it are gone, save the foundations. This island is much larger than *Oronsay*, and is remarkable for the richness of its pasture, in which it forms a marked contrast to

Jura. The late Rt. Hon. Duncan M'Neill, after being L. President of the Court of Sesn., was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Colonsay.

ROUTE 27.

Glasgow to Oban, by the Clyde, Dunoon, Rothesay, Loch Fyne, Ardrishaig, and Crinan Canal.

Oban may be reached by several routes overland, but the one by the Crinan Canal is generally preferred by the visitors to Scotland, a regular and uninterrupted stream of whom pass backwards and forwards daily during the season. It is deservedly a favourite route, for the whole voyage is landlocked, or otherwise so sheltered as seldom to cause disquiet to the traveller unaccustomed to the sea. Moreover the accommodation between Glasgow and Oban is of the finest description, and very great credit is due to Messrs. Hutcheson and Co., who have organised a fleet of steamers for the service of the western seas. The "*Iona*," which conveys the tourist as far as Ardrishaig, is a superb boat both in speed and fittings. The saloons are splendidly furnished, and there is a hurricane deck for fine weather. Newspapers, books, and a post-office are provided, together with lavatories and every convenience for passengers; the cuisine too is admirable, and it really is one of the sights of Scotch travel to see the tourist cargo sit down to breakfast and dinner.

The "*Iona*" leaves her moorings at the Broomielaw every morning at 7 o'clock, arriving at Ardrishaig about 1. At the farther (N.) end of the Crinan Canal another boat is waiting, which lands its passengers at Oban about 6.30.

The river portion of the route, and the S. shore of the Clyde estuary, Greenock, Wemyss Bay, and Largs, are described in *Rte. 23*. By using the rail from Glasgow, you can overtake

the "*Iona*" at Greenock, starting half-an-hour later. By leaving Edinburgh (W. Princes-st. stat.) at 6.30 A.M., you can also catch the "*Iona*" at Greenock.

Rounding the point of the Cloch Lighthouse, the steamer crosses the Firth to

rt. * † *Dunoon* (*Rte. 29*) (*Hotel: Argyle*), one of the most favourite of Glasgow watering-places, and then touches at † *Inellan* (*Hotel: Royal*, very good), which, like Dunoon, has a fine frontage to the water, and a good shelter of wooded hills at the back.

Instead of keeping south, the vessel now turns sharp round Toward Point, upon which there is a lighthouse, the S. extremity of the promontory of Cowal. On rt. are the ruins of *Toward Castle*, a stronghold of the old family of Lamont. There is but one ivy-covered tower left, but close by is the more showy modern mansion of A. S. Finlay, Esq. Across the island of Bute may be seen Goat-fell, in Arran. Immediately opposite Toward is the busy town of

† *Rothesay* (*Inns: Queen's H.*, West Bay, out of the town, quiet, comfortable; Bute Arms, close to the Pier; *Royal*). The Hydropathic Establishment, on the E. side of the Bay, one of the most conspicuous buildings, is also frequented as an *Hotel*). Rothesay, capital of Bute, is a Parl. Burgh (Pop. 7760), on the Clyde. It has long been the resort of invalids on account of its mild climate, but of late it has been overrun by the holiday-making folk and workpeople of Glasgow, and has become the Margate of the Clyde. It has also turned into a manufacturing town, many hundreds of its population finding employment in three cotton mills. It has a convenient and bustling *Pier*, at which a steamer touches nearly every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. The modern town has spread nearly round

* The sign † indicates a steamboat landing-Pier.

the Bay, the houses commanding the lovely view over the entrance to the Kyles of Bute. The older town mounts the hillside. In the centre of it stands the *Castle*, a ruin since 1685, said to have been founded in the 11th cent. by Magnus, King of Norway, afterwards the property of the Stewarts, and a royal residence.

The existing *Castle*, not older than the 14th centy., is circular in plan, with round towers at the corners, 2 of which have fallen, and a square projecting Gatehouse, in which were the chief apartments. Robert III., who died here, created his eldest son Duke of Rothesay, a title still borne by the Prince of Wales. Cromwell began the work of destruction here, a work completed by a brother of the Earl of Argyle, 1685. The Marquis of Bute, the hereditary keeper, has of late years cleared out the moat, and put the buildings in a thorough state of repair. A pleasant terrace walk is carried round the precincts. Adjoining the castle is an imposing-looking jail and court-house.

Traversing High St., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. walk S., you reach the *Old Kirk*, adjoining which is a fragment of the Gothic *Ch. of St. Mary*, containing 2 canopied tombs, with effigies of Stewarts, ancestors of the Bute family, descended from the Norman Fitz-Alan (Dapifer).

The *Island of Bute*, of which Rothesay is the capital, is 18 m. long, 5 m. broad, and has a Pop. of between 16,000 and 17,000. Great part of the island belongs to the Marquis of Bute, whose seat, *Mount Stuart*, 5 m. to the S., is surrounded by very fine plantations, and contains a good collection of pictures. From the hills behind Rothesay charming views may be obtained of the *Island of Arran*, which is also well seen from *Eltrick Bay*, a pleasant drive of 5 m., passing through Kames. Near the Bay, at St. Colmacks, are remains of a *Circle of Old Stones*, 4

only upright. A longer excursion is to the S.W. to Scalpsie Bay, half-way between which and Rothesay is *Loch Fad*, a pretty lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, but spoiled by the embankments made by a cotton-spinning company. Near it Kean the actor had a cottage. The view looking down the loch and across to the peaks of Arran is very fine. *Loch Quien* is a smaller loch, between Loch Fad and Scalpsie Bay. On the road hither from Rothesay are the remains of a *Chapel* containing some stone effigies said to be "the stout Stewarts of Bute," brothers in arms of Wallace.

At *Langalchorid*, in the S.W., are some old stone remains. The road is continued to the very S. of the island. There are a vitrified fort at *Dungoil*, the ruins of an early Romanesque ch. of *St. Blane*, with an elegant pointed chancel, standing on a large mound and surrounded by a wall of unhewn stones, and another curious circular ruin in an adjoining wood, called *The Devil's Caldron*.

Ascog Hall (J. B. Stewart, Esq.), has extensive gardens and beautiful conifers in its grounds.

After leaving the pier at Rothesay the steamer enters the *Kyles of Bute*, a narrow, tortuous, and almost land-locked Strait between the N. half of Bute and the mainland, forming an acute bend between it and the Isle of Bute. The sail through it is agreeable, the scenery, without being fine, is exceedingly good, the hills covered with copsewood, and descending pretty steeply to the waterside, which is fringed with many a little seaside villa or cottage ornée. At the head of the Bay of Kames is the pier and village of †Port Bannatyne or Kamesburgh, near which is the modern mansion of *Kames Castle* (Marq. of Bute—let). On rt. pass Achavullin, Port Lamont, and the entrance to Loch Striven, a long arm of the sea, at the head of which may be seen the

rounded tops of the Cowal mountains. Upon the peninsula that separates Lochs Striven and Ridden is *South Hall*, a charming place, belonging to J. Campbell, Esq.

Stoppages are made at † *Colintraive* Pier, at the mouth of rt. Loch Ridden, and *Eilan Gerig*, upon which a fort was built in 1685, by the Earl of Argyle, in his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland. It was subsequently dismantled by an English fleet. This invasion was undertaken in conjunction with that of Monmouth in the W. of England, and had an equally disastrous termination, both leaders being beheaded, the one at Edinburgh and the other on Tower Hill. There are a pier and *Inn* at † *Ormidale*, some 2 m. up Loch Ridden, from whence a road runs N. to Loch Fyne, by the valley of Glendaruel. Rounding the point and turning southward, the steamer passes on the l. 2 pieces of rock in a green hollow, rudely painted, known as the “Maid of Bute.”

At † *Tighnabruich*, where the Kyles begin to widen, are an hotel and a small colony of marine villas, which enjoy a distant view of the Arran mountains. The vessel now rounds Ardlamont Point, the most southerly promontory of the Cowal district, keeping on l. the island of Inchmarnock, with its ruined chapel of St. Marnock, and soon enters the noble estuary of

Loch Fyne. The view is now bounded by the hills of Cowal on the rt., and the equally monotonous ones of Knapdale on l., having in sight, lower down on Cantyre, the castle of *Skipness* (Rte. 24).

The steamer next wends its way up *Loch Fyne*, one of the largest Scotch sea-lochs, which stretches for about 10 m. beyond Inveraray, altogether a distance of some 40 m. It is famous for its herrings, which, when eaten fresh, are an entirely different article of food from herrings

as usually bought, and indeed are one of the greatest delicacies of the fish department. The fishing has latterly, however, very much deteriorated from some unexplained cause.

The steamer touching at Tarbert (Rte. 25) gives passengers an opportunity to land in Cantyre, a peninsula of Argyllshire, stretching S. into the sea 40 m., and also to catch the Islay steamer which comes up to West Tarbert, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. hence.

A coach leaves East Tarbert daily (except on Thursdays and Saturdays) for *Campbeltown*, arriving there about 9 in the evening. (Rte. 25.)

The steamer now passes on l. Barmore, the handsome modern seat of Mr. Campbell of Stonefield, and the long ridge of *Sliabh Gail*, generally supposed to be the scene of the death, from a wild boar, of Ossian's “Diarmid.” On the opposite E. shore lie the picturesque wood and mansion of *Ardmarnock* (Dr. Nicol). Above Barmore is Inverneil Kirk, a little beyond which the steamer arrives at the head of Loch Gilp and † *Ardnishuig*, where the traveller leaves the “Iona,” to be transferred by the Crinan Canal to the Oban boat. The heavy baggage is at once taken out and put into large vans, which are driven across the isthmus. The distance from the “Iona” to the passage boat is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, which the tourist has to walk, the only disagreeable part of the journey, as there is always an immense crowd assembled on the pier, partly of fishermen, partly of touters and porters, and partly of the passengers from Oban waiting to embark in the returning “Iona.”

For those who wish to stay at † *Ardnishuig*, the Royal is a good *Inn*. During the season a *coach* starts from the pier on the arrival of the steamers to convey tourists to Ford on Loch Awe, where a steamer meets the coach. This is a magnificent route to Oban (Rte. 28).

The *Crinan Canal*, by which passengers are conveyed across the isthmus from Ardrishaig on Loch Fyne to Crinan on the W. ocean, is 9 m. long, and was cut in 1822 to obviate the necessity of the long and dangerous voyage round the Mull of Cantyre, for which purpose it is broad enough to receive ships and steamers of considerable burden. It is supplied with water from natural reservoirs in the hills, the banks of one of which gave way in Feb. 1859, and by flooding the canal, caused it to burst its boundaries. It was closed for 15 months, in consequence of this accident, traces of which are even yet visible.

The passengers are conveyed in a tiny but neat steamer, with a roof to it, which, when crowded with tourists, presents a curious appearance. The distance is completed in 2 hours, one being entirely taken up by the delays at the 9 locks. During these stoppages most people get out and walk, rejoining the boat at the last lock. The scenery along the canal is peculiar, and in many places exceedingly picturesque, the bed of the canal having been deeply excavated out of the mica schist, from which great thickets of underwood and bramble spring up, mingled with flowers and ferns.

For the first 2 m. the boat skirts the bay of Loch Gilp, at the head of which is Lochgilphead village, and (on the opposite side) *Kilmorie*, the mansion and beautifully-wooded estate of Sir J. Orde, Bt. Then come the residence of the Bishop of Argyll, the county Lunatic Asylum, and on l. the grounds of Auchindarroch (A. Campbell, Esq.) Halfway the summit level is reached, and the descent to the Atlantic commences.

At 6½ m. l. is the village of *Bellachanach* [Whence a very pretty road runs S. to *Loch Swen*, a beautiful and characteristic fiord. The tourist should proceed due S. for 1 m., when the road diverges. Take the one to

the l. to *Kilmichael Lussa*, 5 m., where a boat may be obtained. About 3 parts down the loch on the E. is *Castle Swen* or *Sweno*, a strong, square fortress. At the very mouth of the loch, and forming part of the promontory that divides it from Loch Killisport, is *Eilean Mor*, which contains the ruins of an early oratory and chapel of St. Cormac, with the tombstone of a priest, who is represented in his robes, with some grotesque figures. There is also a *Chapel* at *Kilmory*, with many old sculptured monuments, near the end of the promontory. From *Keills*, on the W. coast of Loch Swen, the pedestrian can obtain a ferryboat to Jura, 8 m.]

Near Ballenoch the river *Add* joins issue with the canal, flowing through a wide and open moorland. An enormous quantity has been reclaimed, at a very great expense, by John Malcolm, Esq., M.P., of *Poltalloch*, whose beautiful house is seen on the N., overlooking the estate, backed up by rising woods and craggy ridges of hill. Model farming has been carried on largely here, and, it is believed, with very profitable results.

At Crinan, a village with an *Inn* and a *Lighthouse*, where the canal terminates in the Sound of Jura, the passengers again betake themselves to the steamer for Oban, a voyage of 3 hrs. The accommodations on board the steamer "*Chevalier*," or any other of Hutcheson's boats which may happen to be on the route at the time, are quite as good as those of the "*Iona*." On this side, if the weather is rough, the passengers may probably get a taste of the Atlantic swell, although the number of islands breasting the sea generally secure an easy passage inshore. From the village of *Crinan*, which is on the N. side of Loch Crinan, a road runs along the coast to Oban, by Melfort Pass (Rte. 28). On the moss of Crinan is *Dunadd*, the ancient capital of Dal-

riada (Skene). As the steamer leaves *Loch Crinan*, through "Dorishmore," "the great gate," it passes on rt. Duntroon (J. Malcolm, Esq.) an old fortress modernised, and then (also on rt.) the entrance to *Loch Craignish*, another of the characteristic W. coast arms, with a string of islands dotting it. On the point is Craignish Castle. "The coast from Craignish Point to Loch Melfort presents many striking scenes, produced by the remains of trap veins, which, like those in Mull, stand up like walls and castles on the shore."—*Macculloch*. To the l. is seen the island of Jura, with its long line of dark hills, forming a bold skyline. The 3 dome-shaped mountains are the Paps of Jura, behind which is Islay (Rte. 26.). To the N. of the island, separating it from Scarba, is the dreaded Gulf of Corryvreckan (Rte. 26), and beyond it are the islands of Oronsay and Colonsay.

The vessel now passes a number of inlets and islands—*Loch Melfort*, at the head of which is the village of Kilmelfort, Scarba, Lunga, Luing Island, and the island of Shuna, succeeded by those of *Easdale and Sheil*, both famous for their slate-quarries. Emerging again into the open, fine views are obtained of the cliffs of Mull, which, on the S. and S. W., present magnificent escarpments. Between Sheil and Luing Island is the *Sound of Cuan*, through which a tremendous current generally flows. Sheil island is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, across which is a bridge of 70 ft. span. On rt. is Loch Feochan, beyond which the tourist occasionally gets a distant view of Ben Cruachan, and the steamer soon after enters the Sound of Kerrera, formed by the island of *Kerrera*, which makes an excellent natural breakwater for the harbour of Oban. At its S. end is the ruined castle of Gulin, an old Danish fortress, in

which Alexander II. died in 1249, having come to the W. with the intention of recovering the Hebrides.

On the rt. is Gallenach House, the seat of Major J. M'Dougall. At the N. portion of the Sound the steamer rounds the point, and enters the harbour of

Oban (Rte. 31).

ROUTE 28.

Ardrishaig to Oban, by Loch Awe and Gorge of the Brander.

A tourist's coach leaves Ardrishaig daily during the season, after the arrival of the "Iona" and the Oban steamer, conveying the passengers to Ford, at the head of Loch Awe. Here it forms a connection with a steamer, which makes the journey up and down once a day, meeting at Cladich the coach to Inveraray, and bringing on its passengers to Brander, where a third coach is waiting to go on to Oban. A few miles before reaching Loch Awe a 4th coach is met, returning to Oban by the pass of Melfort, so that tourists can now leave Oban by one coach and return to it the same day by another route, or can do the same thing as regards Oban and Inveraray.

Passing through the village of Ardrishaig, and leaving that of Lochgilphead (Rte. 27) on rt., the road takes a N. course through a tolerably level bit of country, and crosses the Add, a rapid stream, rising in the hills between Lochs Awe and Fyne, and falling into the Atlantic at Crinan. 3 m. the road passes the village of Kilmichael Glassary, once celebrated for its *Cross*, now removed to the grounds of *Poltalloch*. It is a conspicuous feature in the landscape, which here becomes broken and picturesque.

Near Glassary is Kirnan, of which the last occupant was Archibald

Campbell, grandfather of the poet, who, when he visited it, found it ruinous, which called forth the lines—

“At the silence of twilight’s contemplative hour

I have gazed, in a sorrowful mood,
On the wind-shaken weeds that embosom
the bower

Where the home of my forefathers stood.
All ruined and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven’s sheltering
tree.”

10 m. *Kilmartin* is a pretty village, with the spire of the *Ch.* crowning the hill, and the shell of an old tower. In the churchyard are several old monumental crosses. There is another old ruin a little farther on, at Carnassary, on the bank to l. of the road. At this point the *coach* is met by one bringing passengers from Oban to make the round by Loch Awe, and receiving others from the Ardrishaig coach.

Ascending a long hill, *Loch Aligan*, a beautiful little lake, makes its appearance, with the residence of Elderline on its E. bank; it is closely succeeded by Loch Awe, at the head of which (at the *Inn* of †*Ford*) the tourist changes his conveyance, and betakes himself to the small steamer.

Loch Awe is one of the largest and most beautiful of Scottish lakes, although the characteristics of most lakes, of possessing the finest scenery at the head, is here reversed, the head being comparatively tame, and the foot being magnificently grand. The researches of geologists bear out the theory that these positions have been reversed. “The present outflow of the lake through the deep narrow gorge of the Pass of Brander is comparatively recent. No one can ascend from the Sound of Jura to Kilmartin, and thence up the terraced valley to Loch Awe, without being convinced that this must have been the old outlet of the great valley of that loch.”—*Geikie*. The

length is about 26 m., and a little steamer makes the trip once a day. Roads run alongside each bank for the whole length, but they are not very good; the best is on the E. side. The hills on either side are of no great height, and are somewhat tame, but as the passenger sails northwards, the enormous mass of Ben Cruachan fills up the landscape to the N., and constitutes one of the most striking scenes in the Highlands. On an island at the S. end on rt. is the shell of the old castle of *Feonachan*, and about a quarter of the distance on rt. is Eredine, the property of N. Malcolm, Esq. Higher up is *Inish Chonel*, with the ruins of another fortress that anciently belonged to the Lords of Lochaw, through which district the tourist is now journeying. There is an old Scotch proverb, “It’s a far cry to Lochaw,” originally emanating from a Campbell, who was overpowered by enemies in the distant N., but it ultimately was used to signify the enormous breadth of the Campbells’ possessions, inasmuch as any challenge from an enemy could not reach them. Close to Inish Chonel is *Innis Errech*, containing an old chapel and cemetery. About 2 m. farther on the same side is the waterfall of *Blairgour*, where the stream falls into such a precipitous gulf, that in wet weather its situation is conspicuous for a long distance by the immense column of spray rising from it. On the opposite side of the lake is the mouth of a stream issuing from Loch Avich.

At *Port Sonachan* there are two good *Inns*, one in N., the other in S. *Sonachan*—capital rendezvous for anglers. Also a ferry to the W. bank, from whence a wild road runs to Taynuilt, about 6 m. From Port Sonachan northwards is the cream of Loch Awe scenery, as the steamer gets nearer and nearer to the rifted masses of Ben Cruachan, and the fine valley

of Glen Strae. At *Cladich* there is a small *Pier* to embark passengers from Inveraray by the coach which runs thence to Dalmally (6 m.) and Oban (Rte. 31). If the weather is wet or gusty, it is by no means a pleasant way of getting to Inveraray, as the tourist has sometimes an hour or more to wait for steamer or coach, and there is no shelter—not a shed. The road from Inveraray continues from *Cladich* 6 m. to Dalmally, and there falling into the Tyndrum and Oban road. Having taken in the *Cladich* passengers, the steamer turns round, and crosses the lake, which is here considerably broader. It lands passengers for Dalmally at Inystrynich, and passing Kilchurn Castle (Rte. 31), Innisfail island, with its old ecclesiastical ruins and cemetery, and Innisfraoch, where the M'Naughtens had a (ruined) castle, glides under the shadow of Ben Cruachan, into the arm of the lake which forms the commencement of the Pass of Awe or the *Brander*.

"Ben Cruachan stands as fast as ever,
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce
river."

Here the mountains on each side close in with a startling abruptness, casting a shade over the deep dark waters of the lake, and leaving room only for the carriage-road along the side. The most wonderful effects are produced after rain, when hundreds of cataracts dash down on either side, and by reflection in the water make it appear as though there were an inverted arch of waterfall through which the vessel is sailing. In about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the crags rise still more abruptly, until all further passage is stopped by the straitened egress of the river Awe, foaming and plunging in its rocky channel on its way to Loch Etive. The Pass of Awe is supposed to be the place where Macdougall of Lorn disputed the approach of Robert Bruce in 1308, and was defeated by him, in consequence of allowing the

king's troops to gain a superior vantage ground. From here the rest of the journey to Oban, 17 m., is performed by *coach*, which is found waiting the arrival of the steamer at Brander (Rte. 31).

Distances.—Taynuilt Inn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Dalmally, 6; Connell Ferry, 14; Oban, 17.

[The route to Oban from the point where the Ardrishaig coach is met is not as fine as that by Loch Awe. At the village of Kintraw the head of Loch Craignish is reached, the road crossing the stream and Glen of Doin, and passing on rt. *Barbreck*, the seat of John M'Archer, Esq. Loch Craignish is one of the most beautiful inlets on the coast, from the number of wooded islands that are dotted about, and it is well worth the pedestrian's attention. At *Barach-a-bean*, on the coast of Loch Shuna, a bye-road is given off S. to Craignish promontory, and another on E. to Loch Avich. At the head of Loch Melfort are the village, powder-mills, and distillery of *Kilmelfort*. From here a road is given off on rt. to *Loch Avich*, the "*Loch Launa*" of Ossian, a large sheet of water full of fish. It is drained into Loch Awe by the Avich river, the course of which is marked by a series of fine falls and deep pools.

Between Kilmelfort and Kilninver the road is fine at the *Pass of Melfort*. At the latter village a road on l. is given off to Sheil Island and Easdale, where a considerable population is employed in working the slate-quarries.

The scenery on the banks of *Loch Feochan* is very picturesque, and, together with *Loch Nell*, with which it is connected by a short river, is often the subject of an excursion from Oban, which is 8 m. distant from Kilninver.]

ROUTE 29.

Glasgow to Inveraray by Dunoon, Kilmun, Holy Loch, Loch Eck, and Loch Fyne.

Steamer—Glasgow to Dunoon. (Rtes. 23, 27).

Dunoon to Strachur—25 miles—good road and pretty scenery.

This is a pleasant and picturesque way of reaching Inveraray, but facilities are no longer given by the running of a coach, except from Strachur to St. Catherine's, whence there is a steamer across Loch Fyne.

† *Dunoon* (Inns: Argyll, well placed; Douglas) is one of the best patronised of the Glasgow watering-places, and from its position, commanding the whole sweep of the Firth of Clyde, most deservedly so. One of the best points for enjoying this view is the top of the conical rock, at the angle of West Bay, which bears traces of the foundations of an ancient *Castle* which played a considerable part in the history of the olden time. It was taken from the English by Sir Colin Campbell of Lochaw, for King David Bruce, who made him hereditary governor, an office which has descended to the Duke of Argyll.

20 or 30 steamers call at the pier daily, going up and down.

The road leaves to the rt. the village of *Kirn* (Hotel: Queen's), a prolongation of Dunoon, and skirts the western shore of *Holy Loch*, a small though beautiful inlet of the sea about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, surrounded by hills of considerable height. On the N. shore is Hafton (James Hunter, Esq.).

On the opposite shore is † *Kilmun*—another frequented marine rendezvous. (Inn: Pier H.) Like Dunoon, it boasts of antiquity in the remains

of a collegiate *Church*, of which the Tower alone remains (1442), and a burial vault, where the dead of the mighty family of Argyll repose, including Duncan, Lord Campbell, the founder, 1553, the Marquis, beheaded 1661, whose head was stuck on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. It is probable that the Holy Loch took its name from Kilmun (the ch. of St. Mun).

A steamer from Greenock touches here several times a day. The valley of the Echaig, a very pretty stream, leads up to *Loch Eck*, a really fine lake $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, although not much more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Its beauty consists in the steep and abrupt rise of the hills from the water's edge, especially on the W., the lofty range of Benmore, separating Loch Eck from Glendaruel. Considering how near Loch Eck is to large and fashionable watering-places, its wild and solitary aspect affords an unexpected contrast. "It resembles indeed, in many respects, the lakes of the north of England, closely embosomed in their own compact mountains, yet of unexpectedly steep and bold acclivity." —*Anderson*. Halfway up it is the inn of *Whistlefield* [whence a bye-road of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. runs down Glen Finart to Ardentinnny on Loch Long (Rte. 30), where the pedestrian may catch a steamer up to Arrochar, or down to Glasgow]. From the head of the loch the road ascends by the side of the Noiton, until it reaches the watershed, and descends to

Strachur, on the E. bank of Loch Fyne. Near it is *Strachur House* (D. Campbell, Esq.). The view from this spot and for the rest of the way is charming, over Loch Fyne, the mountains at its head, the town and Castle of Inveraray, and in the gap over the shoulder of Dunaquoich the far-off mass of Ben Cruachan.

† At St. Catherine's (small Inn), is a Ferry to Inveraray, 2 m. by row-

boat in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ; and by steamer (fare 1s.) twice a day in 10 minutes.

Coach to Lochgoilhead.

Inveraray (Rte. 31). (*Hotels: Argyll Arms*, good ; *George's*.)

ROUTE 30.

Glasgow or Greenock to Inveraray, by Loch Goil, or by Helensburgh and Loch Long, and Arrochar.

Steamers leave the Broomielaw and Greenock daily for Lochgoilhead, and the steamer "Chancellor," saloon-decked, for the head of Loch Long (Arrochar)—a voyage of about 4 hours. From Lochgoilhead a *coach* runs in summer to St. Catherine's, where there is a ferry to Inveraray,—and at Arrochar the tourist must take his chance of getting a seat on the Tarbet or Inveraray coach. The Loch Goil steamer calls at Greenock (Rte. 23), and taking a N.W. direction across the Firth of Clyde, and leaving on rt. the entrance to Gareloch, the first place called at is

† *Kilcreggan*, a row of small florid villas along the shore, continued without interruption for 2 miles to † *Cove*, on the margin of Loch Long. The most remarkable and largest of them are Hartfield (D. Richardson, Esq.) and Craigrownie (Alex. A. Abercromby, Esq.) There is a fine view from the hill between Kilcreggan and Roseneath.

† *Blairmore* on the W. Change steamer here for Lochgoilhead. From Cove there is a charming walk up to the ferry of Coulport, passing a number of handsome houses. Conspicuous among these *Knock Derry*, on a high prominent rock, mentioned in the "Heart of Midlothian" as Knock Dunder. It replaces the old castle, but stands upon its dungeons cut in the rock.

[*Scotland.*]

1 m. beyond is Ardpeaton (J. Walker, Esq.), and at *Coulport* there is a handsome house belonging to Mr. J. Kibble, and adjoining it a pretty Swiss cottage, not far from the Free Kirk.

The road on the E. shore stops at Coulport, whence there is a ferry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across, to

W. † Ardentinnny, a collection of houses at the mouth of Glen Finnart, up which runs a pleasant road to Loch Eck and Strachur, on Loch Fyne (Rte. 29), and to Inveraray.

[About $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Loch Goil** opens out to the N.W. It is even more landlocked than Loch Long, owing to a turn at the entrance. A little way up on the l. bank are the ruins of *Carriack Castle*, one of the former strongholds of the Argyll family. It consists of a square keep with a projecting outwork and portion of curtain wall.

At *Lochgoilhead*, 8 m. from the entrance, is a comfortable *Inn*, surpassed by few for beauty of situation and fine scenery. The hills at the head of Loch Goil are splendidly grouped, and are named in Gaelic according to some fancied shape or attribute, such as Ben Diolad, the Hill of the Saddle ; Ben Bheula, from its bright and plentiful verdure ; Ben Donoch, the Hill of one field, etc. Of more noble proportions is Ben Ular, which fills up part of the district between Loch Goil and Strachur. The severity of the head of the loch is, however, relieved by the woods and grounds of Drimsynie (R. Livingstone, Esq.) A *coach*, corresponding with the steamer, runs to St. Catherine's steam ferry, on Loch Fyne, opposite Inveraray (see Rte. 29), 8 m. From the inn a road of 6 m. brings the tourist to the shore of Loch Fyne, passing through a romantic glen known by the name of "*Hell's Glen*," immortalised by

* It is a common blunder of the Guide Books to confound Loch Goil with Loch Gyle, the scene of Campbell's "Lord Ullin's Daughter." (See Mull, Route 35, p. 233.)

Wordsworth. From Ardno on the Loch Fyne shores it is nearly 2 m. to St. Catherine's, where there is a 2 m. ferry across the lake direct to Inveraray (Rte. 31).]

Loch Long, which, if not the most extensive, is, perhaps, the most beautiful of the sea lochs, runs into the heart of Argyllshire for about 20 m., though in breadth it never exceeds two, and is seldom more than one. Half-way up, the knotty ridge of hills known as *Argyll's Bowling Green* projects in a sort of mountain promontory, causing the branch water of Loch Goil to be deflected to the W.

This sinuous loch is not to be visited by strange yachts without pilotage. It is best to approach it by road. The mountain forms at its head are especially grand. For some distance there is no road on either shore.

The steamer to Arrochar does not go up Loch Goil, but after touching at Dunoon and Kirn, keeps her course straight up Loch Long.

E. at † Portincale, opposite the mouth of Loch Goil, is a ferry, whence a steep path across the moor falls into the high road from Garelochhead along the E. shore of Loch Long to

Arrochar (Rte. 31), where the steamer stops about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before returning to Greenock.

From Arrochar the tourist can either proceed to Inveraray through Glencroe by the coach, or walk or drive to Tarbet, and there catch the Loch Lomond steamer either up to Inverarnan, or down to Balloch (Rte. 19).

Distances of Arrochar from—Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, 2 m. ; Glencroe, 6 ; Rest-and-be-Thankful, 9 ; Inveraray, 22 ; Ben Lomond, 6.

ROUTE 31.

Loch Lomond (Tarbet) to Oban, by the Pass of Glencroe, Inveraray, Loch Awe, and Dalmally.

Coach to Inveraray, 22 m. in 4 hrs., fare 8s., every morning, from Tarbet Hotel (*see* Route 19).

It is a long stage to post ; no relay nearer than Inveraray, and a hilly road.

A narrow isthmus of moderate elevation divides Loch Lomond from the sea—Loch Long. Over this pass the Norwegian ships of Haco were dragged and launched in Loch Lomond to ravage its islands and shores. An avenue of oaks lines the way to Arrochar (a 2 m. walk) through this lovely cross glen, opening out upon Loch Long.

† * *Arrochar* (a good *Inn*, near the Pier. Omnibus to Tarbet on Loch Lomond. Every day in summer a steamer comes hither from Greenock and Glasgow, and remains here $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before returning to Greenock.)

The situation is exquisite, the mountains, which here rise to more than 3000 ft., overhang the lake so closely as only to leave enough space for the road. The most peculiar of the mountains is Ben Arthur, the *Cobbler* (2883 ft.), so called from its singular grouping of rocks at the summit, which resemble a cobbler stooping to his work. The adjoining summit is the Cobbler's Wife.

From Arrochar the road winds round the head of Loch Long, commanding a fine view of Ben Lomond ; next it turns into *Glencroe*. This must not be confused with the more celebrated Pass of Glencoe, near Ballochulish. It is a green but treeless valley, with black rocks projecting through the greensward, and ranks high among the wild and desolate

mountain valleys of the South Highlands. The summit of the pass, which is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Loch Long, reached by a long ascent in zigzags, is marked by a well-known rude stone seat, inscribed "Rest-and-be-Thankful," erected at the time the road was made by the 24th regiment in 1746.

"Doubling and doubling with laborious walk,
Who that has gained at length the wished-for height,
This brief, this simple wayside call can slight,
And rest not thankful?"—*Wordsworth.*

The zigzags are continued 1. by a road leading to Lochgoilhead. Ours turns rt., and a little farther on a stream is crossed, running into Loch Restil (1.), from whence the road descends through the pastoral valley of *Glenkinglass*, and reaches Loch Fyne.

Near 14 m. *Cairndow*. Here is a tolerable *Inn*. To the S., overlooking Loch Fyne, is *Ardkinglass House* (G. F. W. Callender, Esq.) At *Cairndow* is a ferry to the opposite bank, by which the pedestrian will save nearly 3 m., but the shortest road to Inveraray turns S., and follows the E. shore of Loch Fyne to

† *St. Catherine's Ferry*, where the Loch, 2 m. wide, may be crossed at any time by row-boat, and 4 times a day by steamer in 10 min.

The usual road from Arrochar bends round the head of the loch and crosses the valley of Glen Fyne, which runs up almost to the borders of Perthshire. It is carried down the W. coast of the loch, gaining a charming view of Inveraray, and passing

20 m. the ruined tower of *Dun-derawe*, a fortress of the M'Naughtens, on the gate of which is the date 1596, and an inscription. The road, however, has to make another circuit by the little bay and glen of Shira, in order to reach

24 m. † *Inveraray (Inns : Argyll*

Arms, good ; George ;) chief town of Argyllshire (Pop. 902), residence of the Duke of Argyll, is finely placed on a bay of the W. shore of Loch Fyne, into which pour 2 small streams, the *Ara* and *Shira*. Between these rises the grand wooded conical *Hill of Duniquoich*.

On a level green meadow at its base, thick-set with ancestral trees—beech, line, Scotch fir, and ash of great age and growth, some of the finest to be found in Scotland—stands *the Castle* of the Duke of Argyll. It is neither an attractive nor imposing edifice, having been erected in the castellated style before that style was understood, about 1750, by Adams, for Duke Archibald. The original town or village was removed to its present site to make way for it. The *old castle*, to which the exciting scenes in the "Legend of Montrose" belong, stood nearer the sea, and is quite swept away. The actual castle is a spacious quadrangular structure of greenish grey slate or soapstone, which in rainy weather becomes almost black, with round towers at the angles, surmounted by a central tower. The great hall under it is ornamented with ancient arms, among which are the muskets used by the clan at Culloden. The drawing-room and gallery are decorated with tapestry, paintings, and family portraits. Lord Frederick Campbell, by *Gainsborough*, John the Red, "Jeanie Deans," Duke of Argyle, etc., deserve notice.

The town, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the castle, consists of a row of whitewashed houses, and a broad street running from it, in the middle of which the ch. is planted. At the end of this, on the shore, stands a very elegant *Cross*, resembling those of Iona, richly sculptured with foliage, animals, and the worm ornament. It is thought to have come from a neighbouring old cemetery called *Kilmallen*. On the edge is a commemorative Latin inscription for Duncan, Patrick, and

MacIsmore MacGillycomghan. Near the top a florid Gothic arch is represented, proving the date of this monument not to be earlier than the 13th cent.

At the side of the hotel a noble avenue of beech trees leads into woods behind the town, which are the principal features in the scenery, and into the Glen of Essachosan. Few, if any, places in Scotland are more beautifully timbered than the policies of Inveraray Castle. Boswell had great pride in pointing them out to Johnson.

A frequent and easy excursion is up the conical hill of *Duniquoich*, which forms the terminating buttress of the range of hills between Glens Aray and Shira, and commands beautiful views of both valleys, as well as of the town and Loch Fyne. It is also a fine drive from the base of Benbhuie to the Duke's granite quarries of Furnace, overlooking the loch some miles to the south. The lower portion of Loch Fyne, below Inveraray, is considerably tamer than its head, the hills rising to no great height, and exhibiting a rather monotonous outline. The artist will find the finest view of the Lake and of Inveraray from the road to Strachur, about a m. S. of St. Catherine's Ferry.

Conveyances from Inveraray.—In the season there are daily coaches to Tarbet on Loch Lomond, and to Oban,—Ferry steamer 4 times a day to St. Catherine (for Loch Goil), thence *coach* to Strachur for Lock Eck and Dunoon) (Rte. 29). There is a *Steamer* twice a week direct to Glasgow, but it is chiefly designed to carry cargo, and cannot be recommended as a speedy means of transit, particularly during the herring season.

The visitor during that season will not repent making acquaintance with the *Loch Fyne herrings*, which are here of peculiar delicacy.

The arms of the town of Inveraray are a herring in a net.

Distances.—Tarbet 24 m., or 20 m. crossing the Ferry to St. Catherine; Cairndow, 10; Ardrishaig, 23; Glen-croe, 16; Cladich, 11; Oban, 40; Port Sonachan, 14; St. Catherine, 2; Strachur, 5; Dalmally, 16 m.

The road to Oban is carried through the Duke's domain, and up the picturesque vale of *Glen Aray*, at the mouth of which Inveraray is situated. The woods abound with some of the finest specimens of spruce, larch, and silver fir to be found in Britain, and, from the variety and density of the foliage and the size and age of the trees, form altogether a specimen of forest scenery hardly surpassed in the W. of Scotland. Within the first 3 m. there are 3 *waterfalls* on the Aray, the last, called Linnhe-ghlutain, being the finest. Arrived at the summit level of Glen Aray, there is a magnificent view of Loch Awe, with Ben Cruachan flinging its mighty shadows over it. A series of steep descents leads to,

19 m., *Cladich*, where there is no *Inn* (Rte. 28), but $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. lower down the lake is a small wooden pier, without shed or shelter, where the steamer may be caught, either in its daily ascent to the head of Loch Awe (for Ardrishaig), or on its return to the Brander for Oban.

Nearly 3 m. to the S. is *Port Sonachan* (2 *Inns*, one on each side of loch), a favourite and retired resting-place for artists and fishermen. From either of these places charming water excursions can be made to Inish Chonel, Innishail, Eredine, Blairgour, and Innis Errech (Rte. 28).

The road, still very hilly, keeps on the E. side of Loch Awe to Dalmally. On a conspicuous knoll, rt. of road, which is also a fine point of view, a *Grecian Temple* (!) is set up as a monument to M'Intyre,

a Gaelic poet. On l. a spacious tract of meadow ground projects into the lake, upon which stand the imposing ruins of *Kilchurn Castle*, consisting of an oblong building, with a square keep, flanked by bartizans. It has been celebrated by Wordsworth in a sonnet—

“—— Abandoned by thy rugged sire,
Nor by soft peace adopted, though in place
And in dimension such that thou might'st
seem

But a mere footstool to yon sovereign lord,
Huge Cruachan.”

The oldest part of it was built in 1440 by Sir Duncan Campbell; the S. and the N. sides were added in 1615 by Sir John Campbell, Knight of Rhodes, ancestor of the Breadalbane family. Sir Duncan Campbell's grandson married the heiress of the Lords of Lorn, and took the title of Lorn with its extensive possessions. The property of his descendant (Earl of Breadalbane) now extends from the sea to Aberfeldy, a distance of something like 100 miles. Many of these glens were in former times the property of the M'Gregors, until dispossessed by the Campbells.

“Glenorchy's proud mountains, Kilchurn
and her towers,
Glenstrae and Glenlyon, no longer are
ours.”

There being no roads to this part of the country in those times, the Campbells easily found refuge at home out of reach when in difficulties, their favourite motto being “It's a far cry to Loch Awe.”

16 m. *Dalmally*, a pretty village, but out of sight of the lake, in a grove of trees (a fair *Inn*, fishing on Loch Awe), whence it is possible to ascend Ben Cruachan, though Ben Awe is better. It is charmingly situated at the mouth of Glenorchy, near the ch., and close to the junction of the great road from Tyndrum, and the head of Loch Lomond (Rte. 34). In the ch.-yd. is buried Duncan M'Intyre, the Highland poet. [1 m. E. of Dalmally the Tyndrum

road divides, and a picturesque branch runs l. up *Glenorchy*, in which there are waterfalls, and joins the Glencoe road near Loch Tullich, and Inveruran Inn (Rte. 34)].

Quitting Dalmally, the road crosses the Orchy, passes the kirk, and soon afterwards the mouth of *Glen Strae*, the second of the large northerly glens that fall into the basin of Loch Awe, once the haunt of the Macgregors, who were put down by the Campbells. It then skirts the base of *Ben Cruachan* (3670 ft.), the giant of the line of mountains that bound Glen Strae and Loch Etive. Towards Loch Awe it presents a long front, and its immense bulk would lead one to suppose its height far greater than it is. This front is very steep and wooded, and the little streams which trickle down are easily converted into foaming cascades. The slates constituting its base “dip” steeply into the bed of the lake, and rise equally steep on the S. side. The islands in the lake exhibit vertical strata.

“The ascent of Cruachan is tedious (it takes about 6 or 9 hrs.), but not difficult, and from its position no less than its altitude, it presents some of the finest and most extensive mountain views in Scotland. Compared to Ben Lomond, it is a giant, and its grasp is no less gigantic. From the bold granite precipices of its sharp and rugged summit, which is literally a point, we look down upon its red and furrowed sides, into the upper part of Loch Etive, and over this magnificent group of mountains, which, extending N. and E., display one of the finest landscapes of mountains in the Highlands. Its commanding position not only enables us to bring under our feet the whole of this group as far as Appin and Glencoe, and even to Ben Nevis, but opens a view of the whole of the eastern chain of mountains, reaching from Rannoch as far as Ben Lawers and Ben Lomond, and beyond them

to lands which only cease to be visible because they at length blend with the sky. While it looks down on the long sinuosities of Loch Awe, and over the irregular lands of Lorn, bright with its numerous lakes, it displays all the splendid bay of Oban and the Linnhe Loch, with Jura, Islay, and all the other islands of the coast, commanding besides the horizon of the sea, even beyond Tiree and Coll, together with the rude mountains of Mull, and the faint blue hills of Rum and Skye.”—*Macculloch*.

The road from Dalmally to Oban takes many a wide sweep, many a rise and fall, around the base of Ben Cruachan, obtaining lovely views of Loch Awe, and nearly approaching Kilchurn Castle, rising on its rock pedestal out of the marsh.

22 m. from Inveraray the road enters the grand Pass of *Awe* or *Brander* (Rte. 28), where Loch Awe finds its exit through a gap, which marks a great structural break or displacement, opened between Ben Cruachan on the E. and on the W. “a broken escarpment of bed, dipping at a wholly different angle.” To this great displacement of strata is due the hollow forming the bed of Loch Awe. (See Duke of Argyll on Lake Basins.) The river Awe, the sole outlet of the lake, rushes down to Loch Etive in a foaming and furious stream. “In front the heights of Cruachan terminate abruptly in the most frightful precipices, which form the whole side of the Pass, and descend in one fall into the water which fills its trough. At the N. end of the Pass lies that part of the cliff called *Craiganuni*; at its foot the Lake contracts its water to a very narrow space, and at length terminates in 2 rocks called *The Rocks of Brander*, which form a straight channel somewhat resembling the lock of a canal. Here the river Awe pours out its current at a furious

rate, over a bed encumbered with rocks.”—“Chronicles of Canongate.”

The *Loch Awe steamer* from and to Ford and Port Sonachan lands passengers or receives them, at a small wooden Pier close to this Bridge. The scene of Awe is described in Scott’s “Highland Widow,”—“The tremendous mountain, Ben Cruachan, rushes down in all the majesty of rocks and wilderness to the Lake, leaving only a Pass in which, notwithstanding its extreme strength, the warlike clan of MacDougall of Lorn was almost destroyed by the sagacious Robert Bruce. That king, the Wellington of his day, had accomplished, by a forced march, the unexpected manœuvre of forcing a body of troops round the other side of the mountain, and thus placed himself in the flank and rear of the men of Lorn.”—*W. Scott*.

[From the Bridge of Awe a road of 2 m. branches off rt. to *Bonawe*, on the shores of Loch Etive. Here is an iron furnace erected in 1753, for the smelting of ore brought from England, by the aid of charcoal fuel. This is almost the only instance where charcoal has not been superseded by coal. Bonawe is the best place from which to ascend Ben Cruachan. Old Inverawe House is the seat of J. A. Campbell, Esq. There is a ferry at Bonawe, and a corresponding road on the other side running W. to join the Oban and Appin road (Rte. 36).]

30 m. *Taynwilt* (Inn, tolerable angling quarters; Mr. Bright stayed here, 1871-1872). On the eminence rt. of the road is a rude *Stone Monument* erected to Nelson’s memory, by the workmen of the Bonawe Iron Furnaces, 1804. The spot commands a glorious view of Ben Cruachan, etc. [A road 6½ m. runs direct from this over the hills and down upon Loch Awe, opposite Port Sonachan, passing through the district known as

Muckain, and running up the Lorn Water. There is a ferry across the lake to Port Sonachan.]

Taynuilt is a good place for excursions up *Loch Etive*, one of the longest of those fiords that indent the W. coast of Scotland—running inland some 15 m. in length in the direction of Glencoe. The mountain ranges on the lower portion of *Loch Etive* are not high or striking. "Above Bonawe it is not like the same loch. For a couple of miles it is not wide, and it is so darkened by shadows, that it looks less like a strait than a gulf; huge overhanging rocks on each side ascending high."—*J. Wilson*. The loch head, in addition to Ben Cruachan is girdled by Ben Slarive, *Buchaile Etive* (2537 ft.), the bleak uplands of Dalness Forest, Ben Trilehain, Biddanabian, and others of less height. *Loch Etive* can be explored only in a boat; the upper end is accessible by a road from King's House, Glencoe.

[On the N. shore, between Bonawe and Connel Ferry, is the ivy-covered *Ardchattan Priory* (Mrs. Popham), so called from Caton, a follower of St. Columba, founded in the 13th centy. by the M'Dougalls for Benedictine monks of the order of Valliscaulium, a reformed branch of the Cistercians, and destroyed in the 17th by Colkitto. Robert Bruce on one occasion held a Parliament here, one of the last at which the business was conducted in the Gaelic language. The ch. is of E. English date, and consists of a simple nave, without piers. In the interior are the tombs of Duncan and Dugald, former priors, with some curious sculptured figures, including one of Death, with a toad beneath the knees.]

The road to Oban runs along the shore of *Loch Etive* to

37 m. *Connel Ferry* (Rte. 36), situated at the mouth or sea-opening of *Loch Etive*, which is not only contracted by the approximation of

the opposite shores, but is also obstructed by a reef of rocks stretching two-thirds across, which, at spring tides, during ebb, presents the phenomenon of a *Sea Cataract*, pouring over the obstructive wall of rock, 5 or 6 ft. high, with a tremendous roar. "The greatest depth of the loch above these falls is 420 ft. At the falls themselves there is a depth of only 6 ft. at low water, while outside this barrier the soundings reach, at a distance of 2 m., 168 ft. *Loch Etive* is thus a characteristic rock-basin, and an elevation of the land to the extent of only 20 ft. would isolate the loch from the sea, and turn it into a long, winding, deep freshwater lake."—*Geikie*.

Not far from Connel Ferry (on rt. of road), and commanding the entry into the loch, is the ruined castle of *Dunstaffnage*, the seat of government amongst the Scots from about 500 A.D., till by their conquest of the Picts in 843, they found it necessary to have a capital in a more central situation. The Coronation stone, now in Westminster Abbey, was used here before it was carried to Scone. The belief that this stone, the "*Lia Fail*," carried sovereignty with it was at one time very strong, both in England and Scotland.

The castle afterwards became the stronghold of the Lords of Lorn, and was taken by Robert Bruce soon after his victory in the pass of Awe. It stands upon a natural pedestal of puddingstone, or conglomerate rock, and the entrance is reached by a narrow staircase. The building is said to belong to the 13th centy., but, as it now stands, exhibits slight evidence of construction older than the 15th; it is of coarse masonry. It is an irregular 4-sided structure, with a round tower at 3 of the angles, the remaining angle being also rounded. The circumference of the whole is about 400 ft., and the walls are in some places 66 ft. high and 10

ft. in thickness. On the castle wall are some of the brass guns which were fished up from one of the ships of the Spanish Armada sunk off Mull. The Castle is now the property of the Crown; a Royal castle. The magnificent view from it of B. Cruachan and other hills gives an interest to the spot not possessed by the ruins. There is an old chapel close by, which seems to date about a century later than the castle. It is the burial-place of Campbell of Dunstaffnage.

On the opposite side of Loch Etive is a grand line of cliffs, called *Cragan Righ*, "The King's Rock," formed of a singularly hard and mixed conglomerate. The tourist may also visit the ancient fort of Dun Mac-sniochan (Rte 36)].

Descending a steep hill, passing rt. Dunstaffnage and Dunolly, the road enters

OBAN. (*Inns*: Great Western H., large house facing the bay, good rooms, but expensive; Craig-Ard Inn and boarding-house on a height above sea; Alexandra House, facing sea; Caledonian, comfortable, and less expensive, but near port and pier; King's Arms. Oban (2413 inhab.) is a general resting-place and starting-point for travellers by sea and land—a focus for conveyances. It has been familiarly styled "the Charing Cross of the Highlands." It is also an incipient watering-place. It consists chiefly of inns and lodgings, with some pretty villas on its outskirts. It is very pleasantly situated on a land-locked bay, sheltered in front by the island Kerrera, beyond which are seen the mountains of Mull. Obe Ann, in Gaelic, means Little Bay. The tourist who arrives at Oban by the road has an advantage over those coming by the boat, inasmuch as the latter do not get to Oban until the evening, and then there is apt to be a great rush to the Hotels for beds. If not arriv-

ing till the evening, it is almost necessary, at the height of the season, to write or telegraph for rooms.

The visitor should walk to the headland, on the south, from whence, particularly at sunset, he will have a splendid view of the town and crescent-like bay, with Ben Cruachan rising grandly in the E., while in the W. Loch Linnhe, Kerrera and Lismore Islands, and the noble mountains of Mull, form a magnificent background.

Alt-na-Craig, the cottage residence of Prof. Blackie, is in one of the best situations.

Oban abounds in all kinds of churches, and there is a very neat Gothic *Episcopal Chapel*, near to the Great Western Hotel.

Excursions.—A short mile to the N., overlooking the sea, is *Dunolly Castle*, a square keep, very limited in space, from the great thickness of the walls. A little of the exterior rampart is left, also of the dungeon. The ruins stand on a precipice, and are approached by a steep ascent from the land side, originally intersected by a moat. This was also a stronghold of the Lords of Lorn. It is now the property of Admiral Sir John M'Dougall, the lineal representative of the Lords of Lorn, and the chief of the clan M'Dougall, whose modern house is just below the castle. The "Brooch of Lorn," torn from Robert Bruce in the battle of Dalrigh, is here preserved. Admission through the grounds twice a week, but the ruins may be reached in a boat.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant on the shore stands the Clach-a' Koin, an upright stone with a hole in it, to which it is said Fingal used to tie his dog Bran.

Excursions to Dunstaffnage Castle (distance 3 m.), described above, commanding a magnificent view:—to Connel Ferry on the N., remarkable for its sea cataract;—to the beautiful scenery of Lochs Nell and Feochan (4 m.) on the S. (Rte. 28).



AT L A N T I C O C E A N

Str. of Caaryvach

Colonsay I.

SCALE OF 0 5 10 MILES
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Standard map geographical Institution

Near Loch Nell is the *Serpent Cairn*, an old stone monument of heaped-up boulders, supposed by some to be an old moraine—a work of nature, and not of man.

Steamer every morning to Crinan and Ardrishaig for Glasgow; every morning and evening to Fort-William and Bannavie, for the Caledonian Canal and Inverness, touching at Ballachulish for Glencoe.

Steamers every morning in summer to Staffa, Iona, and round the island of Mull, returning the same evening (Rte. 35).

Steamer twice a week to Skye (Portree), calling at stated times at Loch Aline, Salen, Tobermory, Arisaig, Balmacarra, Kyle Akin, Broadford, Portree, Gareloch, Loch Inver, Ullapool, and Stornoway. From Oban to Skye (Portree, Rtes. 56, 57) takes 15 hrs., including halts. For these trips the traveller should consult the local time-tables, or Messrs. Hutcheson's agent on the Pier; but as goods are taken with passengers, punctuality in these boats must not be depended upon.

Coaches daily to Ardrishaig, by which the tourist can visit Lochs Nell and Feochan, and the Pass of Melfort (Rte. 27); daily to Loch Lomond, through Taynuilt, Dalmally, Tyndrum, Inverarnan; daily to Inveraray, by Connel Ferry, Taynuilt, Pass of Awe, and Dalmally (see above).

By taking the Melfort coach the tourist can meet another near Ford, then sail down Loch Awe, and return to Oban in the evening by the Inveraray coach—a very good day's work (Rte. 28).

Distances.—Lochs Nell and Feochan, 4 m.; Kilmelfort, 15; Auchnacraig (Mull), 7; Dunstaffnage, 3; Dunolly, 1; Taynuilt, 11; Pass of Awe, 15; Kilchurn Castle, 23; Dalmally, 24; Cladich, 30; Inveraray, 40; TARBET, on Loch Lomond, 64; Appin, 12.

ROUTE 34.

Loch Lomond to Fort-William, by Tyndrum, Glencoe, and Ballachulish.

A daily coach travels this road in the season, starting from Ardlui Pier, at the head of Loch Lomond (described Rte. 19), on the arrival of the steamer. It takes 10 hrs. to perform the distance, 48 m.

1 m. *Inverarnan Hotel*, finely situated at the embouchure of *Glenfalloch*, a very narrow glen, with a small stream at the bottom, from the sides of which the fir-clad hills rise at once, but with a gradual inclination. The annual rainfall at Ardlui, head of Loch Lomond, averages 115 inches.

After passing Glenfalloch House a good retrospective view is obtained from the head of the glen.

At 7½ m. *Crianlarich* (Inn, improved), is a *stat.* on the rly. from Callander to Killin and Tyndrum, a junction of 4 roads.

[The railroad to Killin Stat. runs alongside of (1½ m.) *Loch Dochart*, a small but picturesque lake at the foot of *Ben More*, which rises to the height of 3903 ft., its regularly sloped sides well covered with grass to the top. From the west the ascent is steep, but not difficult. This glen is the scene of Hogg's song of the "Spectre of the Glen."

Immediately at the back of Ben More rises the rival peak of Stobin-nain, 3813 ft.

9 m. *Luib Stat. Inn*. Nearly opposite is Achlyne, a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. Near Lix turnpike is the]

11½ m. *Killin Stat.*, of the Railway from Tyndrum—but it is 4 m. from Killin. Omnibus thither (Rte. 44.)

The railroad from Crianlarich to Tyndrum, passing rt. Inverhagerny

House, reaches (11 m.) the village of *St. Fillans* (not to be confounded with the village of the same name on Loch Earn), where are the remains of a priory, and “the Holy Pool,” in which epileptics and lunatics were formerly ducked and left bound all night in the open air.

“Saint Fillan’s blessed well,
Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the crazed brain restore.”—*Scott*.

If found loosened in the morning they were considered curable. This mode of treatment is mentioned by Pennant as being practised as late as 1790. He adds that the patients were generally found in the morning relieved of all their troubles—by death.

12 m. cross the river Dochart, which, under the name of the Ettrick Water, rises in the slopes of Ben Lui, 3651 ft., one of the mountains bordering Glenorchy on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. is *Dal-Righ* or the King’s Field, celebrated for Robert Bruce’s escape (1306). After being defeated at Methven by Lord Pembroke, he was attacked here by the Lord of Lorn, grandson to the Red Comyn, whom Bruce murdered at Dumfries, one of whose followers seized his mantle, and though mortally wounded, held it so fast that Bruce was compelled to abandon it. The buckle which fastened it remained a trophy at Dunolly. Bruce skilfully withdrew his mailed warriors, whose armour baffled the assault of the wild highlanders.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Tyndrum Stat.* a large railway *Inn*. *Coach* to King’s House, Glencoe, and Ballachulish (Rte. 47). *Coach* to Dalmally (13 m.), Loch Awe, Inveraray, and Oban. In the neighbourhood are some lead-mines belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane. The annual rainfall here averages 104 inches. A little beyond Tyndrum are Benbuy, Ben Vurie, and Ben Vuridh, S.W. spurs of the Glenlyon range.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the village of *Auch*, to the rt. of which is the pass to Glen Lyon and Taymouth for pedestrians. The distance would be about 7 m. to Loch Lyon (Rte. 46). At the N. corner of the pass is Ben Doa, a fine bare peak.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. at *Orchy Bridge*, the head of Glenorchy is reached [up which runs a branch road from Dalmally, 11 m.] On rt. is a farm-road leading to the scanty ruins of *Auchallader Castle*, which stands at the foot of *Loch Tullich*, an interesting piece of water much improved by the young woods which have been planted around it. *Ardvrechnish*, Lord Breadalbane’s shooting-lodge on the opposite side, with its young plantations, contrasts agreeably with the general barrenness about Tyndrum.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inveroran Inn* (angling quarters), succeeded by a very dreary road, having the moor of Rannoch on the rt. and the Blackmount deer forest on the l. This is one of the finest deer forests in Scotland, and is rented by Lord Dudley from Lord Breadalbane for £5000 a year. This part of the journey is tedious, the road gradually ascending until it arrives at a level of about 1500 ft. above the sea. Then passing on rt. a long winding piece of water, named Loch Lydoch, it begins to descend, having in view Glen Etive and Glencoe.

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *King’s House Inn*, a humble isolated hostelry, 5 m. from the head of Glencoe, a dreary spot. [From this point, a track, fit only for hardy pedestrians, leads across the Moor of Rannoch to Loch Rannoch, so to Taymouth—distance about 45 m. (Rte. 47).]

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. at *Altnafedh*, a few cottages by the roadside, a path turns off to Fort-William, by Gen. Wade’s road, generally known as the *Devil’s Staircase*. 20 m. stiff walking. The tourist now enters

Glencoe. The Valley of Glencoe

runs about E. and W., and is nearly of equal width at either extremity. The grandest scenery is on the E., next to King's House, therefore it is best to approach it from the W. or sea-side. The width of the valley allows the eye to take in the full height and grandeur of the flanking mountains. From a wide open country, at King's House, composed of moor and swamp, the road gradually sweeps into a towering pass, which the dark perpendicular rocks close in on both sides, their height and gloom intensified by the thick veil of mist that generally rests between them. The course from the King's House is a regular descent, and the horses galloping the whole way, whisk the coach round the sharp corners and arrive at the end of the stage before the traveller has had time to complain of monotony. [l. a road turns off S. to the head of Loch Etive, where Edw. Grieve, Esq. M.P., has built a house in the midst of majestic scenery.]

The entrance to Glencoe is between the Devil's Staircase and *Ruachail Etive*, 2537 ft., a frowning mass of rock on the l. On rt. of the glen is an almost unbroken wall of precipice; on l. a number of separate mountains rearing themselves from distinct bases, or breaking into peaks as they rise. They are chiefly of porphyry, and owe to that rock their picturesque character.

About the middle of the glen is the tarn or small *lake* of Treachtan, through which flows the Cona, of which Ossian sang, and on whose banks Ossian was born. It is hard to say under which aspect Glencoe is finest—whether with the shifting lights of cloud and sunshine, or when the storm is breaking over its precipitous black jagged rocks. In the latter case the innumerable torrents that tumble down the rifted walls form not the least remarkable feature of the scene.

The following description by Lord

Macaulay will be read with interest on the spot, allowing for certain exaggerations—*e.g.*, the green sides of the glen are now covered with sheep, and it includes several cottages and a few trees. The prevailing sound is that of the rush of waters.

“In the Gaelic tongue Glencoe signifies the Glen of Weeping—and, in truth, that pass is the most dreary and melancholy of all the Scottish passes—the very Valley of the Shadow of Death. Mists and storms brood over it through the greater part of the finest summer,—and even on those rare days when the sun is bright, and when there is no cloud in the sky, the impression made by the landscape is sad and awful. The road lies along a stream which arises from the most sullen and gloomy of mountain pools. Huge precipices of naked stone frown on both sides. Even in July the streaks of snow may often be discerned in the rifts near the summits. All down the sides of the crags heaps of ruins mark the headlong paths of the torrents. Mile after mile the traveller looks in vain for the smoke of one hut (?), or for one human form wrapped in a plaid, and listens in vain for the bark of a shepherd's dog, or the bleat of a lamb (?). Mile after mile the only sound that indicates life is the faint cry of a bird of prey from some storm-beaten pinnacle of rock. The progress of civilisation, which has turned so many wastes into fields yellow with harvest, or gay with apple-blossoms, has only made Glencoe more desolate.”—*Macaulay's* “History of England.”

In 1691, William III., having tried several means of pacifying the Highlanders, issued a proclamation that whatever clan did not take the oath of allegiance to him by the 31st of December should be treated as an enemy. The chiefs declared they would not; but, seeing warlike pre-

parations being made by the Government, they one after another submitted. The last day of the year arrived. All except Macdonald of Glencoe (known as M'ian) had sworn, he having been prevented by accident rather than by design from tendering his submission within the limited time; and on that day he repaired to Fort-William and offered to take the oath.

But Colonel Hill, the governor of the fort, was not a magistrate competent to receive the oath, and so Macdonald had to make his way to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of Argyll, who lived at Inveraray, five days' journey. He swore allegiance, and intelligence to that effect was sent to the Ministers in London, but suppressed by the Master of Stair, Secretary of State; and William was thereupon induced to sign an order for the extirpation of the clan, principally at the instigation of the Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered. On the 1st of February 1692, Campbell of Glenlyon, a connection of Macdonald's, arrived in Glencoe with 128 soldiers, giving assurances of the most friendly intentions. During 12 days the soldiers lived familiarly with the people of the glen, and the very evening before the massacre was spent by the officers at cards in Macdonald's house. On the 13th Campbell began at five o'clock in the morning to execute his orders. His host and nine others were dragged out of their beds and murdered. Lieutenant Lindsay knocked at the door of the old chief, and asked for admission in friendly language. Macdonald got up to receive them, and with two servants was shot dead; his wife being so ill treated that she died the next day. The huts were burned and the cattle driven off. Out of 200 inhabitants, at least 60 were slain, but many more perished from cold and privation, and it was only the roughness of the weather which

impeded the march of Colonel Hamilton, and prevented his occupying the passes in time that saved the lives of the rest.

41 m. is the small public-house of Clachie, where milk and whisky and oatcakes may be had. The exit from the glen is by a long valley, in which trees and cultivation begin to appear, opening on to the shores of Loch Leven, with very beautiful and pleasant landscapes. On a wooded eminence in front stands *Invercoe*, the modern mansion of A. Burns Macdonald, Esq. A portion of the old house of Macdonald, the head of the clan, now a ruin, may be seen above the trees. Here the officers of the hostile regiment were quartered, and here the massacre began. Above rises the picturesque and conspicuous conical mountain, the *Pap of Glencoe*, and on the opposite side of the loch is Calart, the seat of Sir Duncan Cameron. The Pap of Glencoe is a projecting bare peak with steep rifted gullies, very dangerous to ascend.

From extreme desolation and solitude the road suddenly breaks into life and bustle at the slate-quarries at *Ballachulish*, where a large, dirty, straggling village has grown up to supply the wants of the workmen. From thence the road winds by the water's edge, affording exquisite retrospective views of the Loch and the entrance to Glencoe, considerably injured by the black scar of the slate quarries opened in the mountain sides. Fine in form rise the mountains at the head of Loch Leven, and in front the hills of the opposite coast of Morven. Passing a pretty Episcopal ch. and parsonage, we arrive at

48 m. the *Ballachulish Hotel*, on the S. shore of the grand Sea Fiord, Loch Leven, here crossed by a ferry, on the way to Fort-William (14 m.) and Ben Nevis. On the opposite (N.)

side of the ferry is the Loch Leven Hotel, also good, and quieter.

The *coaches* start from the Ballachulish Hotel to Loch Lomond or Inveraray—through Glencoe—to Fort-William, from the other side of the Ferry.

A coach starts for Glencoe on the arrival of the early steamer from Oban or Inveraray, returning after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. halt in the glen: the steamer meanwhile waiting to take on the passengers. It is a drive of about 8 m. from the hotel to that part of Glencoe which displays the finest scenery. The steam voyage from Ballachulish to Oban and Fort-William is described in Rte. 36. Steamers to Oban or Fort-William and Bannavie daily.

[A very beautiful excursion may be made along the N. side of *Loch Leven*, an arm of the sea, extending from Loch Linnhe some 12 m. inland. This road commands magnificent views of the Pass of Glencoe, and the entrance to the glen. Besides the ferry between the two hotels, there is one called the *Dog's Ferry*, considerably higher up, and between them is an island containing burial-places—one for the inhabitants of Glencoe, and the other for those of Lochaber. In the former repose the bones of M'lan, the laird who was shot in the massacre of Glencoe. At the head of the loch, where the road from the Devil's Staircase to Fort-William is joined, is the fall of the *Serpent River*, which runs through a series of natural arches, almost a subterranean passage, and the fall of *Kinlochmore*, a very beautiful cataract of 30 ft., though the volume of the stream is by no means large. A track keeps on from this point by the side of the Blackwater Lochs, and eventually joins the road between Loch Laggan and Loch Treig (Rte. 38).]

Crossing the ferry from Balla-

chulish another coach awaits the passenger.

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at *Onich* village (slate-quarries), the road leaves Loch Linnhe, and for the remainder of the distance skirts the E. bank of Loch Eil.

Upon the opposite side is *Ardgour*, pleasantly surrounded by woods and meadows.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Maryburgh*, a suburb of Fort-William, so named in honour of the queen of William III.

60 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fort-William* (*Inn*: Caledonian—tolerable; not so expensive as Bannavie). It is a drive of 3 m. to the steamer on the Caledonian Canal. The sea steamer, after touching at Fort-William, proceeds to the entrance of the canal (Rte. 36).

ROUTE 35.

Oban to Staffa and Iona—a Cruise round the Island of Mull.

Daily in summer a steamer makes this most interesting excursion; tourists, especially ladies, had better not attempt the trip when the weather is at all bad—for with a rough sea it is impossible to land at Staffa, and they are sure to get a good tossing off the Mull coast. In fine weather nothing can be more delightful.

The fare is £1, including the landing expenses at Staffa and Iona. The time employed is about 12 hrs., including 1 hr.'s stay at Staffa and the same at Iona. Dinner and refreshments on board at moderate rates. The steamer in this excursion makes the circuit of the Isle of Mull, and it depends on the state of the tide and wind whether it steers W. from Oban through the sound of Mull, or S. through the Firth of Lorn. The first-named route crosses the mouth of the Linnhe Loch. The points

to be noticed are rt. Dunolly Castle, while farther on and more inland is Dunstaffnage (Rte. 31). On l. is the N. end of Kerrera Island. Lying in the very centre of Loch Linnhe is rt. the Island of Lismore, "the great garden," a long, low mass of limestone, about 10 m. long by 2 m. broad, with a lighthouse at the lower extremity (Rte. 36).

The steamer next passes the Lady's Rock, visible only at low water. One of the Macleans of Duart, about 1530, having married a sister of the Earl of Argyll, and wishing to be rid of her, placed her upon the Lady's Rock, that she might be drowned by the rising tide. She was found and rescued by some of her own people, and Maclean was eventually assassinated by her brother. This story is the subject of Joanna Baillie's "Family Legend," and Campbell's poem of "Glenara." On the mainland of Mull (l.) are the tolerably preserved ruins of *Duart* Castle, formerly the property of the Macleans, standing on the brink of a high cliff, at the extremity of a long and elevated peninsula. The main building is a large and nearly square tower, with walls 12 ft. thick. The vessel now enters the "melancholy" *Sound of Mull*, a sea channel, varying in breadth from 1 to 3 m., and having on rt. the high grounds and cliffs of the mainland of Morven, and on l. the still more picturesque mountains of Mull.

[The *Island of Mull*, "a mass of hill," round which the tourist is about to coast, is about 30 m. long, while its greatest breadth is 20 m. The indentations of the bays and creeks however, are so deep and irregular, especially on the W., that while the coast-line measures some 300 m., it is only 3 m. from sea to sea—between the Sound at Salen, and the Atlantic at Loch-na-Keal, a long and broad fiord that nearly cuts the island in two. To the S. of it is Loch

Sereidan, beyond which projects a long granitic promontory called the Ross of Mull. Though the island contains some lofty mountains, it cannot be said, as a whole, to be picturesque, consisting, with the exception of occasional patches of arable land, of a vast moor, devoted to the pasturage of cattle and horses.

The cliff scenery on the S. is certainly grand, and contains several caves; and considering that very fair accommodation is to be got, and the roads, few as they are, are good, it is surprising that Mull is not visited oftener than it is. *Salen* is the best place to stop at, both from its central position and its comfortable quarters. To the S. of Salen is the great range of mountains that fill up the interior, and rank in height and abruptness of outline with the principal ranges in the W. of the mainland. Ben More rises to 3172 ft.; Benbuy to 2352; and Dun-da-Gu to 2505. The result of the proximity of such high peaks to the moisture-laden breezes of the Atlantic is, that Mull is the rainiest place in Scotland, exceeding in this characteristic both Rum and Skye. *Boswell* described Mull as "a hilly country diversified with heath and grass, and many rivulets." *Dr. Johnson* said it was a dreary country, much worse than Skye, "Oh, sir! a most dolorous country."—*Croker, Boswell*.

But indeed the voyage we are now describing will enable the traveller to pronounce the coast scenery and cliffs of Mull exceedingly grand. Both to the artist and geologist the *arched rocks of Carsaig* on the S. coast, and the display of basaltic columnar cliffs are full of interest; while the Duke of Argyll's discovery of Tertiary leaf-beds in volcanic ashes on the promontory of Ardtun Head, between Loch Sereidan and Loch Laigh, causes that spot to be visited by men of science. From Salen an excursion may be made to the basalt

cliffs of the Island Ulva, from which a boat may be hired to Staffa.

Some of the localities in Mull are very interesting to the geologist. Nine-tenths of the island consist of trap rocks of the tertiary age, and those peculiar terraces characteristic of these igneous overflows. Along the E. and S. coasts in the neighbourhood of Loch Buy is a thin strip of oolite—and again on the W. coast of Gribun, facing Staffa. The promontory of the Ross, as far as *Bunessan*, consists of granite, the red colouring of which imparts a picturesque warmth to the rocks. At *Ardtun*, to the N. of Bunessan, are some basaltic pillars, together with tertiary beds, containing leaf impressions associated with volcanic ash. These interesting fossils consist of *Rhamnites*, *Filicites* *Hebridicus*, *Equisitites* *Campbelli*, *Alnites*, etc., and were described by the late Professor Forbes, in the "Geological Journal."]

In traversing the Sound of Mull the steamer passes on l. a cascade, the spray from which is often taken at a distance for smoke, the water being hidden by a projection till the steamer is abreast of it.

Rt. is *Ardtornish* Castle, in a wild and picturesque situation, on a chain of rocks overhanging the sea at the mouth of *Loch Aline*, which stretches up into the district of Morven. It was during the latter part of the 14th and during the 15th centy., the headquarters of the "Lords of the Isles." The ruins are not large: the square keep, with its thick walls, and the broken rampart of the courtyard, give one but a faint notion of the grandeur of the "Ardtornish Halls" of Sir Walter Scott:—

"Ardtornish on her frowning steep,
Twixt cloud and ocean hung,
Glanced with a thousand lights of glee,
And landward far and far to sea
Her festal radiance flung."

But the introduction of Ardtornish at the date of the poem is an ana-

chronism, for the residence of the Lords of the Isles at that time was Islay, the castle of Ardtornish being built about 1340. The Lord of the Isles, in the time of Robert Bruce, was in reality Angus Og, but his name has been converted by Scott into the more euphonious title of Ronald.

Here it was that the treaty was signed between Edward IV. and the Lord of the Isles, in which the latter consented to become Edward's vassal, and receive an annual pension in return for assistance to be rendered to the King and the banished Earl of Douglas in their designs upon Scotland. (*See Rymer's "Fœdera."*)

Just beyond it is the narrow entrance to *Loch Aline*, in many places prettily fringed with copsewood.

"Green Loch Aline's woodland shore."

At the head of the Loch is the ruin of another old castle, called *Kinloch Aline*, and in the village close by is one of the crosses brought from Iona. Loch Aline House is the residence of — Sinclair, Esq. Passing rt. Fuenary House, the steamer crosses over to *Salen*, where there is a comfortable *Inn*, a good place from whence to make excursions either to Loch-na-Keal or to the summit of Ben More. The latter is easily reached by the road from Salen to Loch Screidan, which passes close to the base of Ben More. In the vicinity of Salen (l.) is Aros House (Captain F. Campbell), and

Aros Castle, at one time a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, on a high rocky peninsula at the mouth of a stream. It was probably more a fortress than a habitation, being 90 ft. long, with walls 40 ft. high.

On rt. are vestiges of *Killundin Castle*, on the coast of Morven, a wild, desolate region, the picturesque beauties of which are principally confined to the coast. As the vessel proceeds through the sound the

rugged and broken outlines of Ben Hiant, near Ardnamurchan, form a magnificent feature.

1. † *Tobermory (Inns: Mull H.; Mish-nish).* The name of this place implies, "St. Mary's Well;" it was built in 1788 by the Society for the Encouragement of British Fisheries. It is the largest village or the only town in Mull (1500 Inhab.), and is built on the shore of a well-sheltered bay, having in front the small island Calve. On the N. horn or promontory of the bay stands a lighthouse. The chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, has entirely disappeared.

The town faces the S.E., and, with high hills at its back, has a somewhat gloomy appearance, although on a fine summer day the thick woods are deliciously shady. There is a pretty waterfall in the stream at the back of the town, and also several cascades in the woods around, which after rainy weather fall directly over the cliffs into the bay with a peculiarly beautiful appearance. To the S. of the town is Drumfin, the seat of Alex. Allan, Esq. of Aros, on the banks of a picturesque lake.

Good fishing in the Lakes Mish-nish, with leave from the proprietor.

Passing on rt. the mansion and Rom. Cath. chapel of Drimnin (Lady Gordon), the steamer crosses the mouth of *Loch Sunart* rt., a long and beautiful fiord running into the Morven district for some 20 m., nearly W. and E., separating it from Ardnamurchan (Rte. 36). The entrance on the N. is guarded by *Ben Hiant* (1721 ft.). On rt., not far from Ardnamurchan Point, *Mingary Castle*,

"Sternly placed,
O'erawes the woodland and the waste."

The ruins, which are considerable, stand upon a headland nearly surrounded by water, and are further protected by a high wall built on the extreme edge of the cliffs. The

length of the principal building is 50 ft.; it is 3 storeys high, but, with the exception of a few small loopholes, there is no external opening. The castle belonged to the M'ians, a younger branch of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles; and in 1493 James IV. held his court here to receive the submission of the insular chieftains. Mingary and Loch Aline castles were taken in 1644 by Alaster Macdonald (better known as Colkitto), who commanded the Irish auxiliaries sent over by the Earl of Antrim to assist Montrose. It was besieged by the Marquis of Argyle, but relieved.

The steamer now gains the Atlantic, the effects of whose rolling swell, except on a calm day, are sure to be experienced here. To the N. are the lighthouse and point of Ardnamurchan, beyond which the precipitous Scur of Eigg is seen, together with the lofty peaks of Rum; and if the day is clear the magnificent outline of the Coolin Hills in Skye (Rte. 58). In the distance, straight in front, are the islands of Tiree and Coll, both composed of Laurentian gneiss. Tiree (Pop. 6000) yields a beautiful pink marble spotted with green. In very clear weather may also be seen the *Skerryvore lighthouse*, a tower of granite 150 ft. high, built on a rock barely rising out of the sea at low water, designed by Alan Stevenson.

To the S. on l. in Mull is *Cailiach Point*, near which the poet Campbell lived as a private tutor, and where he composed "The Exile of Erin" and much of "The Pleasures of Hope." The S. extremity of the bay, which is indented by the inlet of Calgary, is called Treshnish Point. The vessel passes on rt. the *Treshnish Islands*—a picturesque group of basaltic trap rocks rising into terraces about 300 ft. in height, one of which, from its shape, is known as "The Dutchman's Cap;" another is pierced

through by a hole or arch. The 2 largest are called Fladda and Lunga, and are used for pasturing the cattle belonging to the farm of Treshnish in Coll. Fortifications exist on the island *Cairnburg*, which was a stronghold of the Norwegian kings, on the border of the Sudreys (or S. Islands, Sodor), steeply rocky and accessible only at one point. It is mentioned in the Sagas under the name Bjornarborg. Some ascribe the existing parts to the Macleans, who defended Cairnburg against Cromwell.

In a bay which deeply indents the W. coast of Mull, lies the large Island of "Ulva dark," whose shores are lofty cliffs of black basaltic columns, and contrast with the small green islet of *Inch Kenneth*, where Dr. Johnson and Boswell were so hospitably received by Sir Alan Maclean. A modern mansion has been built by Col. Macdonald, but the ruins of the huts in which these travellers were lodged remain. Johnson commemorated Inch Kenneth in a Latin Ode. There are ruins of a very old church 60 ft. long, on the Island, and belonged to the monks of Iona.

Ulva lies at the mouth of Loch Gyle or Keal; the scene of T. Campbell's Poem of "Lord Ullin's Daughter."

"Now who be ye would cross Loch Gyle,
This dark and stormy water?
Oh, I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle,
And this Lord Ullin's daughter."

Leaving behind

"Ulva dark and Colonsay,"

which adjoin the mainland pretty closely, the steamer soon approaches *Staffa* (Stafs-ey, the island of staves or columns) (J. N. Forman, Esq.), a small uncultivated island, little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile round, with a perpendicular face towards the W., and a more gradual slope to the sea on the E. It consists of 3 distinct strata of trap—the lower of

[*Scotland.*]

conglomerate, or trap-tuff; the middle of columnar basalt, in which the caves have been formed by the action of the sea and the weather working out portions of the pillars; and an upper bed of confused basalt and fragments of pillars. The island is penetrated by several caverns, but the most famous of these, and usually the only one visited, is FINGAL'S CAVE.

When the weather permits, visitors are landed from the steamers in boats, and walking over the pavement, formed by the tops of broken pillars, can penetrate the cave and climb the slippery platforms by means of stairs, ladders, and ropes, which have been erected. Still better, when the sea is calm the tourist can proceed to the end of the cave in a row-boat, peer down into the deep clear water below, alive with medusæ, and polyps, and watch the shimmer of the sunshine reflected from the waves upon the high roof. In storms there is risk of boats being dashed by the surf against the sharp edges of the rocks.

The length of *Fingal's Cave* is 227 ft., and the height from the water at mean tide, 66 ft., the depth of the sea within being about the same. The sides of the aperture are vertical, and nearly parallel. The whole of the sides, ground, and roof, is composed of black pentangular or hexagon pillars, not consisting of one solid mass from top to bottom, but divided transversely by joints at nearly uniform distances of 2 ft. Sir Walter Scott thus describes it:—

"There all unknown its columns rose,
Where dark and undisturbed repose
The cormorant had found,
And the shy seal had quiet home,
And weltered in that wondrous dome;
Where, as to shame the temples decked
By skill of earthly architect,
Nature herself, it seemed, would raise
A Minster to her Maker's praise!
Not for a meaner use ascend
Her columns, or her arches bend;
Nor of a theme less solemn tells
That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,

And still, between each awful pause,
 From the high vault an answer draws,
 In varied tone, prolonged and high,
 That mocks the organ's melody.
 Nor doth its entrance point in vain
 To old Iona's holy fane,
 That Nature's voice might seem to say,
 'Well hast thou done, frail child of clay!
 Thy humble powers that stately shrine
 Task'd hard and high, but witness mine!
 Which, when the ruins of thy pile
 Cumber the desolated isle,
 Firm and immutable shall stand,
 'Gainst wind and waves, and spoiler's
 hand."

Sir Robert Peel made it his boast that he "had seen the temple not made with hands, had felt the majestic swell of the ocean—the pulsation of the great Atlantic—beating in its inmost sanctuary, and swelling a note of praise nobler far than any that ever peeled from human organ."

In order to comprehend the *formation* of this island, it must be remembered that the N.W. coast of Scotland was once the scene of violent volcanic action, and that the subterranean disturbances found vent along a line from Skye to Ireland, the effects of which may be traced through Staffa, Mull, Islay, Rathlin, and the Giant's Causeway. By this means a great quantity of liquid basalt was ejected to the surface, which, when beginning to cool, formed a number of nuclei, equidistant from each other, which gradually absorbed the intervening mass into as many equal spheres. The pressure of the spheres one upon the other caused them to assume a prismatic shape, and if we could take off the top of the island, we should find that the pillars in the centre are regular hexagons, while those on the outside are more inclined to form irregularly-sided pentagons.

Staffa was unknown to the world before an accidental visit paid to it in 1772 by Sir Joseph Banks, who, on his way to Iceland, had been driven into the Sound of Mull, and heard by chance from some inhabitants of the district of this real wonder of the world. The earliest ac-

count of it is to be found in Pennant's tour in Scotland, 1774.

From the landing-place a staircase has been formed to the top of the island, by which glimpses of the cliffs and caves on the other side can be obtained, although the short time granted by the steamboat directors does not allow of their being visited. They consist of—1. *The Boat Cave*, accessible only by sea, in depth about 150 ft. 2. *M'Kinnon's*, or the *Cormorant's Cave*, is about 220 ft. in length, and 50 ft. in height at the entrance. 3. The Scollop Shell Cave is of no great dimensions, but is interesting from the form of the columns, which are bent like a series of ship's timbers.

The remaining curiosity is the *Giant's Colonnade*, with the rock of "Buachaille" (the shepherd), a sort of small causeway or cluster of columns forming an islet about 30 ft. high, not far from Fingal's Cave. Its pillars are placed on a series of curved ones, visible only at low water. Indeed, this causeway is as interesting as anything on the island, but tourists scramble over it in their hurry to get to the cave, without paying it the attention it deserves.

After visiting Staffa in the mixed society of a crowded steamboat, most persons will agree with Wordsworth,—

"We saw, but surely in the motley crowd
 Not one of us had *felt* the far-famed sight.
 How could we feel it? each the other's
 blight,
 Hurried and hurrying, volatile and loud.
 One votary at will might stand
 Gazing, and take into his mind and heart,
 With undisturbed reverence, the effect
 Of those proportions, where the Almighty
 hand
 That made the world, the Sovereign
 Architect,
 Had deigned to work as if with human
 art."

The island is rented by the Steamboat Company from the proprietor. The boatmen are chiefly natives of Ulva.

8 m. from Staffa to the S. is the ISLAND OF IONA, where the steamer usually stops one hour. In calm weather it is anchored inside a reef opposite the village, whence passengers are conveyed in boats to a low rude pier, leading to the scattered street of heather-thatched cottages, including an Established church, and a Free, with a manse. There are 2 humble *Inns*, the Argyll and the Columba.

Iona is a bare and rather barren treeless island, 3 m. long, studded with ruins, among which the square cathedral tower is conspicuous. The name would seem to have been originally I or Hy (Island), changed subsequently to I-Columb-Kill = Island of Columba of the Church. It has about 400 inhab. It belongs to the Duke of Argyll,* and yields about £400 a year rental. The deep interest attached to Iona, and its attraction for strangers, are due almost entirely to association.

"We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion.

"Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."—*Dr. Johnson*.

In the darkest of the dark ages (A.D. 563) St. Columba, an Irish monk, of noble descent, disgusted with the sanguinary feuds of his countrymen, left Ireland, and sought refuge in Iona, out of sight of his native land. He landed with 12

* The Duke has published an interesting account of Iona.

companions, converted Connall, king of the Dalriads, and Bored or Bradi, king of the Picts, and founded here a monastery, which was the means of extending religion and civilisation not only in Scotland and the Islands, but even to the Orkneys and Iceland. The founder of this seat of learning and nursery of the clergy died circa 597, at the very time when Augustine landed in Kent to convert the English.

No building now remains of the age of St. Columba. The Northern pirates from time to time pillaged these defenceless recluses, and especially, in 807, burned and destroyed the monastery and all belonging to it.

On landing from the steamer the stranger is beset by children offering plates full of pebbles, yellow, green, and blue, of serpentine and felspar, rolled by the surf, and picked up in the Bay of Currach, where St. Columba first landed from Ireland, on the W. side of the Island.

Leaving the cottages of the village, the first ruin we arrive at is the *Church of the Priory of Austin Nuns* (date, circa 1180), measuring 58 ft. by 20 ft., now roofless, except at one end, where a portion of stone vault remains. The tomb in the wall is that of the last prioress (d. 1543). Her effigy, in hood and cloak, occupies one-half of the slab, the rest is broken away.

Following an ancient, paved causeway, we pass *Maclean's Cross*, a single shaft carved with great force and excellence of design, 11 ft. high, one of 350 existing here before the Reformation, when they were destroyed (except 2) by the anti-Popish synod of Argyll.

A little farther on is the *Cemetery* (Reilig Oran), the oldest Christian burial-place in Scotland, dedicated to *St. Oran*, whose *Chapel* within the enclosure, a small roofless chamber of Romanesque architecture, is probably the oldest building in Iona,

and dates from the 11th centy. It is entered by a low doorway, deeply recessed with chevron mouldings. Within is the tomb of MacFingal, Lord of the Isles, and a friend of King Robert Bruce, and hero of Scott's "Lord of the Isles," where for euphony he is styled Ronald, his real name being Angus Og. Here also is an effigy of an armed knight, Macquarrie of Ulva.

"Iona has long enjoyed, without any very credible attestation, the honour of being reputed the Cemetery of the Scottish kings. It is not unlikely that when the opinion of local sanctity was prevalent, the chieftains of the Isles, and perhaps some of the Irish or Norwegian princes, were deposited in this venerable enclosure."—*Johnson*.

Shakspeare alludes to the fact when telling that "the gracious Duncan" was carried to Colmskill—

"The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones."

And Collins describes Iona as the place where,

"Beneath the showery West,
The mighty kings of three fair realms are
laid."

The cause of this may be found in an ancient Gaelic prophecy, thus rendered—

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge shall o'ersweep
Hibernia's mossy shore.
The Green-clad Isle, too, shall sink;
While with the great and good,
Colomba's happier isle shall raise
Her towers above the flood."

According to tradition the tombs in the cemetery were arranged in 9 rows, or "ridges," scarcely now to be distinguished, and the last Scottish king interred here was Macbeth. In the 3d, called "Ridge of the Kings," it was said that the royal remains were enclosed in 3 vaults,

but excavations made in 1833 have proved that these have no existence. Here are 2 slabs bearing bishops' croziers. In the 14th row, 2 monuments bear Gaelic inscriptions to Irish ecclesiastics. These are the oldest remaining, but do not date farther back than the 12th centy.

The 5th row includes the most perfect tombstone to 4 priors of Iona, Scotchmen of the same clan.

All the royal tombs and all the ancient arrangements have long since been swept away. Solicitude for antiquity, awakened somewhat tardily, has collected from among the nettles and rubbish some two score monumental slabs, rudely carved with crosses and swords, belonging to priest and warriors not now to be identified, none of merit as works of art or of interest for their great antiquity. There are several belonging to the names of Maclean of Col, Duart, and Loch Buy, Mac-kinnon and Macquarrie of Ulva.

The figure of a galley, the crozier of a bishop or abbot, and the shield and helmet of a king are not of unfrequent occurrence.

Leaving "this awful ground," to use Johnson's words, we proceed N. of the cemetery to the ruins of the *Cathedral* (St. Mary's), the principal building in Iona, having in front a picturesque and curious granite *Cross*, boldly carved with Runic ornaments and figures, called * *St. Martin's Cross*, 14 ft. high.

The church, dating from beginning of 13th centy., is cruciform; its length, 115 ft. The nave is nearly demolished and the transepts are aisleless. At the N.W. angle, outside the nave, are foundations of a cell or chamber, in which it is said the shrine and bones of St. Columba were placed. The *Tower* at the crossing, 75 ft. high, rests on pointed arches. Remark the 4 square windows, openings to emit the sound of the bells, each filled with different tracery of elegant design and late

date. In the choir and transepts are 2 engaged pointed arches and 3 circular arches, with elegant tooth mouldings and lattice-patterns alike in both, showing them to be of the same date. On the N. side of the altar is the monument of Abbot Mackinnon (d. 1500), on the S. of Abbot K. Mackenzie, and in the centre that of Macleod of Macleod, with effigy in armour. On the S. side are 3 elegant sedilia, which, together with the fine E. window, are in the Decorated Gothic of the 14th centy.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the cathedral rises the rocky knoll of *Dun I*, some 300 ft. above the sea. The ascent of it will be well rewarded by the *Panorama* from the top, extending over the mountains and inlets of Mull, the Paps of Jura, the Isles of Eigg, Rum, Staffa, Treshnish, and the far-off rock and lighthouse of Skerryvore.

There is no corn-mill in Iona: grain is carried over to Bunessan, in Mull, to be ground. Failing this "*the Quern*," or hand-mill, mentioned in the Bible, is still resorted to. There are two specimens fit for use in the island at present.

The scenery of the island of Iona does not offer anything in particular. On the W. side there is a natural curiosity called the "*Spouting Cave*," where the water, rushing in and compressing the air, is forced back through a small orifice to a great height.

From the village there is a ferry across the Sound of Iona to the Ross of Mull, where the granite quarries are worth notice. A road leads from Port Dearg on that coast to *Bunessan*, 5 m., a small town situated at the extremity of Loch Lathaich, and not far from *Ardtun*, where the geologist will find the tertiary leaf-beds before alluded to. A steamer from Glasgow calls at

Bunessan once or twice a month. There is a small *Inn* at Bunessan.

"The Rev. Thomas M'Lachlan has traced for a distance of 7 miles a series of granite monoliths in Mull, each about 6 ft. in height, at intervals of about half-a-mile, the one within sight of the next, extending eastwards and along the shore of Loch Screidan from the first nearest the shore, which stands in a conspicuous place within sight of the cathedral. He ascertained that there is a vague tradition among the people that these were waymarks to Iona, and that there had been a continuous line, though most of the stones have now disappeared."—*Anderson*.

Macdonald, the postmaster of Iona, keeps a safe boat, in which parties may be conveyed for 12s. to 20s., according to their number, to Staffa from Iona.

15 m. S.W. of Iona is the solitary rock of *Dhu Heartach* (St. John's Rock), a solitary trap rock, 220. ft. long, rising 30 ft. out of deep water, in the midst of dangerous reefs occupying some square miles—long a source of danger to mariners—but since 1867-72 surmounted by a *Light-house* 100 ft. high, erected by the Messrs. Stevenson, engineers to the Commissioners of the Northern Light-houses. The difficulties in approaching the rock were very great. On an average this was possible on only 50 days in a year. The stones and other material were prepared at Erraid granite quarries in the Ross of Mull. On one occasion 14 stones, each of 2 tons, fixed by jaggles and cement into the masonry, 37 ft. above high water, were torn out by the waves and swept off the rock.

The S.W. angle of Mull is beset with reefs extending nearly all the way to the lighthouse, whose use is to warn mariners off from them.

In steering to or from Iona, the steamer, by aid of careful surveys

and experienced pilots, is able to thread its way safely through a little archipelago of granite islets, by a narrow and intricate channel.

Soon after rounding Ardalanish Point, the granite ceases, and gives place to igneous rocks, which gradually rise into precipitous cliffs. At *Carsaig* (A. Maclean, Esq.), at the entrance to Loch Buy, the scenery is extraordinarily fine—consisting of a series of basaltic rocks, which in one instance have been pierced through by the action of the sea so as to obtain for them the name of the *Carsaig arches*. These cliffs rise to the height of 1000 ft., surmounted by columnar basalt, exceeding all others in Scotland, save those of Hoy. The inland cliffs between Loch Buy and Loch Spelve are basaltic. At the head of Loch Buy, a considerable salt-water inlet, the mountains of Ben Buy (2352 ft.) and Creachbeinn (2344 ft.) are seen, while seaward the traveller obtains good views of Colonsay, Oronsay, Garvelloch or the Isles of the Sea, and the distant ranges of Scarba and Jura, in which the Paps are particularly conspicuous. *Moy* is the modern seat of M'Lean of Loch Buy. Here Johnson and Boswell stayed on their return from the Hebrides, and it was here Johnson was so offended by Miss M'Lean's offer of cold sheep's-head for supper.

1. Loch Spelve is another narrow fiord, ramifying for a considerable distance inland. The cliffs between Lochs Buy and Spelve are lofty and picturesque. The steamer now enters the Sound of Kerrera. There is a *ferry* from the Point of Crushnacraig (4 m. from Duart Castle, 9 m. from Salen) to Kerrera. Passing on rt. Gallenach (P. M'Dougall, Esq.), we soon arrive at

OBAN (Rte. 31).

ROUTE 36.

Oban to Bannavie, by Loch Linnhe, Appin, Ballachulish (Glencoe), and Fort-William.
—Ben Nevis.

Every morning a steamer runs between Oban and Ballachulish, giving tourists time to see Glencoe, returning in the evening. The sail up Loch Linnhe is very beautiful, and, being so completely landlocked, the water is seldom very rough. On rt. the steamer passes Dunolly and Dunstaffnage castles (Rte. 31), guarding the entrance to Loch Etive, which is crossed by a reef at Connel Ferry, and l. the long *Island of Lismore*. On *Lismore* were once an important ecclesiastical establishment and a considerable population. It was also the locality of the cathedral ch. of the diocese of Argyll. "The cathedral of St. Moluac, the seat of the bishops of a diocese which was dismembered from Dunkeld in the beginning of the 13th cent., is perhaps the humblest in Britain. The High ch. of Argyll is less than 60 ft. in length, by 30 ft. in breadth—it has no aisles, and seems to have had neither transepts nor nave."—*Robertson*. It is now modernised, and used as a parish ch. On the N.W. coast, on a high rock, are the ruins of *Auchindown Castle*, the ancient seat of the Bishops of Argyll. It is a square of 80 ft. with walls 40 ft. high, the interior being divided into two portions. It was from this palace that the Bishops of Argyll acquired the title of "Episcopi Lismorenses," just as the Bishops of Sodor and Man obtained their title from the Sudreys, Sodorenses, or Southern Hebrides, which formed a portion of the diocese of Ebude. From the N. end of Lismore there is a short ferry to *Port Appin* (a comfortable inn), where the sports-

man may shoot seals, which are plentiful along these shores.

[From Oban to Ballachulish a road runs near the coast the whole way, crossing 3 ferries ; passing 1 m. Dunolly, and a little farther on l. Dunstaffnage Castle. Loch Etive is crossed at Connel Ferry, 5 m., where at certain times the tide rushes with great fury over a reef of rocks, forming a sort of sea waterfall (Rte. 31). The scenery is remarkably fine. Ben Cruachan and its giant fellows form a grand background on the W. Near the bay of Ardmucknish is a little rocky eminence called *Dun Macsniochan*, or the Fort of the Sons of Usnoth, surmounted by the remains of a vitrified fort. This is believed by some antiquaries to be the site of *Beregonium*, the old Pictish capital of this district, before it was occupied by the Scots. The rock has two peaks, each surmounted by a vitrified wall ; and a raised way, called *Straidmharagaid*, “the market street,” said to have been the principal street of the city, but which was more probably the work of Christian times, and connected with the small cemetery at the base of the cliff. The “Selma” of Ossian also claims a position on this spot. On the opposite promontory is Loch-nell, the residence of D. Campbell, Esq. The road from Bonawe and Ardochattan Priory (Rte. 31) falls in here.

8 m. *Barcaldine*—a finely situated old mansion, once a seat of a branch of the Campbells—is the residence of Mrs. Cameron. Near it is a small inn called *Nova Zembla*. At *Shean Ferry* 10 m., where the inlet of Loch Creran is crossed, the traveller leaves the district of Lorn and enters that of Appin, passing l. Airds (R. Macfie, Esq.)]

+ 14 m. at *Port Appin* there is a comfortable little Inn, at which the steamers to Ballachulish call.

Eilean Stacker (the Island of the Falconer), a castle standing on a rock detached from the shore, was long the residence of the Stewarts of Appin. It bears the royal arms over the door, because it was built for James IV.

Quitting Appin and passing l. the Island Shuna, with remains of a castle, and rt. Appin House (Miss Downie), the steamer diverges E. into the narrow Firth of Loch Leven, and touches at

+ *Ballachulish Pier* (*Hotel* : 5 m. from Glencoe, described in Rte. 34), 27 m. from Oban.

The steamer next crosses Loch Linnhe to call off + *Ardgour*, a cheerful little place with an inn, on the Morven side of the coast, and below Corran Ferry, commanding a magnificent view of the mountains opposite. Behind the village is a waterfall, visible at a long distance, and known as the *Ardgour Towel*, it is presumed from its whiteness. Here the inlet of Loch Linnhe opens into Loch Eil, the first of the chain of lakes belonging to the Great Glen through which the traveller passes to Inverness.

Ardgour House is the residence of A. M'Lean, Esq.

From Ardgour an excursion may be made to Lochs Sunart and Moidart (Rte. 36A).

As you ascend Loch Eil (rt.) Ben Nevis comes in sight before the vessel reaches the pier of

+ Maryburgh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the straggling and dirty little town of

Fort-William (*Inn* : Chevalier, near the pier, Caledonian—tolerable), which takes its name from a *fort* on the S.E. side, originally built by General Monk, afterwards enlarged and strengthened by William III., chiefly with the view of keeping in check the turbulent clan Cameron, but now sold by Government to Campbell of Monzie. It was besieged, without success, by the rebels in 1746.

At Kilmally, near Bannavie, is a monument erected to Col. Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders, killed at Quatre Bras (*see* Rte. 37).

Distances.—Ballachulish, 12½ m.; Glencoe, by the Devil's Staircase, 20; Bannavie, 3; Inverlochy, 1½; Spean Bridge, 9½; Bridge of Roy, 13; Loch Laggan, 32; Prince Charles's Monument, 18; Kinloch Aylort, 28; Arisaig, 38; Gairlochy, 11.]

1½ m. l., between Fort-William and Bannavie, on the l. bank of the Lochy, just below the suspension bridge, is the *Castle of Inverlochy*, a quadrangular building flanked by round towers at the 4 corners. It is possible that this was erected by Edward I. for the purpose of checking the unruly mountaineers, as Fort-William was built about 4 centuries after. Under its walls, in 1645, the Covenanters under Argyle were surprised by Montrose, and defeated with the loss of 1500 men. Argyle himself retired on board ship at the beginning of the action. There is a beautiful picture of Inverlochy Castle—one of Macculloch's finest—in the National Gallery at Edinburgh.

The road from Fort-William (having first crossed the Nevis) is carried over the broad stream of the Lorchy by a suspension bridge, on which is a heavy toll of 2s. for a carriage to Bannavie.

The sea steamer halts at † *Corpach*, close to the mouth of the Caledonian Canal and Neptune's Staircase. Omnibus conveys passengers 1 m. to

Bannavie Inn: Lochiel Arms, good, but very expensive, 1874. Post-horses and Traps. Inns at Fort-William more moderate; its situation is fine, and it commands perhaps the best view of Ben Nevis; and it is convenient for tourists going to Inverness by the morning's steamer (*see* Rte. 39).

Distances to—Fort-William, 3 m.; Inverlochy Castle, 1½; Spean Bridge,

9; Bridge of Roy, 12; Base of Ben Nevis, 2; to the summit, 8; Glencoe, by the Devil's Staircase, 23; Loch Laggan, 31; Kingussie, 53; Kinloch Aylort, 25; Glenfinnan, 15; Arisaig, 36.

[The excursion, *par excellence*, from Bannavie and Fort-William is that up *Ben Nevis* (4368 ft.), the highest mountain in Scotland, and indeed in Great Britain, which stands at the back and to the E. of Fort-William, and opposite the hotel at Bannavie, from whence an admirable view is obtained of its massive proportions. The first impression of Ben Nevis is disappointing, for it is anything but a graceful mountain, and, from the absence of peak or cone, it takes some little time to realise its great height and gigantic mass. One of its characteristic features is the almost constant presence of snow in the great precipices facing the N.E., even in the hottest summer—a fortunate occurrence for Cameron of Glen Nevis, who, it is said, holds his land by the tenure of an unfailing snowball when demanded.

Ben Nevis belongs to a large and important range of mountains, though separated from them by deep ravines on the E. and W., that on the W. Glen Nevis being strongly marked. The N. face, which is the best for the ascent, consists of two portions, the lower a broad, almost square basement, upon which stands the steep black head that forms the difficult part of the ascent. The charge for a guide is from 8s. to 10s. The necessity for taking him depends entirely on the weather, and on the tourist's acquaintance with mountains. For some a compass and a map are all that is necessary; but the greater number will be all the safer for a guide, as Ben Nevis is famous for mists, and the precipices on the N.E. side are very dangerous. Ladies may easily ride as far as the lake, which is 1700 ft. above the sea.

The ascent was made by the Empress Eugénie, August 1872.

From Bannavie to the summit is a walk of about 8 m., which will take $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the descent may be made in 2 hrs.

Crossing the Lochy by the suspension bridge, a path strikes up from the Distillery along the l. bank of the burn, which descends from a mountain tarn 1700 feet above the sea. Keeping this on the l. you skirt its upper extremity, and turn l. up the face of the mountain. Skirt the edge of this till opposite the face of the mountain, and then strike across the valley and commence the ascent. This part of Ben Nevis appears to be one gigantic heap of stones, and the members of a party should keep in line, as in shooting, since the stones are liable to be displaced and fall down. The summit of Ben Nevis consists of 3 great ridges, nearly parallel. The 2 outside ones are grey granite, very much of equal height, while the middle is of red porphyry, not much lower. The one to the S. soon narrows into a sharp-edged ridge, so narrow that "a single block of granite may split into two parts, of which one would roll crashing down the steep slope into the valley on the l., while the other would leap to the bottom of the glen on the rt. In this sharp form the ridge divides, one arm sweeping round the head of the glen on the N.E. side, while the other circles westward to the shoulders of Ben Nevis."—*Geikie*.

If the atmosphere is clear, the fortunate tourist will see a panorama about 100 m. in diameter, extending from sea to sea, and embracing nearly every lofty mountain in Scotland. "In no other place is the general and varied character of the Highlands better illustrated, and from none can the geologist, whose eye is open to the changes wrought by sub-aërial waste on the surface of the country, gain a more vivid in-

[Scotland.]

sight into their reality and magnitude. It is easy to recognise the more marked heights. To the S., away down Loch Linnhe, he can see the hills of Mull and the Paps of Jura, closing in the horizon—Loch Eil seems to be at his feet, winding up into the lonely mountains.

"Far over the hills, beyond the head of the loch, he looks across Arisaig, and can see the cliffs of the Isle of Eigg, and the dark peaks of Rum, with the Atlantic gleaming below them. Farther to the N.W. the blue range of the Coolins rises along the sky-line, and then sweeping over all the intermediate ground, through Arisaig, and Knoydart, and Clanranald's country (where the Pretender landed, whence also he departed), mountain rises beyond mountain, ridge beyond ridge, cut through by dark glens, and varied here and there with the sheen of lake and tarn. Northward runs the mysterious straight line of the Great Glen, with its chain of lochs. Thence to E. and S. the same billowy sea of mountain tops stretches out as far as the eye can follow it—the hills and glens of Lochaber, the wide green strath of Spean, the grey corries of Glen Treig and Glen Nevis, the distant sweep of the mountains of Brae Lyon and the Perthshire Highlands, the spires of Glencoe, and thence round again to the blue waters of Loch Linnhe."—*Geikie*.

Ben Cruachan, Ben Lomond, Ben More, Ben Screel, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, Cairngorm, Ben Wyvis—giants all—are plainly visible in this remarkable scene.

The descent is more dangerous, though not so laborious as the ascent, and great care should be taken. The whole journey from the hotel and back again will occupy nearly 6 hours.

The top of *Ben Nevis* may be reached from *Fort-William*, by ascending Glen Nevis, some way beyond the farm of Achartre, and then turning l. up the shoulder of the hill,

which will bring you in sight of the tarn mentioned above.

Glen Nevis is one of the grandest glens in Scotland, and an excursion may be made up to its very head, visiting on the way *Dunjardil*, a fine vitrified fort, and a rocking-stone.

There can hardly be a more pleasant Excursion than that to Arisaig (Rte. 37), where the *Inn*, though small, is comfortable and moderate.

Conveyances from Fort-William.—Coach daily to Glencoe and the head of Loch Lomond, with branch to Oban.

Coach every morning to Kingussie (50 m. Rte. 38) to meet the mail train. *Steamers* daily to Oban and to Inverness, starting at 8 A.M. from Bannavie (Rte. 39).

ROUTE 36A.

Ardgour to Loch Sunart and Loch Moidart by Strontian and Salen.

Ardgour to Strontian, 15 m.; Salen, 24; Mingary, 40; Killhoan, 41.

A good carriage road runs from Ardgour (Rte. 36), where the Oban and Fort-William steamers touch daily up and down. It runs S.W. parallel with the shore of Linnhe Loch to Inversanda.

From Inversanda the way lies up Glen Tarbert, and crosses the high ground between Lochs Linnhe and Sunart, descending on the latter at 15 m. Strontian (Sir T. M. Riddell, Bt.), close to which is an *Inn*.

In *Glen Strontian* are some celebrated lead-mines, in which the mineral known as "Strontianite" was first found. The mines are in granite and gneiss, about 800 ft. above the sea. They were first worked about 1700, and the miners built a town, which they called New York. Besides the lead ore, and along with it, occur a greater number of rare minerals perhaps than in

any spot in Britain, including calcite, apophyllite, harmotome, sphene, staurolite, Brewsterite, Strontianite. Many of these are found only in the rubbish heaps of the old mines. The female population find employment in making straw hats and the basis of silk hats. Skirting the N. side of *Loch Sunart*, the scenery of which is remarkably fine, the road divides at 9 m.

Salen, the one turning to the N. and crossing Loch Shiel, and then by Shiel Bridge to Castle Tyrim and to Kinloch-Moidart (Rte. 37) — the other to the S. follows the windings of Loch Sunart, passes at the base of Ben Hiant, and terminates, beyond Mingary Castle (Rte. 35), amongst the cliffs of *Ardnarmurchan*. A path leads to the lighthouse, which is 180 ft. above the sea, and is visible for 18 m.

A steamer touches periodically at Salen. Loch Sunart is well worth exploring in a *yacht*; but a pilot and a good chart are needed, as the entrance is intricate and dangerous without them.

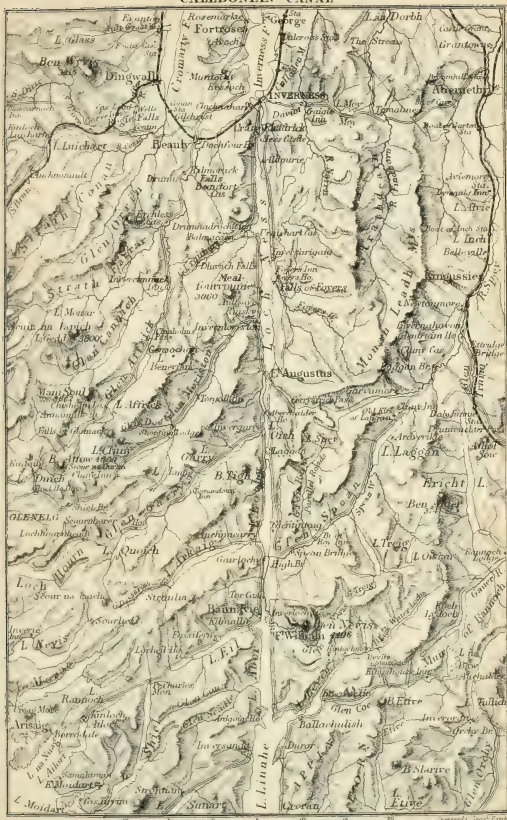
ROUTE 37.

Fort-William (Bannavie) to Arisaig, by Glenfinnan and Loch Shiel.

This is a very fine drive or walk—distance 36 m. The scenery from Kinloch-Aylort to Arisaig is not to be surpassed. *Inn* at Arisaig, small but comfortable. Mail-gig from Fort-William goes 3 times a week to Kinloch-Aylort, returning alternate days; takes 3 passengers. If the tourist times his visit he may catch the Skye steamer, calling at Arisaig either N. or S.—which it does once or twice a week. (*See time-tables.*)

1 m. is Corpach, where the passengers from Oban are disembarked and conveyed by omnibus to Banna-

CALEDONIAN CANAL



SCALE OF

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street

Controlled Test Field

vie, thus avoiding the numerous locks by means of which the Caledonian Canal descends to the level of the sea in Loch Eil, known as *Nep-tune's Staircase* (Rte. 39), which causes the Inverness steamer to start from the top to save time. The cargo-boats which ply to and from Glasgow have to pass through the locks.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., in *Kilmally* ch.-yard, is an obelisk to the memory of Colonel Cameron of the 92d Highlanders, who was shot at Quatre Bras. The inscription is from the pen of Sir Walter Scott. Byron's famous lines in "*Childe Harold*" form even a more lasting epitaph. The road now skirts the N. shore of Loch Eil, which makes a peculiar turn on itself, forming a right angle. The views of the Ben Nevis range are very fine until they are shut out by the intervening mountains of Ard-gour.

3 m. is a shooting-lodge, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Fassifern*, a seat of the late Sir Duncan Cameron, whose father, Sir Ewen Cameron, was created a baronet for his son's eminent services in Holland, Egypt, and the Peninsula. The road is good, but not very picturesque; nor is there much beauty in Loch Eil, though the view of the mountains overhanging the end of it is very pleasing.

[From Fassifern there is a fine though very solitary walk up Glen Souleach to *Stronliath*, the highest summit of the mountains intervening between Loch Eil and *Loch Arkaig*, which is reached by a path descending Glen Camagorie, and joining a track at the head of Loch Arkaig by the old Barrack. The same track continues W. up Glen Dessary, and thence to the head of *Loch Nevis*, 10 m., a grand though seldom visited fiord, both shores of which are lined by mountains from 1800 to 2500 ft. in height. (See below Arisaig, p. 244.)

At the head of Loch Nevis is the little village of *Sourlies*, at the base of Scour-na-caich (3399 ft.), whence the tourist can make his way to Inverie, another village on the coast of the loch, but lower down (a good *Inn*). In point of distance the walk between Fassifern and Sourlies would be something like 23 m., but such excursions cannot be measured by mere mileage where the character of the country is so severe. The chief features of *Loch Nevis* are the outlines and grandeur of the hills, which rise immediately from the shore, though there is a lack of wood or any softening contrast for the eye to rest upon.

Occasionally the Skye steamer makes an excursion up Loch Nevis for wool.]

Passing Lochiel House (now a farmhouse), the tourist reaches a shooting-box of Ld. Morton, a little short of

15 m. *Glenfinnan* (small *Inn*, sells beer). There is a neat *Rom. Cath. Chapel*. at the head of *Loch Shiel* and Glenfinnan, a wild and solitary spot, its rocky sides clothed with beautiful Scotch firs and birch. At *Glenfinnan* a monument to Prince Charles Edward stands in a beautiful situation close to the road, at the junction of 4 glens. In itself it is only an ordinary *Pillar*, built of the common stone of the country, and surmounted by a statue of the Prince in the act of addressing his followers. The column was erected by Macdonald of Glenalladale on the very spot where, in the presence of about 700 Camerons and 300 Macdonalds, the Prince's standard was unfurled by the Marquis of Tullibardine, on the 19th of August 1745. It will also serve to commemorate his escape from Scotland, which took place in the same district on the 20th September in the following year. "In Glenfinnan the most striking scenery lies near its entrance from Fort-William: the forms of the hills

being not only fine, but their acclivities being diversified by rocks and precipices in a grandeur of style extremely rare."—*Macculloch*.

Loch Shiel is a narrow winding fresh-water lake, 26 m. long, in no part 1 m. wide, communicating by a short arm with the sea at Loch Moidart, and separating the districts of Sunart and Moidart. On its banks Prince Charles lay hid for a considerable time, and was at length ferried across the lake in a hollow oak trunk, so as to escape the watchful eyes of the troops.

From Glenfinnan the road to Arisaig becomes wilder and rougher, though more picturesque. It skirts the northern shore of Loch Rannoch for nearly 4 m., and reaches

25 m. *Kinloch-Aylort* (head of Loch Aylort), where there is a poor little *Inn*. Inveraylort House is the residence of D. Cameron, Esq.

[Here the road divides—the one to the S. skirting the southern coast of Loch Aylort to *Kinloch-Moidart* (Rte. 36), and thence to Shiel Bridge and Salen. By this road the pedestrian can visit all this beautiful coast, returning to Ardgour by Strontian (Rte. 36A).]

The road then crosses the high ground between Loch Aylort and *Loch-na-Nuagh*, the finest portion of the excursion. This was the precise spot where Prince Charles landed in Scotland, July 25, 1745. In the farm-house of Borradale, situated on the road, then held by one Angus Macdonald, he first took shelter. He disembarked from the small vessel, the *Doutelle*, with only seven followers, afterwards known as "the seven men of Moidart" and here he re-embarked 14 months after, having been a wanderer ever since Cul-loden.

36 m. *Arisaig* (*Inn* most commendable; good, clean, and moderate; English landlord; waggonettes). This hamlet of a few houses, and a *Rom. Cath. Chapel* on the height, is in a fine position, commanding sea views of the Scuir of Eigg and other islands. Many charming *Excursions* by land and water from Arisaig to Castle Tyrim and Kinloch-Moidart. Walk to *Loch-na-Nuagh*, where a boat can be obtained to cross to the opposite farm of Samalaman. From thence there is a road (3 m.) to Loch Moidart, across which another boat will take the tourist to *Castle Tyrim*, a curious old fortress, a pentagon in shape, enclosing a large court, and supposed to have been built in the 14th centy. by the wife of John, Lord of the Isles. It is still the property of their descendants, the Clanranald family. Dorlin, a seat of Lord Howard of Glossop, lies S. of Castle Tyrim, on Loch Moidart. On *Eilean Fiannan* is a cemetery around a ruined chapel, filled with graves of the Clanranalds and other families of Moidart, by the inhabitants of which it is looked on with feelings of great veneration. At the head of Loch Moidart, the inlet on which Castle Tyrim is situated, are the village of *Kinloch-Moidart* and Moidart House, the seat of the Robertson family, of which Dr. Robertson the historian was a member. The old house was burned down by George II.'s troops in revenge for the owner's partiality to the Stuart cause. Charles Edward spent 24 days here collecting his adherent followers, until Aug. 18th, when he set out to raise his standard in Glenfinnan.

The Skye steamer calls at Arisaig about every 10 days, but the place of embarkation is 3 m. from the village. This distance may, however, be rowed in a boat. In the neighbourhood are Borradale, and Arisaig Castle (Trustees of late F. D.

Astley, Esq.), charming spots, 3 m.

b. The peninsula of *Arisaig* is exceedingly wild and mountainous, particularly to the N., where a fine chain of hills divides Loch Morar (which is fresh water) from Loch Nevis. There is a carriage-road from Arisaig to L. Morar, and a path along its N. shore, from which you may cross the hills by a fine pass, commanding both lakes and the mountain of Craig or Sgur Mor (1995 ft. high), to *Tarbet* on S. shore of Loch Nevis (a small homely *Inn*). Here a boat may be hired to head of Loch, whence down Glen Dessary is 12 m. to Loch Arkaig.]

In the loch of Arisaig "a crannage" or lake dwelling was discovered about 250 yds. distant from the land. It was formed of layers of trunks of trees, forming a strong and firm-built rectangular house. Arisaig is the nearest point from which to make an excursion to Eigg; but as the Skye steamer occasionally stops at that island by signal, that is by far the best way of reaching it.

ROUTE 38.

Fort-William to Kingussie, by Glen Spean, Glen Roy (the Parallel Roads), and Loch Laggan.

50 m. Fort-William (*Inn*, Caledonian, see Rte. 36). A coach runs to Kingussie in 7 hrs. and back daily, to meet the mail train on the Highland Railway (Rte. 48).

The road passes on l. Inverlochry Castle, the Suspension Bridge, and *Torlundie*, the modern seat of Lord Abinger, who is a large proprietor in this district. On rt. are seen the massive range of Ben Nevis, and

its round shoulders. The scenery is very picturesque at

9½ m. *Spean Bridge* (a good *Inn*), where the Spean is crossed, a fine brawling Highland stream, full of deep eddies and swift currents. It is a noble salmon river, but strictly preserved, principally by Lord Abinger. The gorge of the Spean above this is very romantic, varied by woods and rocks. At *Highbridge* it is again spanned by an old picturesque bridge of 3 arches, built by Gen. Wade, the spot where the campaign of the '45 was opened, by Captain Scott and a detachment sent from Fort-Augustus being surprised and made prisoners by the Macdonalds of Keppoch.

Some of the famous geological "roads" begin to appear on the sides of the mountains in Glen Spean, as the tourist approaches *Glen Roy*, and the (13 m.) Bridge of Roy Inn, situated at its mouth. Most of the celebrated geologists of the day have visited this Inn on a pilgrimage to Glen Roy and its Parallel Roads. [From Bridge of Roy to the Lodge (A. Prior, Esq.), at the head of the glen, it is about 9 m., but an excellent view of "the Roads" is obtained about 4 m. up the valley.—"Each of these roads is a shelf or terrace, formed by the shorewaters of a lake that once filled Glen Roy. The highest is of course the oldest, and those beneath it were formed in succession, as the waters of the lake were lowered. This lake not only filled up Glen Roy, but also some of the other valleys to the west. Until Agassiz suggested the idea of a dam of glacier ice, the great difficulty in the way of understanding how a lake could ever have filled these valleys was the entire absence of any relic of the barrier that must have kept back the water. Mr. Jamieson has shown, however, that Agassiz's suggestion is fully borne out by the evidence of great glacial erosion both in Glen

Spean and in the valley of the Caledonian Canal. The latter valley seems to have been filled to the brim with ice, which, choking up the mouths of Glens Roy and Spean, served to pond back the waters of these glens. The Glen Treig glacier in like manner stretched right across Glen Spean, and mounted its north bank. When the lake that must have thus filled Glen Roy and the neighbouring valleys was at its deepest, its surplus waters would escape from the head of Glen Roy down into Strathspey, and at that time the uppermost beach or parallel road (1140 ft. above the present sea-level) was formed. The Glen Treig glacier then shrank back a little, and the lake was thus lowered about 80 ft., so as to form the middle terrace, which is 1059 ft. above the sea, the outflow being now by the head of Glen Glaster and through Loch Laggan into the Spey. After the lake had remained for a time at that height, the Glen Treig glacier continued on the decline, and at last crept back out of Glen Spean. By this means the level of the lake was reduced to 847 ft. above the sea, and the waters of Glen Roy joined those of Loch Laggan, forming one long winding lake, having its outflow, by what is now the head of Glen Spean, into Strathspey. While this level was maintained, the lowest of the parallel roads of Glen Roy was formed. As the climate of the glacial period grew milder, however, the mass of ice which choked up the mouth of Glen Spean and ponded back the waters, gradually melted away: the drainage of Glen Roy, Glen Spean, and their tributary valleys was no longer arrested, and as the lake crept step by step down the glen towards the sea, the streams one by one took their places in the channels, which they have been busy widening and deepening ever since.”

—*Geikie.*

By ascending two-thirds of Glen

Roy, and turning to the l. up the tributary glen of Glen Furraied, a good pedestrian may cross the ridge intervening between it and Loch Lochy, and catch the Inverness steamer at Laggan (Rte. 39), or he may cross the watershed to Loch Spey, and so descend the strath, joining the old military road at Corryarrick, about 5 m. from Loch Spey, a small tarn, which is the cradle of the Spey.]

For several miles above the junction of the Roy and Spean, the latter runs through a very grand, rocky channel, well sheltered by foliage, and very picturesque.

17½ m. the Treig falls into the Spean from *Loch Treig* on S. [at the mouth of the glen Agassiz points to the remarkable terraced mounds of blocks left by the glaciers, which, he says, reminded him of those moraines in the valley of Chamounix. Amongst these masses, which are composed of syenite, Mr. Jameson found one measuring 26 ft. in length, and he compares the moraine to a ruined breakwater. A road runs on the E. side of Loch Treig, and round its head, or the tourist can return to Glen Spean by another road down the glen known as Larig Leachdach. A well-seasoned pedestrian can ascend Glen Treig, climb over the ridge into Glen Nevis, and so descend to Fort-William, as fine a mountain-walk as can be got in Scotland. From the head of Loch Treig another road runs S.E. to the head of Loch Leven and the Devil's Staircase (Rte. 34).]

The country, which has hitherto been fully or partially cultivated, becomes wild and bleak, on approaching Loch Laggan. On an eminence near its W. end is the Highland seat of Mr. Ansdell, R.A., the animal painter.

Loch Laggan, 7 m. long, and 1 broad, contains 2 small islands, upon one of which are the ruins of a

castle, said to have been built by Fergus II. On the S. side of the loch is Ardrverikie, a shooting-lodge of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., to whom the adjoining domain belongs. The Queen and Prince Consort occupied this house for some weeks in 1848, when it belonged to Lord Abercorn. On the walls were some admirable sketches of Deer Stalking, by *Sir Edw. Landseer*.

32 m. at the E. end of Loch Laggan is a fair Inn, and close by is the old *Kirk of Laggan*, a rough, roofless shell, full of nettles and modern tombstones, and near it is Mr. Armistead's Lodge. The rushing river Pattach feeds Loch Laggan. Soon after leaving the inn the watershed between the Atlantic and the German Ocean rivers is passed, and the road enters and descends the valley of the Spey.

[At the junction of the 2 rivers Mashie and Spey the *Corryarrick* road falls in, at one time an important communication between the E. and W. Highlands, but now little used. It passes Glenshirra shooting-lodge (Evan Baillie, Esq.) and the Garvamore, once an inn, then follows the valley of the Spey until the road from Inverness joins it. The scenery is excessively wild at the *Corryarrick Pass*, where the road is carried over Corryarrick Mountain, and winds down the Tarff valley, by a series of 16 extraordinary zigzags, to Fort-Augustus (Rte. 39); the distance to which from Bridge of Laggan is about 20 m.]

At the angle formed by the Spey and the Mashie in Glenshirra is the interesting British fort of *Dundalair*, the walls of which, of slabs of slates in dry masonry, are 12 ft. thick and 14 ft. high. "It is the most perfect British stronghold in Scotland."—*D. W.* It is 12 m. from Kingussie.

At the Bridge of Laggan the Spey

is crossed by a timber bridge. At one end of it stands the Old Kirk and manse, where Mrs. Grant of Laggan lived, and wrote "Letters from the Mountains," and at the other the Free church.

A little farther on the l. is *Cluny Castle*, the seat of Ewen Macpherson, Esq., chief of the clan Macpherson and the clan Chattan, whose pipes, preserved here, are said to be the identical pipes which stirred up the passions at the battle between clan Chattan and clan Quhele on the North Inch at Perth, so well described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Fair Maid of Perth." The road runs under the grand precipices of *Craig Dhu*. At

47 m., *Newton More* Stat., the road joins the Perth and Inverness road, and runs parallel with the Highland Railway to

50 m. Kingussie Stat. (*Hotel*: Duke of Gordon, fair; coach to Fort-William starts from this house), Rte. 48.

ROUTE 39.

Bannavie to Inverness, by the Caledonian Canal, Fort-Augustus, Loch Oich, Loch Ness, and Falls of Foyers.

A *steamer* starts every morning in summer from Bannavie at 8, and from Inverness at 7. They cross midway near Fort-Augustus about 12, making the voyage in 9 hrs., including the passage of 8 or 10 locks, which occupy 2 hrs. (9 min. each). Passengers can breakfast and dine on board comfortably. A halt of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at the Falls of Foyers permits a hasty visit to them.

The *Caledonian Canal* is the connecting link between Lochs Eil, Lochy, Oich, and Ness, and opens a line of communication through the

"Glen More nan Albin," or the Great Glen of Scotland, between the Atlantic and German Oceans. Public attention was first directed to the scheme in 1773, when Watt the engineer was intrusted to make a survey and report upon its feasibility. *Nothing*, however, *was done* until 1803, when this magnificent undertaking was commenced, and, after costing a million sterling, was opened for traffic in 1822. But it had not been properly finished according to the original plan, and after some years was found to be little better than useless. The Government again took it up in 1838, and consulted Mr. Walker, civil engineer, and Sir Edward Parry, R.N., as to the feasibility of its completion. By their recommendation certain improvements were made, and the canal finally re-opened in 1847, at the cost of a further sum of £250,000.

The entire length of the navigation from Corpach to Clach-na-harry, the Inverness terminus, is 60½ m., of which 23 m. only are canal, the rest being the natural waterway of the Lochs which the canal connects. It is 20 ft. deep, 50 ft. broad at the bottom, and 110 ft. at the top. The summit-level at Loch Oich is 100 ft. above the level of the sea at Corpach and Inverness. This canal presented great advantages to sailing vessels, for, whereas a ship might be for weeks or even months windbound before it could come round the Pentland Firth, it can now reckon on crossing from sea to sea in 48 hours. The introduction of steam has deprived the Canal of this great utility. The rates are 1s. per register ton, with additional charge if steam-power is required. Both Caledonian and Crinan Canals are under the supervision of commissioners appointed by Government.

The *Great Glen*, through which this singular waterway exists, is the largest of those longitudinal

valleys common in the W. of Scotland, which appear to coincide with the line of a great fault. This fault is considered by Mr. Geikie to be of a date prior to the deposition of the old red sandstone, as the conglomerate of that age is seen running up the glen from the Moray Firth, and he believes it to mark the locality of successive disturbances (from its being a weak line in the crust of the earth). This seems to be corroborated by the fact that Loch Ness has frequently been agitated violently during several historical earthquakes.

Telford's greatest difficulty lay at the commencement, to connect Loch Lochy with the sea at Corpach, 80 ft. below it, the distance being only 8 miles. He managed to surmount the slope of the hill by a series of 8 locks in succession, which at once lift the water to a height of 64 ft., and which he named *Neptune's Staircase*. At the top of this the steamer starts for Inverness.

*† *Bannavie* (*Inn*: Lochiel Arms, good, but dear, 1874), close to the locks, where the canal steamer stops in order to avoid delay of passing through. An omnibus conveys passengers to the sea steamers 1¼ m. off, at Corpach. This is a good point from which to make the ascent of *Ben Nevis* (see Rte. 36).

The Canal runs through the district known as *Lochaber*, "The Lakes' Mouth." The scenery on the rt. is very bold and magnificent, and the retrospective view of *Ben Nevis* one of the best that can be obtained. In the distance also is seen the residence of Lord Abinger.

Farther on, the river Lochy is parallel with the canal, but at some distance below, the intervening space being frequently flooded by the discharge of superfluous water from the canal. The embankment by which the canal bed is raised 30 or 40 ft.

* This mark † denotes a landing-pier or place where steamers touch.

above the natural surface on both sides is remarkable.

8 m. at *Gairlochy*, is a large regulating lock leading into Loch Lochy. [From here a road runs E. to *Spean Bridge*, 4 m. (*see* Rte. 38). The opening of Glen Spean offers a charming prospect from the canal.]

Loch Lochy is 10 m. long and 1. m. in breadth, the hills descending close to the water's edge. On l. is the entrance of the Arkaig, a long, narrow sheet of water, on the northern side of which a road runs to Glen Dessary and Loch Nevis (Rte. 37).

[Near the foot of Loch Arkaig is *Achnacarry*, the modern residence of Cameron of Lochiel. Only a fragment remains of the old *Castle*, which was burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. It was also the residence of the redoubtable Sir Ewen Cameron, noted for his desperate courage in the field.

On the rt. of the lake is Glenfin-taig, well situated.

18 m. *Kinloch Lochy*, at the foot of Ben Tigh, 2942 ft., was the scene of a ferocious battle in 1544, between the M'Donalds of Clanranald and the Frasers. The chief of the M'Donalds had died, and a natural son had seized the property. The Frasers adopted the cause of the right heir, and, having wasted the lands of M'Donald, were met on their return at this place. The chief of the Frasers and 80 men fell, and the heir of Clanranald was wounded, taken prisoner, and afterwards murdered by the surgeon who was employed to dress his wounds thrusting a needle into his brain!

The section of the Canal (2 m. long) which connects Loch Lochy with Loch Oich terminates E. at the hamlet of Laggan of Glengarry, where are 2 locks. Travellers bound for Glenshiel and Skye may disembark

here or at *Callantry*, 5 m. farther, near the E. end of Loch Oich, but conveyances are not to be got nearer than Invergarry, 4 m. off. At Laggan Macdonald of Glengarry is buried. He was the latest example of a thorough Highlander, admiring everything Celtic with dogged enthusiasm, and despising everything from the South. [By crossing the hills on rt. a pedestrian can reach Glen Roy and its Parallel Roads in about 6 m. of difficult walking. (*See* Rte. 38.)]

20 m. is the entrance to *Loch Oich*, a truly beautiful Highland lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, which empties into Loch Ness, hemmed in by well-wooded banks, and dotted here and there with pretty islands. On the rt. the range of hills is high and steep, though grassy and wooded. On the l. the principal object is "Glengarry's Bowling Green."

l. There is a singular monument by the loch side, erected by the late M'Donell of *Glengarry*, over the "*Well of Heads*." It consists of a group of 7 human heads carved in stone, with an inscription in English, Gaelic, French and Latin. Keppoch, head of a branch of the M'Donnells, died, having sent his 2 sons for education to France, and leaving his affairs to the management of his 7 brothers, by whom his sons on their return were murdered. But the old bard of the family never rested till he got assistance and put the murderers to death. Their heads were presented here to Glengarry, having been previously washed in this stream, which has ever since been called "*Tobar-nan-Canann*," or the "*Well of the Heads*."

22 m. l. the ruined castle of *Invergarry*, burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746, and *Invergarry House*, the handsome modern mansion, built 1869, of E. Ellice, Esq., M.P., who bought the Glengarry estate from the Earl of Dudley for

£120,000. The house is very well placed, overlooking the lake, where the scenery is most charming. It stands at the opening of *Glen Garry*, which stretches from this point to the W. coast, 20 m. It was of old tenanted by the Kennedys, the most savage and untamable of all the Highland clans. They were eventually expelled or exterminated by a combination of their enemies. The old *Castle* is an interesting 5-storeyed square tower, with a turret at one side. On a rock above the lake, called "Craig-na-Phithick," or the "Rock of the Raven," which, once the old war-cry of the M'Donells, is now the motto of its chief.

Callantrý, close to the Locks, at the N. end of L. Oich, is, 3 m. from *Invergarry Inn* (tolerable). Post horses and cars may be hired here, but must be ordered beforehand, as the supply is short. This is the starting point of the very favourite road to Skye by Glen Shiel Inn, on Loch Duich, 34 m.; also to Glenelg and Loch Hourn Head, 24 m. (Rte. 60).

23½ m. near the end of Loch Oich is *Aberchalder*, the rendezvous of Prince Charles's forces before proceeding southwards.

Here the summit level of the Canal is reached, and the descent commences, the steamer passing within 2 m. through 8 locks in succession, an operation which takes about an hour and a half, or even longer, if a vessel should happen to be coming in the opposite direction. Passengers may walk along the bank and regain the steamer at the last lock. Close to these locks at E. is *Fort-Augustus*, a moated and bastioned fort, at the S. end of Loch Ness, commanding the Pass of Corryarrick into Strathpey, and Laggan (Rte. 38).

† *Fort-Augustus*, constructed to hold 300 men, but now fast decaying, and no longer Government property, was sold 1867 to Lord Lovat. It was built shortly after the Rebellion

of 1715, and named in honour of the then Prince of Wales. (*Inns*: King's Inn and Glen Tarff, both small and second rate).

29 m. *Loch Ness*, the last in the chain of lakes, is nearly 24 m. long, and has an average breadth of 1 m. The hills on each side rise directly from the water's edge, and the banks of the lake below the surface of the water are as steep as those of the hills above it; consequently the depth in the centre is as much as 130 fathoms, and the surface never freezes. The surrounding ranges rise to a height of 1200 ft., and are densely clothed with trees of all kinds.

Mr. Geikie considers that, notwithstanding the existence of a vast fault running down the Great Glen, Loch Ness is a true rock basin, and has been formed by the scooping out of the hollow by glacier ice!

† 34 m. 1. *Invermoriston* (Inn, good) is the outlet of Glenmoriston, and of an important road to the W. coast and to Skye (Rte. 61), uniting at Clunie Inn with the road from Invergarry to Shiel House Inn. 16 m. below Clunie is Torgoyl hamlet and small Inn, where a path strikes over the mountain in 6 or 7 m. to Fort-Augustus.

The *Falls of Moriston* are ½ m. from the pier. The mouth of the glen is surrounded by a semicircle of well-wooded hills, in front of which is Glenmoriston House (Trustees of the late J. Murray Grant, Esq.), an old mansion modernised.

A little higher up, above Ruisky, is another torrent, called Aultguithas, which has an almost vertical fall down the hillside.

† 38 m. rt. the steamer touches at the Pier near the mouth of the *Foyers* river, and the pretty wood and meadows round the house of J. C. Cunningham, Esq., so as to allow

the tourist an opportunity to visit the *Falls of Foyers*. Pier (4d. toll).

There is a good *Hotel* at Foyers, occupying the site of an inn called the "General's Hut" (from its having been General Wade's headquarters while superintending the roads in the Highlands).

The river Foyers takes its source in a mountain lake to the E. of Fort-Augustus, on the skirts of the Monagh Leagh mountains, and continues its course at a considerable elevation, till it reaches the edge of the hills which hem in the valley of the Ness on the S.E. Here it descends in two grand falls through a deep and tortuous gash or glen in the mountain side, rocky, but shrouded within thick woods, so that the Fall is invisible from the lake. The steamers going N. and S. stop here $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour to let the passengers visit the Falls, but it is a steep though pretty walk of at least 10 min. from the landing-place to the lower Fall, with the sight of which the visitor is obliged usually to be content. It is far the finest.

The river rushing down from this through a rough and rocky channel, finally throws itself over the precipice into a pool 90 ft. below. Both river and falls are closely bordered with birch, which on a sunny day add much to the beauty.

"It cannot be disputed that Foyers is the first in order of all our cascades; but it is as vain to attempt to compare it, in respect of beauty, with that of the Tummel or those of the Clyde, as it would be to compare a landscape of Cuyp with one of Rubens, or the Bay of Naples with Glencoe."—*Macculloch*.

The post of vantage to see the lower Fall is on a projecting rock, very happily placed, overlooking the pool.

"Among the heathy hills and rugged woods The roaring Foyers pours his massy floods, Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds, Where thro' a shapeless breach his stream resounds.

As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below.
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear, astonished rends."—*Burns*.

The upper Fall is 30 ft. high, and is crossed by a light bridge, beside which there is a pathway leading to the best point for viewing it.

Distances—to Inverness, 18 m.; Fort-Augustus, 14 m.

There is a pleasant drive up Glen Farigaig, and above the hotel and Falls. *Ferry* from Foyers to Ruisky Inn on N. shore.

Beyond Foyers on rt. is *Inverfari-gaig*, under a precipitous hill, surmounted by the vitrified fort of *Duniardd*. The visitor who has time to stay at Foyers should walk inland from the Falls until he strikes upon the road to *Glen Farigaig*, re-turning by the shore-road.

N., on the opposite side of the loch, is *Mealfourvounie*, a fine mountain of old red conglomerate, 3060 ft. high, the last of the range that separates Glenmoriston from Glens Affrick and Urquhart. Its ascent can be made in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from *† *Drumnadrochit Inn* (see next page), visiting on the way the Falls of Dhivach).

45 m. l., on a rocky promontory, are the ruins of *Castle Urquhart*, originally built in the 12th centy. The remains, forming a considerable enceinte, nearly oval in plan, include a strong square keep of 3 storeys, and a dungeon or pit, surmounted by turrets, and on the land side are defended by a deep and broad moat. The whole area is enclosed by a wall, and the entrance defended by massive towers. The old castle was besieged by the army of Edward I. in 1303, and this was built in its place by his engineers. It next belonged to the Chisholms, and in 1509 passed into

* † Signifies a landing-pier.

the hands of the clan Grant, whose property it still is.

† l. *Templehouse Pier*, at the mouth of Glen Urquhart, is about a mile from the excellent

Inn of Drumnadrochit, 14 m. from Inverness.

[A little way up the Glen is the beautiful residence of *Balmacalan*, the abode of the Earl of Seafield, chief of the clan Grant. The grounds offer charming walks. An excursion may be made from Drumnadrochit up Glen Urquhart to Strath Affrick by the Chisholm Pass, and the Drumm and Inver Cannich, which will introduce the stranger to some of the wildest scenery in Scotland (Rte. 65A).] A *coach* runs in summer to Inver Cannich.]

The upper part of Loch Ness is not particularly interesting, it terminates in *Loch Dochfour*. On the

ground which separates the two lochs may be traced the vestiges of a Roman encampment, called by Ptolemy Banatia—and the foundations of an old keep named Castle Spiritual.

l. *Lochend Inn* is nearly opposite Aldourie.

On rt. is Aldourie, the seat of Col. Fraser Tytler. In this house was born, 1765, Sir James Mackintosh. On l. Dochfour House (Evan Baillie, Esq.), a modern Italian mansion. To this succeeds rt. Ness Castle (Lord Saltoun), soon after passing which the steamer arrives at the † *Muirtown*, 6 pair of *Locks* (*Inn*: *Muirtown*, fair), the resting and starting place of the Caledonian Canal steamers, where omnibuses are in readiness to convey passengers to

1½ m. *Inverness*. (*Hotels*: Railway, Caledonian, good; *Union*.) Rte. 64.

SECTION IV.

FIFE—ST. ANDREWS—KINROSS—CLACKMANNAN—PART OF PERTHSHIRE
—PERTH—DUNKELD—DUNDEE—FORFAR, ETC.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *General Information.* § 2. *Objects of Interest.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
40 Edinburgh to Dundee, by <i>Burntisland, Cupar, and St. Andrews</i>	256	45 Stirling or Perth to Loch- earnhead, by <i>Crieff</i> (RAIL), <i>Comrie</i> , and <i>St. Fil- lans</i>	284
40A Edinburgh to Perth, by <i>Burntisland Ferry, Mark- inch, Ladybank, Abernethy, and Bridge of Earn</i>	265	45A Crieff to Aberfeldy or Dun- keld, by <i>Amulree</i> and the <i>Small Glen</i>	288
41 Edinburgh to <i>Dunfermline</i> , and Stirling, by Thornton Junction	267	46 Taymouth (Kenmore) to In- veroran, by <i>Fortingal</i> and <i>Glenlyon</i>	289
42 Stirling to Kinross & Perth, by [<i>Alva</i>] <i>Alloa, Dollar, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross</i> (RAIL), and <i>Cauldron Linn</i> [<i>Glenfarg</i>]	269	47 Kenmore to King's House (Glencoe), by <i>Kinloch-Ran- noch</i> . For Pedestrians	290
43 Stirling to Perth, by <i>Crieff Junction</i> and <i>Auchterarder</i>	274	48 Perth to Forres and Inver- ness, by <i>Dunkeld, Killie- crankie, Blair-Athole, Kin- gussie</i> , and <i>Grantown</i> (RAIL)	292
44 Callander to Dunkeld, by <i>Locheearnhead, Killin</i> (RAIL), <i>Kenmore, Tay- mouth</i> , and <i>Aberfeldy</i>	278	49 Perth to <i>Dundee</i> and <i>Ar- broath</i> (RAIL)	303

§ 1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE country included in this division would be more explored by travellers if its numerous attractions were better known. Fife and Kinross, besides being counties of the highest agricultural cultivation (Howe of Fife), are full of picturesque beauty, and abound in fine seats and parks—Donibristle, Raith, Wemyss C., Balcarres, Leslie House, Broomhall, Dysart H. The country bordering on the estuaries of the Forth and Tay commands most inviting prospects. It has hills of respectable height, such as the Ochill range, the Sidlaw Hills, stretching along the Carse of Gowrie from Perth to Forfar, and the

group of the *Two Lomonds* in Fife, not comparable with those of the Highlands, yet they enclose glens and gorges of romantic beauty. Such are the Pass of Glenfarg, the Dens of Airrie, of Finella near Bervie, and the Burn at Kincardine, and the valley of the Devon—Burns's "crystal Devon, winding Devon." The rolling round-backed Ochill hills give little indication at a distance of the deep gorges and narrow chasms, threaded by bright burns and waterfalls, which intersect them—such as those of Rumbling Bridge, Castle Campbell, and Glen Alva—all easily reached from Stirling. These fine glens are a prelude to the magnificent scenery of Perthshire—a grand county, extending from the fertile Carse of Gowrie and Strath Earn to the mountain passes of Dunkeld and Killiecrankie, and the incomparable upper valley of the Earn from Crieff to Loch Earn—scarcely to be surpassed in Scotland. Here the traveller has the full enjoyment of the finest Highland scenery, in the midst of mountains such as Ben Voirlich, Ben More, Ben Lawers, and Schiehallion.

Convenient *Railways* now carry the tourist into the centre of this fine scenery, from Perth by Dunkeld to Blair-Athole and Strathspey, and from Callander to Loch Earn and the borders of Loch Tay.

Perthshire includes those noble parks and seats, Dunkeld, Taymouth, Drummond Castle, Menzies, Ochertyre, Dunira, Rossie, Kinfauns, Dupplin, Scone, etc.

The great towns are—*Perth*, chiefly remarkable for its pretty situation, and Dundee for its great commerce and thriving manufactures.

The historic sights and antiquities of the district include Dunfermline Abbey, Falkland Palace, the decayed city of St. Andrews (which may also be styled a Gothic Pompeii from the number of its ruins), Castle Campbell, on the shoulder of the Ochills, with its romantic gorges, Lochleven Castle, a fragment of shapeless wall, which yet attracts pilgrims for the sake of Queen Mary; the Gothic churches of Arbroath, Dunkeld, etc.

There is no lack of good accommodation for travellers in the inns of Crieff, St. Fillans, Lochearnhead, Killin, Taymouth, Dunkeld, Dollar, Kinross, Rumbling Bridge, Pitlochrie, Blair-Athole, etc.

§ 2. OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

Burntisland.—Aberdour Church and Castle; Donibristle.

Kirkcaldy.—Raith; Ravenscraig.

Dysart.—Old Houses; Church; Caves; Stehorane.

Falkland.—Palace; Lomond Hills.

Dairsie.—Castle; Church; Dura Den.

Leuchars.—Romanesque Church ; Earl's Hall.

St. Andrews.—Cathedral ; St. Rule's Tower ; Castle ; United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard ; Parish Church ; St. Mary's College ; Madras College ; Links and Golf Club House.

Collessie.—Beaton's Tower ; Lindores Abbey.

Newburgh.—Cross.

Abernethy.—Round Tower.

Bridge of Earn.—Hill of Moncrieff ; Glenfarg.

Greenloaning.—Ardoch Camp.

Crieff.—Cross ; Drummond Castle ; Tomachastle ; Glenturrit.

Forteriot.—Dupplin Castle ; Scenery of the May.

Perth.—St. John's Church ; Kinnoul Hill ; Dunsinnane Hill ; Moncrieff Hill ; Kinfauns Castle ; Elcho ; Scone.

Dunfermline.—Abbey ; Palace Ruins ; Terrace in the Churchyard.

Alva.—Scenery of the Alva Glen.

Dollar.—Castle Campbell and Glen ; Rumbling Bridge ; Cauldron Linn.

Kinross.—Lochleven Castle ; St. Serf's Isle.

Loch Earn.—Glen Ogle ; Braes of Balquhiddy ; Loch Voil.

Comrie.—Devil's Cauldron ; Melville's Monument ; St. Fillans ; Dunira ; Vale of Earn.

Loch Tay.—Killin ; Finlarig Castle ; Ben Lawers.

Kenmore.—Taymouth Castle and Park ; Stones at Craig Monach.

Glen Lyon.—Comrie and Garth Castles ; Fortingal yew-tree ; Meggernie Castle ; Pictish Tower ; Schiehallion ; Kinloch-Rannoch.

Aberfeldy.—Falls of Moness ; Cross at Dull ; Weem Craig.

Glen Almond.—Trinity College ; Small Glen ; Amulree ; Inchaffray ruins.

Methven.—Castle Grounds ; Trinity College ; Huntingtower Castle.

Stanley.—Campsie Linn ; Stobhall.

Murthly.—New and Old Castles ; Woods and Pine Trees.

Dunkeld.—Bridge ; Cathedral ; Duke of Athole's grounds ; Birnam Hill ; Craig-y-Barns ; Rumbling Bridge.

Pitlochrie.—Vale of Tummel ; Ben Vrackie ; Falls of Tummel ; Bridge of Garry ; the Queen's View ; Loch Tummel.

Pass of Killiecrankie.—Woods of Faskally.

Blair-Athole.—Castle ; Glen Tilt ; Falls of the Tilt and the Fender ; Ben-y-Gloe ; Falls of Bruar.

Kingussie.—Valley of the Spey ; Loch Laggan ; Glen Roy ; Parallel Roads.

Aviemore.—Woods of Rothiemurchus ; Loch Alvie ; Loch-an-Eilian ; View of Cairngorm ; Larig Pass.

Bridge of Carr.—Dulsie Bridge ; the Streens.

Grantown.—Castle Grant.

Dunphail.—Altyre ; scenery of the Findhorn ; Relugas ; Loch-an-Dorb ; Castle ; Course of the Divie ; Glen Ferness.

Inchture.—Rossie Priory ; Fowlis Easter Church.

Dundee.—Harbour ; Old Church Tower ; Flax and Jute Mills ; View from the Law ; Tay Railway Bridge ; Broughty Castle.

Arbroath.—Abbey ; Bell Rock Lighthouse ; Cliff Scenery ; Caves at Auchmithie ; Red Castle ; Red Head ; Lunan Bay.

ROUTE 40.

Edinburgh to Dundee, by Burntisland, Cupar, and St. Andrews.

From the Waverley Bridge station trains run to Granton, where the tourist is ferried across the Firth to Burntisland.

Granton has become important from being the place of departure of the London and Aberdeen steamers, as well as for the refuge it affords to large vessels in an easterly gale, thanks to the large *Pier* and breakwaters constructed by the D. of Buccleuch. The central pier, on which the trains run alongside of the steamer, projects 1700 ft., and can be approached at any state of the tide.

Tolerable Ferry Steamers, furnished with upper deck, ply 7 or 8 times a day from Granton to Burntisland, 5 m., in $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The traveller during his passage gets a magnificent view of Edinburgh Castle and New Town, backed by the Calton Hill and Arthur's Seat. To the rt., at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, is the island of *Inchkeith*, which Dr. Johnson landed on and explored with Boswell, 1773, finding "very good grass, but rather a profusion of thistles." The English planted a fort and garrison here commanding the harbour of Leith and the Firth of Forth, to the disgust of the Scotch. The French held and garrisoned it, 1565, in accordance

with the Treaty of Edinburgh, and Brantome calls it "l'île des Chevaux." A fort inscribed "Maria Re., 1564," was pulled down to furnish materials for the more useful *Lighthouse*, conspicuous at night by a bright revolving light far and near.

At Burntisland the traveller lands in Fifeshire, one of the richest and most productive of all the Scottish counties. Its soil is fertile, and it has great wealth in coals and large manufactures, and abundant population. As a proof of its former importance, it may be mentioned that it contains 13 royal burghs—viz., St. Andrews, E. and W. Anstruther, Burntisland, Crail, Dysart, Inverkeithing, Kilrenny, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Pittenweem, Cupar, and Dunfermline, many of which are now mere villages.

The Steamers land at a convenient pier close to the Terminus of the Perth and Dundee Railway, where the train is waiting.

Burntisland (Inn: Forth H.) is a Parl. Burgh (pop. 3265), and a favourite watering-place with the Edinburgh people, to whom its ready access and its bracing air are great recommendations. It is prettily overhung by the Binn End Hills, a trap-tuff range 700 ft. in height, and there are some pleasant walks to the foot of Dunearn and the ravines amongst the hills. At

the E. end of the town the sea comes in far upon the land, and forms a fine and sandy beach.

The views across the Forth, of Edinburgh, give interest to all this part of the Fife coast.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of the town is the ruined ch. of Kirkton, formerly the parish ch.

3 m. to the W. (a very pretty sea-side walk) is *Aberdour* (i.e. mouth of the water) village, which has the ruins of an old ch. of Dec. date, and of a deserted castle or castellated mansion, a building of the 17th centy. From hence Incheolm, with its primitive cell or hermitage and Abbey (2 m. in a row-boat), Donibristle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, with beautiful wooded park, and Dalgetty, can all be conveniently visited (Rte. 19).

From Burntisland the train keeps close to the sea to

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Kinghorn Stat.*, near which, in 1286, King Alexander III. was thrown over a precipice, by his horse stumbling, and killed. If the day is clear, the views over the opposite coast of Haddington, embracing Berwick Law and the Bass Rock, are very charming. Not far from Kinghorn is Grange, the old residence of Sir Wm. Kirkcaldy, the partisan of Mary Queen of Scots. A little to the S. of Kinghorn is the promontory of Pettieur.

12 m. rt. Seafeld Tower, on a rock projecting into the sea.

14 m. *Kirkcaldy Stat.*, the "lang toon," stretching, with the village of Pathhead, for a good 2 m. along the shore (pop. 12,422). An old religious establishment belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline existed here, the head of which resided at a place still called "Abbot's Hill," the position of the old house being marked by a venerable yew tree which stood close by. Near here are the ruins of a tower called *Balwearie*

[*Scotland.*]

($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l.), which has walls 7 ft. thick. In the 13th centy. Michael Scott the wizard was born, and resided at Balwearie. In the mountain limestone *quarries* near Kirkcaldy are found many pretty minerals, calcite, steatite, augite, apophyllite, etc.

Overlooking Kirkcaldy are the beautiful grounds and woods of *Raith* (Col. Ferguson), which are embellished with an artificial lake of 20 acres, and a tower commanding a magnificent view of the Forth and distant Edinburgh. The house was originally built in 1694, since which two wings and an inner portico have been added. Noble pine trees here.

Dunnikier Den is a pleasant walk.

In 1644 Charles I. made Kirkcaldy a free port, with additional privileges, and it now possesses a considerable shipping business in coals, besides some linen and flax manufactories. It was the birthplace of Adam Smith, and the house is still shown in which he wrote his "Wealth of Nations." At Pathhead, on the shore, are the ruins of *Ravensraig Castle*, commemorated in the tragic ballad of "Rosabelle."

"Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew,
And, gentle lady, deign to stay!
Rest thee in Castle Ravensheugh,
Nor tempt the stormy Firth to-day."

The castle was granted by James III. to William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, on his resignation of that title. It was inhabited till the Restoration, but is now a picturesque ruin overhanging the sea. The same family have handed down their name to the suburb—*Sinclairtown* (Stat.)

16 m. *Dysart Stat.*, a dull town with one or two cotton mills and chimneys, is said to derive its name (?) from "*desertum*," a monkish solitude. The upstart suburb *Sinclairtown* is surpassing Dysart in manufacturing industry. Adjoining

is Dysart House (Earl of Rosslyn). To the l. is Dunnikier House (J. T. Oswald, Esq.), and Dunnikier Law, commanding a fine view of the country, and the Firths of Tay and Forth. The old ch. of Dysart, standing close by the sea, was a venerable and stately edifice, but is now a ruin. One of the windows bears the date 1570, but a great deal of it is of a far older time. The tower is peculiar in its little staircase turret, and the decorations above the corbel gable. On the shore are several caves, the largest of which was excavated in the rock as a retreat, or *Desertum*, by St. Serf, who preached the gospel on the shores of the Firth, and had a ch. at Culross, 680-700.

1 m. to the E. are the "*Red Rocks*," where witches were burnt in former times.

The rly. now tends inland to

18½ m. THORNTON JUNCT. Stat., where a branch line is given off l. to Dunfermline and Stirling (Rte. 41).

[E. Branch Rly. rt. to Leven and Anstruther.

On rt. (on the coast) are the villages of E. and W. Wemyss, with *Wemyss Castle* (J. Erskine Wemyss, Esq.), built about the commencement of the last centy., but enlarged in the present. It stands upon a rock some 30 ft. above the level of the sea. Queen Mary first met Darnley at the old castle in Feb. 1565, and was married in the July following. The cliffs along the shore are hollowed out with "*weems*," or caves, from which Wemyss gets its name. Not far off rise the ruins of *Macduff's Castle*. Near W. Wemyss are numerous smoky collieries. On a hill near it is the old town cross of Cupar. The line is carried down the valley of the Orr, which joins the Leven, to

4 m. *Cameron Bridge* Stat.

6 m. *Leven* Stat., a small seaport at the mouth of the Leven river, famous for its "links" or sands, which under the name of Leven, Scoonie, and Lundin Links, stretch all the way to Largo. They are much used for the pursuit of the favourite Scottish game of golf.

8¼ m. *Largo* Stat., or Kirkton Largo, is a considerable village, part of which, *Lower Largo*, is situated on the coast. It was the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, in 1675. His humble cottage stood about 1 m. from the kirk, but has been pulled down. In the neighbourhood are the romantic glen, called "Kiel's Den," and Durie House, with beautiful grounds, always open. On l. is the conical hill, called *Largo Law*, a very conspicuous feature in all views of the Fifeshire coast, rising 1000 ft. above the sea, and commanding a fine view.

Largo House is the seat of Mrs. Denham.

Linden House, 1 m., a modern mansion, includes an ancient tower. In the park are 3 *Standing Stones*, 14 and 16 ft. high: a 4th is gone.

12¾ m. *Kilconquhar* Stat. (locally pronounced Kinuchar), literally "the church at the head of the fresh-water Lake," which immediately adjoins the village. A little to the N. are the village of Colinsburgh, Charleton (J. Anstruther Thomson, Esq.), Pitcorthie, and *Balcarres* (Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bt.), which has lovely grounds and views. In this old mansion of the Earls of Balcarres Lady Anne Lindsay (Barnard) wrote the ballad "Old Robin Gray." There are some fine old trees here; Lathallan (S. Lumsdaine, Esq.), and Kilconquhar House (Sir John Bethune).

14 m. *Elie* (Stat) is a longstraggling

village, connected with a western suburb called Earlsferry. Elie House is the residence of J. Anstruther, Esq. The coast, which has hitherto been for some distance sandy and rather low, now becomes rocky and precipitous from here to St. Andrews, affording but slight chance of preservation to any unfortunate vessel which may be driven on it. E. from Leven are good sections on the coast of the carboniferous volcanic rocks.

16 m. *St. Monance* (Stat.), named after the patron saint.

The chapel of *St. Monance* was built by David II., in gratitude for his recovery from a wound received at the battle of Nevill's Cross in 1346. One of the arrows stuck in his wound, and defied every attempt to get it out, until the king made a pilgrimage to *St. Monance's* shrine; when, as he was standing wrapped up in his devotions, the arrow at once leapt out. The chapel is cruciform, and at the intersection of chancel and transept has a short square tower, surmounted by an octagonal steeple, the little belfry windows on which give a foreign effect. The interior, which is lighted by Dec. windows with beautiful tracery, has a fine groined roof, and a square recess with ogee-headed compartments for sedilia. *St. Monance*, the patron saint, is identified by some antiquaries with *St. Ninian*, the founder of *Whithorn* in Galloway (Rte. 10).

17½ m. *Pittenweem* (Stat.), a poor little place, although once one of the royal burghs of Fife.

2 m. N.W. is *Balcaskie* (Sir Ralph Anstruther). The house is one of the Scoto-French mansions, and was built by Sir W. Bruce, the royal architect for Scotland. The gardens are old-fashioned, and are worth seeing for their hanging terraces and clipped hedges. The line terminates at

19 m. *Anstruther Stat.*, a little seaport, the birthplace (1780) of the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D. Efforts have been made to improve its harbour, and £60,000 have been laid out in piers and breakwater under direction of John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E. A coach plies between *Anstruther* and *St. Andrews*.

6 miles out at sea is the Isle of May, a rocky islet, containing the ruins of a chapel, also a *Lighthouse*.]

Proceeding N. from Thornton Junc. the main line crosses the Leven to

21 m. *Markinch Junc. Stat.*, whence an excursion of 1 m. to the east will bring the tourist to the ruins of *Balgownie Castle*, a work of great strength, probably built in the 12th centy. The approach, through a grove of walnut-trees, is very picturesque. The ruins consist of a large courtyard, with a tower 80 ft. high, rising on the N. side. In *Balgownie Ch.* rests David Leslie, General of the Kirk and Estates army, who withstood Wallenstein at Stralsund, and was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar.

[From here a short branch of 4 m. to W. leads to *Leslie* (Stat.), passing 1½ m. rt. *Balbirnie House* (J. Balfour, Esq.). *Leslie* is a populous and busy place, dependent on its flax and bleaching mills, and, like many of the Fifeshire towns, contains some interesting remains of street architecture. Adjoining it is *Leslie House*, the fine old seat of the Countess of Rothes. Adam Smith, when a child, was kidnapped from Strathendry by gipsies, and carried into these woods. "The Green" is one of the many places where the scene of King James V.'s poem, "Christ's Kirk on the Green," is supposed to be laid.

The views from the high ground to the W., above the old ruins of *Strathendry Castle* and House (Hon. Mrs. Douglas), are exceedingly good, and embrace a large extent of coun-

try westward, with Loch Leven, and the straight channel of the Leven issuing from it. On the opposite shore is Kinross.

24 m. *Falkland Road Stat.* is 3 m. from Falkland. Omnibuses twice a day : or a trap may be ordered by a telegram from the Inns.

Falkland (Inns, Commercial—Bruce Arms) is now a quiet village, once a royal burgh, lying at the head of the plain called “The Howe of Fife.” It consists chiefly of modern houses, with a modern Gothic clock or spire, and has several spinning mills for linen. It is charmingly situated at the foot of *Easter Lomond Hill*, one of an important range of Fifehire hills rising from 1100 to 1400 ft. On a raised platform, overlooking the plain, stands the *Palace* of the Stuart Kings of Scotland, who resorted hither for the sake of the chase. It is entered from the street by a very picturesque gateway flanked by 2 loopholed round towers, and shows on this side a late Gothic front. This and the greater part of the ruined edifice now remaining were built by James V., who frequently repaired hither to hunt, as did also his daughter, Queen Mary, and her son, James I. It was never adapted for a place of defence, but has much of the character of one of those sunny chateaux of Touraine, Blois, Amboise, or Chambord, in which Mary of Guise may have passed her youth. It dates from 1430-40. The S. wing, which turns to the main street, an elegant façade of narrow mullioned windows, alone is tolerably perfect, and is in part inhabited. James V. died here of a broken heart. The façade towards the courtyard, now a garden, (1530-40) is more Italian in character. It is divided by pilasters or buttresses in the form of grouped pillars, and shows the composite design of the Renaissance period, with carved scrolls and cornices. The windows, divided by

transoms, are flanked by medallion heads of kings and queens. The most interesting part is the *Great Hall*, 75 ft. long, with a flat roof of oak, ribbed and pannelled in geometric patterns, now sadly dilapidated. The castle was burned in the time of Charles II., who lived in it 10 days, 1650. The original castle was built by the Macduffs, the powerful Thanes and Earls of Fife. Their descendant, Robert Stewart, who became also Duke of Albany, here starved to death his nephew, the Duke of Rothesay, the heir to the throne. For some days the young man's life was preserved by a woman, who through a reed gave him milk from her own breast, but was discovered, and it is said put to death. On the attainder and execution of Albany and his sons (1424), the castle became the property of the Crown (*see* Sir W. Scott's “Fair Maid of Perth”). The palace belongs to the Crown, but the ruins and the pretty gardens attached to them are well taken care of by Col. Tyndall Bruce of Falkland, hereditary keeper. In the courtyard is a monument with statues of two of that family. Their seat, *Falkland House*, a modern Gothic mansion (by Burn and Bryce, architects, 1840), on the edge of a shady glen running up into the Lomond hill, is about 1 m. W. of the town.

Near *Kingskettle Stat.* the line passes l. Nuthill, and crosses the Eden to

27 m. *LADYBANK JUNCT. Stat.*, a great rly. depôt and centre, from which lines diverge N. to Perth (*Rte. 40A*), rt. to Cupar, St. Andrews, and Dundee, and l. to Kinross.

To St. Andrews and Dundee the *Railway* passes through a prettily wooded country to

30 m. *Springfield Stat.*, passing l. Rankeillour (D. Maitland-Makgill-

Crichton, Esq.), and rt. Crawford Priory, a fine modern Gothic mansion (Earl of Glasgow) and Edenwood (Sir G. Campbell, M.P.) On the hill to the S. is the old ruined tower of *Scotstarvit*, once the residence of Sir John Scott, the quaint author of "The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen," 1652.

[*Cults Church* contains a medallion by Chantrey of the father and mother of Sir David Wilkie, who was born in the *manse*, which is backed by what he called "my own blue Lomonds." His first picture was Pitlessie Fair, a subject of 140 figures.]

32 m. *Cupar* (pronounced Coopar) *Stat.*, the county town of Fife, a parl. burgh and one of the royal burghs of David II. (*Hotels* : Royal ; Tontine ; both good). Pop. 5105. Notwithstanding its antiquity it has a modern appearance, the castle having been long superseded by the Madras Academy, which is built on its site. There is, however, a slight fragment of the old Dominican monastery, and the parish church is of the 15th centy., although modernised. The immediate neighbourhood is pretty, and adorned with pleasant villas and seats, as Eden Park, Kingask, Tarvit, etc.

Lord-Chancellor Campbell was born here, his father having been minister of Cupar.

A few miles to the N.W., on an eminence which commands a large extent of country, formerly known as *The Mount*, the property and patrimonial seat of Sir David Lindsay, the poet and king-at-arms, is an *obelisk* erected to the memory of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun.

35½ m. *Dairsie Stat.* The ruins of *Dairsie Castle* stand on an eminence overhanging the river Eden, which is here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches. David II. lived here, as in a place of retreat and security during a great part of his minority ;

and here, in the early part of the 17th centy., Archbishop Spottiswoode wrote his "History of the Church in Scotland."

The little *Church* of Dairsie was built in 1621 by the same dignitary, as part of his plan for covering Scotland with such ch. edifices and services as England has retained, and is alluded to by him "as one of the beautifulest little pieces of church work left in this unhappy country." Its style is Gothic, but of a date when all architecture was obsolete. Consequently the plan is awkwardly carried out. The windows are most primitive looking, on account of their not being divided by raised mullions, but cut out of the flat stone. The ch. had at one time a handsome rood-screen, or, as it was called, "a glorious partition-wall of timber," which the Provincial Assembly of Fife ordered to be cut down to the level of the pews.

The geologist will find an interesting locality 2 m. from Dairsie, at *Dura Den*, where the old red sandstone contains a remarkable number of fossils in a fair state of preservation, principally consisting of fishes. The most abundant are the *Holoptychius Andersoni*, an armour-plated fish, together with the *Pamphractus*, a fossil resembling the *Pterichthys*, which is also found there (*P. hydrophilus*).

In the neighbourhood are *Kilmarron* (Lady Baxter) and *Balruddery* (J. Edward, Esq.)

39 m. *Leuchars Junct. Stat.*, whence the rly. to St. Andrews is given off. This little village is celebrated amongst ecclesiologists for the most beautiful fragment of a Romanesque church to be found in Scotland ; not so large as that at Dalmeny, but from the richness of what remains it is evident that it must have been a much handsomer building. The nave is modern. The exterior of the apse is ornamented with two

rows of arches, separated by a string-course of tooth-moulding, the upper arches having square piers between the pillars. Above is a corbel with grotesque heads, some human and some of rams, together with the muzzled bear. The church is supposed to belong to the early part of the 12th centy. To the W. of the apse the decorations consist of an under arcade of interlaced arches and an upper one of arches with cable moulding. Internally the visitor should particularly notice the very rich mouldings of the arch at the entrance of the apse.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. is *Earl's Hall*, a seat of the Bruce family, begun in 1546, and finished in 1697. It stands in a small park, surrounded by a belt of trees, and consists mainly of a square tower, with a single room on each floor. In the drawing-room is a mantel-piece, with a coat-of-arms, on which are the initials A. B. (Alexander Bruce) and E. L. (Elizabeth Lindsay), his wife. On the next floor is the hall, with ceiling painted to represent various coats-of-arms of all ages, such as "Hector Prince of Troy," "David King of Israel," "Emperor of Judea," and so forth, with others of less illustrious families, though derived probably from more authentic sources.

The *Railway to St. Andrews* runs through a well cultivated district to 2 m. *Guardbridge Stat.* The bridge over the Eden, which below this opens into a broad creek of the sea, was originally built by Bishop Wardlaw about 1420, and repaired by Archbishop Beaton 100 years later. See the arms on the keystones and buttresses.

4 m. to the S. is *Magus Moor*, on which a plantation, still called "the Bishop's Wood," marks the place where Archbp. Sharpe was waylaid, dragged from his coach, and butchered

in the arms of his daughter, who vainly strove to protect him, by a party of crazy Covenanters, commanded by Balfour of Burley and Hackston of Rathillet, 3d May, 1679. Five of the Bothwell Bridge prisoners were brought hither, and hung in chains as atonement!

5 m. *St. Andrews Stat.*, about a mile from the ruins, which stand at the E. end of the city, the station being at the W. (*Inns*, second-rate: Cross Keys, Market Street, and Royal, South Street.)

This ancient and historic city and parl. burgh, of 6316 inhab., seat of a venerable University, stands on a rocky and exposed promontory jutting into the North Sea; cheerful as a residence and watering-place, and highly interesting from its historic associations and numerous remains of ancient buildings. It consists of 3 chief streets, called North, South, and Market streets, nearly parallel, but converging towards the E. at the Cathedral, and the small pier and harbour.

A stranger arriving at the Railway Station may reach the ruins of the Castle and Cathedral by crossing the *Links* (generally alive with players, female and male, occupied with the old Scottish game of *Golf*, of which St. Andrews is the headquarters), skirting the town on the rt., and passing on l. the handsome *Golf Club House*, and the obelisk, called the Martyr's Memorial.

At the E. extremity of the three streets, near the small harbour, within an enclosed cemetery, rise the scanty and scattered ruins of the grand *Cathedral*, which when perfect was no less than 358 ft. long. The only existing remains are part of the W. and E. ends, standing isolated, so as to mark its vast extent, and part of the S. nave wall. Of the intervening walls, tower, and columns, there has been a clean sweep. Although the first step in this demolition is due to

a thundering sermon of John Knox against Popery, preached in this ch., June 11, 1559, he is not responsible for its deliberate dilapidation, caused by the greed for stones to build houses and dykes in later times.

The see and church of St. Andrews was founded by Angus, King of the Picts, who transferred the mother church of his kingdom to the E. coast from the remote Iona, and adopted St. Andrew as the patron saint instead of St. Columba (circa 750 A.D.)

Although the actual ch. was begun 1159 by Bishop Arnold, once a monk of Kelso, it was not finished or consecrated until 1318. Less than half of the W. front is standing, but it includes a picturesque, pointed, and deeply recessed central *doorway*, surmounted by a trefoil-headed arcade, flanked by a turret still propped by a flying buttress.

The nave, consisting of 12 bays, is gone, except the S. wall pierced with windows, 2 of which to the E. are round-headed, and all at least 18 ft. above the ground. Adjoining the S. transept was the *Chapter House*, of which remain an arcaded wall, and part of a vestibule with 3 entrance arches pointed, of great elegance, now walled up. Here are preserved many old grave-stones, chiefly of 15th and 16th centys. The E. end wall stands perfect with its flanking turrets, 3 narrow windows with round heads below, and a Pointed window above rising into the gable, early Pointed, 1202-20. These ruins, now well protected and cared for, stand within the enclosure of the *Old Abbey Walls*, built by Prior Hepburn in the 16th centy., 20 ft. high, nearly a mile long, loopholed and flanked with turrets for defence, stretching round by the seashore, and still very perfect. The enclosure is now, as heretofore, a churchyard, and serves as a place of general resort.

Within it, a little S.E. of the Cathedral, rises the small *Chapel* or

basilica of *St. Rule* or *Regulus*, surmounted by a square *Tower*, 108 ft. high, remarkably perfect, though of rude masonry. It is a Romanesque building, erected probably between 1127-44, though a much greater antiquity has been claimed for it. There is a legend, in fact, that it was erected by Hergust, a Pictish monarch, in honour of St. Regulus, which would assign its date to the 4th centy. The small ch., very narrow in proportion to its height, 21 ft., has its chancel arch walled up, and has lost its E. apse. St. Rule (or Regulus), according to the legend, landed here in a ship which had drifted hither from Greece, without oars or sails, freighted with the precious bones of St. Andrew, who forthwith became the Patron Saint of Scotland, and attracted pilgrims from all parts, not only of that country, but of Europe. A fine view is to be had from the top of the tower; admission on application to the sexton.

At the extremity of South-st., near the W. end of the Cathedral, is the *Priory Gateway* (or Pends), 3 stately Gothic vaults, finely groined. This leads into the Abbey Precinct, to the *Tiend's Barn*, and the ruins of

St. Leonard's College, founded 1512. Its chapel it roofless, but contains several interesting monuments. At the time of Dr. Johnson's visit it was used as a greenhouse. The College foundation is now transferred to St. Salvator, and the two pass under the style of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard. *St. Leonard's College Hall* is a modern boarding-house for students, where they have rooms and meals as at Oxford and Cambridge.

On the opposite (N.) side of the Cathedral and churchyard, on a rock rising abruptly from the sea, is the *Castle* of the Archbishops, founded by Bishop Rodger in 1200, but wholly rebuilt by Bishop Traill in the end of the 14th centy., now an

empty shell, and not very picturesque. Isolated by a deep fosse cut in the rock, it was entered by a drawbridge, of which the piers are standing. It consists of a gabled keep, the kitchen tower to the E., the sea-tower to the W., and a well in the centre of the courtyard. On the 29th May, 1546, Norman Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes, slipped over the drawbridge along with some workmen employed at the time in repairs of the Castle, followed by James Melville, the young Laird of Grange, and 15 soldiers. They killed the porter, expelled the garrison, caught Cardinal Beaton as he flew up the turnpike stairs of the keep—slew him, and hung out his body from the front window in the sight of the people; raised the drawbridge, and being reinforced by numerous followers, and well supplied with provisions, prepared to stand a siege. Among those who joined them was *John Knox*, who narrates that the body of Beaton was salted and buried “in the boddom of the Sea Tower, where many of Goddes children had been imprisoned befor.”

The post was held for 14 months, until a French force, in 18 galleys, commanded by Leo Strozzi, Prior of Capua, assailed it by sea and land, and bringing to bear the improved appliances of Italian artillery and engineering, breached its walls with guns mounted upon the Cathedral and College tower, and in 6 days compelled it to surrender. The garrison, including Knox, were sent prisoners to the French King's galleys at Nantes. James VI. found refuge here, 1586, after his escape from the Gowrie conspirators.

Crossing by narrow lanes through Market-st., by Church-st., into *South-st.*, visitors emerge opposite the *Post Office*. Close to it is *St. Mary's College*, which, with the united colleges of *St. Salvator* and *St. Leonard*, constitutes the University of *St. Andrews*, the oldest in Scotland,

founded 1411, by Bp. Wardlaw. *St. Mary's* is devoted to theological teaching. Here is the *University Library*, of about 55,000 vols., including some valuable MSS. Here are portraits of John Knox, of Lord Melville, by *Wilkie*, etc. Attached to it is the residence of the Principal, and a garden in which grows *Queen Mary's Thorn*.

On the opposite side of *South-st.* is the *Old or Parish Kirk*, an ancient building, but of no interest. It contains the heavy and elaborate marble monument of Archbishop Sharpe, on which his murder is represented in a clumsy bas-relief, executed in Holland, set up by his son. (*See Magus Moor*, p. 262.)

Higher up in *South-st.* is the *Madras College*, an Elizabethan building, erected 1833, at a cost of £18,000, part of the bequest of Dr. And. Bell, a native of *St. Andrews*, author of the *Madras* or *Monitorial* system of education, son of a hairdresser here. It is a juvenile school, on a very large scale. The number of pupils averages 900, under the charge of 10 or 14 masters.

Opposite *Madras College* are the picturesque ivy-clad ruins of the S. transept of the *Church of the Black Friars*, founded 1247 by Bishop Wishart.

South-st. is terminated at its W. end by a picturesque *Gateway*, the *West Port*, of mediæval architecture.

The geologist and lover of coast scenery will find plenty of interest along the iron-bound cliffs, within 3 or 4 m. E. of *St. Andrews*. The curious phenomenon of the “*Rock and Spindle*” is an instance of marine denudation, in a veined eruption of trap-rock, and there are occasional ancient sea-beaches, as also examples of the proximity of volcanic agglomeration to the sandstone. The strata visible in the cliffs at low-water are much bent and contorted. Between the castle and the harbour is *St. Rule's Cave*—

"Where good St. Rule his holy lay,
From midnight to the dawn of day,"
Sang to the billows sound."

Scott.

Numerous caves occur along the coast between this and Dysart, which are believed to have sheltered the early missionaries.

Conveyances.—Rail to Leuchars Junct. 5 m., to join the Edinburgh and Dundee Rly.; coaches to Anstruther and Crail.]

[From Leuchars the rly. will eventually be carried into Dundee by the stupendous *Tay Viaduct* (see Rte. 49), now in progress. Until it is completed the line skirts the solitary Tents Moor to the Tay at]

44 m. *Tayport Stat.*, where the rly. carriage has to be changed for the steam ferryboat to Broughty.

To the l. of Tayport is Scots Craig (Capt. W. H. Maitland Dougal).

The mouth of the *Tay* is of considerable width, and is protected on the N. by the Forfarshire hills, which run with considerable uniformity E. and W. Looking W. the traveller obtains a view of the chimneys and buildings of Dundee, with the thick cloud of smoke that generally overhangs it.

Close to the pier, on the Forfarshire side, is *Broughty Castle*, a single tower of the date of the 16th centy. Near it the English planted a Fort, very offensive to the Scotch, commanding the Port of Dundee and the Firth of Tay, from which the intruders were ejected 1550, only by the help of a French force under De Thermes.

45 m. *Broughty Ferry Stat.* is a rapidly-increasing suburb of Dundee, and is pleasantly interspersed with villas and marine residences.

Steamers ply across to Tayport 9 or 10 times a day, corresponding with the trains N. and S.

49½ m. *Dundee Stat.* (*Hotel: [Scotland.]*)

Royal, good) Rte. 49; (N. British), is on the Quay, about 300 yds. from the station for Perth (Caledonian Rly.); a subway connects the two stations.

ROUTE 40A.

Edinburgh to Perth by Burntisland Ferry, Markinch, Ladybank, Abernethy, and Bridge of Earn.

This route is the same as Rte. 40 as far as *Ladybank Junct. Stat.*, but it is not a favourite one, the ferry across the Forth making it very inconvenient and unpleasant to some people. The way by Stirling is most generally taken, as, though the actual distance travelled is longer, the time taken is not more, and all annoyance of changing carriages is saved.

The main line to Perth continues in a N. W. direction, passing—l. Kinloch House (C. Kinnear, Esq.), containing 3 paintings by Wilkie, to

29½ m. *Collessie Stat.* A road on rt. leads to *Monimail*, 1 m., where stands Beaton's Tower, which formed part of the country residence of the Abp. of St. Andrews, and in 1560 was inhabited by Cardinal Beaton, who is represented upon the walls by the arms of the family. Adjoining it is Melville House, the seat of the Lady Eliz. Cartwright, where are family portraits of the Leslies, and an interesting whole-length of Gustavus Adolphus.

33½ m. rt. *Lindores Abbey* (close to a farmyard), founded in 1178 by David, Earl of Huntingdon, grandson of David I., to commemorate the capture of Ptolemais, in the Holy Land. It was bestowed on Benedictine monks, and possessed one of the richest endowments in Scotland. Its remains cover a large

space of ground, but they are so fragmentary, so covered with ivy, and so denuded of the casing masonry, that it is almost impossible to identify any part. John Knox, in the fervour of his zeal, records how he “came to Lindores, a place of black monkery; we burned their mass-books before their faces, and reformed them.” Among those who were buried in Lindores was the Duke of Rothesay, who was starved to death by his uncle in Falkland Palace. Very near the abbey are the Loch of Lindores, and the ruined Gothic church of Abdie on its margin.

The railway sweeps round the Craig of Clatchard, which is crowned with a succession of high ramparts of an ancient *Hill Fort*; attached to it is a walled enclosure for keeping cattle. The line joins the Tay at

34½ m. *Newburgh Stat.* (*Inns: George; Commercial*). The town is prettily situated, and from the rly. looks neat, and built after a modern fashion; but it is a dirty place, of one street only. The view is very fine looking up and down the Tay, the chimneys and spires of Dundee being visible in the distance. In the park of Mugdrum House (Hay Paterson, Esq.) is the cross of *Mugdrum*, from a saint named Magridin. It consists of one upright slab of granite, sculptured with figures of animals. Another cross stood about 1½ m. to the S., on the slope of the Ochill Hills, overlooking Strathearn. It was called *Macduff's Cross*, and was destroyed by a mob of fanatics in 1559, who were on their way to demolish the Abbey of Lindores. One large block of freestone, which served as the base, alone remains:

“The pedestal

On which in ancient times a cross was reared,

Carved with words which foiled philologists.”

Scott.

The view from it over the Tay is fine.

[About 9 m. E. of Newburgh are the ruins of *Balmerino*, founded 1229 by Ermengarde, the queen of William the Lion, for Cistercian monks from Melrose; she was buried in the ch. Of it nothing remains but the roofless chapter-house and cloisters. Near it is a pretty dell. The place belongs to Fr. A. Stuart, Esq.]

37 m. *Abernethy Stat.* This was an old Pictish capital of Scotland. It is now an irregular village, with 3 churches and a power-loom mill. It is chiefly celebrated for its *Round Tower*, the only monument of its early greatness. It is 74 ft. in height and 48 in circumference at bottom, tapering towards the top, to 32 ft. At present it contains the clock and bell. *Obs.*—The door and window openings, and its very perfect even masonry, resembling that of St. Rule at St. Andrews. It may date from the 11th or early part of the 12th centy. About 6 ft. from the ground, the “jougs,” an iron collar, is fastened in the wall. It was used to confine prisoners before taking them to jail, but that purpose is now answered by an iron cage attached to the foot of the Tower. The name *jougs* was derived from an old Celtic word, which was the parent of the Latin “jugum,” and is in all probability the “jug” that in thieves’ slang signifies “prison.”

41 m. *Bridge of Earn Stat.*, at the point where the old Edinburgh road crosses the river, at the foot of Moncrieff Hill. It consists of the *Inn* (Moncrieff Arms), and a group of lodging-houses, generally occupied by visitors to the neighbouring Mineral Springs of Pitcaithley, which are about 1 m. to the W. 1 m. is *Kilgraston House* (C. T. C. Grant,

Esq.), a modern mansion in red stone, with park and gardens, the cradle of the brothers the late Gen. Sir Hope Grant, and Sir Francis, President of the R. Academy. The interior contains some good paintings by S. Rosa, L. da Vinci, Spagnoletto, and others.

Pleasant excursions to the top of *Moncrieff Hill*, by permission of the owner of Moncrieff House, whose woods extend to the summit, including noble old trees and a promising collection of new conifers. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk to the top (see Perth, Rte. 43). The views over Earn and Tay are superb. *b.* To Glenfarg (Rte. 42).

42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Crossing the Earn river, the rly. joins the Stirling and Perth line.

After passing *Moncrieff Hill*, in a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the tourist suddenly discovers Perth, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, such as Moncrieff Hill and the Kinnoul Hills, beyond which the Carse of Gowrie stretches away towards the E.

46 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Perth Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 43). (*Inns*: British, close to the stat.; Royal George, near the Tay Bridge; Salutation, South-st.)

ROUTE 41.

Edinburgh to Dunfermline, Kinross, and Stirling, by Thornton Junction.

The direct distance from Edinburgh to Dunfermline is 17 m. by Queensferry, where the rly. stops; the remaining 6 m. of hilly road, after crossing the ferry, must be travelled in coach or a private conveyance (see Rte. 14) until the rly. now in course of formation, is completed.

By the present Route the traveller crosses the Firth from Granton to Burntisland, and takes the train to

Thornton Junct. Stat. (Rte. 40).

The line, a branch from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Rly., here strikes off to the l., up the valley of the Orr, passing through an uninteresting country, principally inhabited by a manufacturing community.

5 m. *Cardenden Stat.*, to the N. of which is the village of Auchterderran.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lochgelly Stat.* (*Inn*: Minto Arms); on the Orr.

10 m. *Cowdenbeath Junct*: collieries and iron forges. [Hence another short line of 8 m. runs N. to Lochleven and Kinross, passing

5 m. Blair-Adam, the seat of W. P. Adam, Esq., M.P., a frequent resort of Sir Walter Scott in the lifetime of his friend Chief-Commissioner Adam. The plot of "The Abbot" was concocted here, and many scenes in the beautiful grounds, "the Kiery Craggs," etc., are described in the novel. The castle of Lochleven is a conspicuous object from them. Near at hand is the Kirk of Cleish (botham). The scenery is picturesque, as the rly. crosses a gap between the Cleish Hills (l.) and Benarty Hill (rt.), and then skirts the shores of Lochleven to Kinross.

Lochleven Stat. (Rte. 42).

Dunfermline Railway.]

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Crossgates*, a dreary coal country, to

13 m. *Halbeath*, or Hill of Beath, a conical eminence to rt. of the line,

15 m. *Dunfermline Stat.* (*Inns*: Commercial, near the stat.; Royal; neither particularly good.) Though a Parl. Burgh and a place of some importance, both as regards the number of inhabit. (14,958) and the produce of its manufactories, which consist chiefly of diapers and fine table-linen, it is a poor-looking and ill-built town, occupying the slopes

and summit of a steep hill, its only distinguishing feature being its church, ruined Abbey, and Castle. Among modern structures the St. Leonards Works is the handsomest though not the largest of the power-loom weaving-mills.

The Palace was long the residence of the Scottish kings.

"The king sits in Dunfermline tower
Drinking the blude-red wine ;
Where sall I find a skeely skipper
Will sail this ship o' mine ?"

Ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.

The scanty ruins of the Royal Palace, now property of the Crown, stand on a projecting rock above the wooded glen of Pittencrief (seat of J. Hunt, Esq.), traversed by the winding burn from which is derived the name Dunfermline, *i.e.*, castle of the winding stream. It was built by Malcolm Canmore. In it were born Maud, wife of Henry I. of England, and her brothers (afterwards kings) Edgar, Alexander, and David II., father of Robert Bruce.

King Edward I., in his second invasion of Scotland, 1303, held his Court here, and at that time the Castle was burned, it is supposed by accident. It was rebuilt by James IV., 1500.

Mary Queen of Scots lived here in 1561. Her son, James VI., subscribed the Covenant here ; and here his children, Charles I. and Princess Elizabeth, were born. Charles II. also inhabited the palace before his march to Worcester, and was forced by the Covenanters to sign "the terrible act" known as the *Dunfermline Declaration*, in which his parents are condemned in sufficiently strong language.

The high road from Queensferry ascends between the Castle and the Abbey ruins, and these last are approached through a massive Gothic vaulted *Gateway*.

The Abbey, "The Westminster of Scotland," was founded by the

Saint-Queen Margaret, sister of the refugee Prince Edgar Atheling, and her husband Malcolm, 1070-93, for Benedictine monks from Canterbury. Of their church nothing remains. A second church was partly replaced by an elegant pointed choir and transepts, added 1250, but ruined by the Reformers, and finally swept away, 1818, to make room for the tasteless edifice, constructed in entire ignorance of the true principles of Gothic, which at present serves as *Parish Church*. In the space between the 2 easternmost piers, where the high altar stood, *Robert Bruce* was buried, and a blue marble slab at the E. end is said to mark the grave of Queen Margaret. The balustrade of the tower is wrought into the words, "King Robert the Bruce !!!"

Most fortunately there has been preserved of the second ch. the nave and western portion, date 1150, of pure and simple Romanesque. It is externally somewhat marred by the great size and massiveness of the buttresses, added in the 16th cent. On each side of the round-headed W. doorway rises a narrow square tower, lighted with windows of Dec. date. The N. aisle is entered by a porch. The inner doorway is very rich Romanesque, presenting a contrast to the groined roof, which is of later date. The Romanesque nave, 106 ft. long and 54 ft. high, is supported by tall cylinder piers and round arches, forming 5 bays. Some of the piers are grooved in zig-zags and spirals, not unlike those of Durham. The arch next to the door was rebuilt by James VI., in the early pointed style. This impressive nave is cut off from the modern church by a hideous partition wall.

Dunfermline Abbey succeeded Iona as the place of sepulture of the Scottish kings. King Duncan, or Macbeth, was the last buried at Iona ; and Malcolm Canmore and

his son having been killed at Alnwick, were moved hither in 1110. Malcolm and his queen lie at the E. end. Their sons were buried here, Kings Edgar, Alexander I., David II.; Malcolm IV., Alexander III., and Robert the Bruce. His remains were disinterred in 1818 (*see* the admirable description in "Tales of a Grandfather.") They were found encased in 2 coverings of sheet lead, and wrapped in a shroud interwoven with threads of gold. A cast of the king's skull was taken by the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh. They were replaced in a new coffin, and re-interred; the pulpit now stands over the spot where they lie. In the S. transept is a marble monument to General Bruce, Mentor to the Prince of Wales.

Of the rest of the Abbey nothing is to be seen but the *Abbey Gateway* and "Fratery," or *Refectory*, standing in the S.W. corner of the ch.-yard, the most striking portion of which is the W. window, still perfect, of 7 lights, the upper part filled with quatrefoils. It was probably put up at the end of the 16th centy. The remains appear to date from the 14th centy. Edward I. wintered in the Abbey in 1303, and had no sooner quitted it than it was burned by his soldiers, along with the town.

There is a good view of the town from the terrace in the ch.-yard.

The bulky *U. Presbyterian Church* in Queen Anne St. was one of the earliest churches of the Secession. That movement had its origin here, and in front of this ch. is a stone statue of its chief leader, Ralph Erskine, who is buried in the Abbey Ch.

3 m. from Dunfermline towards the sea is *Broomhall*, seat of the Earl of Elgin. In it are preserved the sword (and helmet?) of Robert the Bruce, and the bed of Anne of Denmark, in which Charles I. was born, brought from Dunfermline.

Here are some valuable paintings. *Seb. del Piombo*.—A female portrait. *Leon. da Vinci*.—St. Sebastian. *An. Caracci*.—St. Francis before the Crucifix. *Velasquez*.—Duke of Olivarez. *Moroni*.—A Blacksmith. *Elzheimer*.—St. Peter delivered from Prison.

Rail to Stirling, 21 m.; Kinross, 11 m.; Thornhill Junct. (Rte. 40), 15; coach to Edinburgh, 16 m.

Distances.—Inverkeithing, 4 m.; Queensferry, 6 m. *Rail* in progress.

The remainder of the route to Stirling is effected by a branch of the North British, which runs partly through a colliery district. In the neighbourhood of *Oakley*, 4½ m., are *Inzievar* (A. Smith Sligo, Esq.) and *Luscar*, 6 m.

Eastgrange is the stat. for Culross (Rte. 15).

10½ *Kincardine Stat.*, the town being 2 m. on the l. 12 m. *Clackmannan* (Rte. 19); 14 m. *Alloa*; 21, *Stirling* (described in Rte. 18).

ROUTE 42.

Stirling to Kinross and Perth, by [Alva] Alloa, Dollar, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge, and Cauldron Linn [Glenfarg].

The Devon Valley Rly. passes many scenes of beauty. This line strikes N. from Stirling Stat., crossing at once the Forth, touching two or more of its meandering "links;" l. goes the line to Callander (Rte. 21).

1½ m. Causeway Head Stat., at the foot of Abbey Craig; N. of this rises *Dunmyat*, one of the most picturesque of the Ochill range of hills, and commanding an interesting view from its top, which may be reached by the road passing Logie

Ch. From it may be seen the course of the Forth, its links, its tributary, the Devon, Arthur's Seat, the Grampians, and *Airthrey Castle* (Lord Abercromby).

The Devon river is crossed before reaching *Cambus Stat.*; rt. is Tullibody House.

[*Branch Rly. to Alva*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., following the course of the Devon by *Menstrie Stat.*, a seat of the woollen cloth, tartan, etc., manufacture, and the birthplace of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, 1734.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Alva Terminus* (*Inn*: Johnstone Arms), a thriving village of 4296 inhab., abounding in woollen mills, agreeably placed at the foot of the Ochill Hills, which are penetrated by very picturesque glens.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., on an eminence, is *Alva House* (J. Johnstone, Esq.), built in the reign of Charles I., though much altered subsequently. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are remarkable for their fountains and terraces. A remarkably fine avenue of oaks leads from the house to the ch., and behind the village is the exceedingly pretty Glen Alva, called the "Silver Glen," from the silver-mines that used to be worked here. The family of Johnstone obtained the estate of Alva by purchase from the Erskines, Earls of Mar.

The ascent of *Ben Cleach*, the highest of the Ochills, may be made in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Alva, following the horse-path to Blackford. The view from the top is most extensive, and has been excellently engraved in Knipe's Panorama, from a drawing by the Ordnance Survey officers, published at Stirling.

Tillicoultry Stat., on the Devon; here are mills for the manufacturing of tartans and other woollen stuffs. By following the glen into the mountains, the pedestrian will come to some romantic little falls

and charming scenery. *Tillicoultry House*, to the N. of the village, is the seat of R. Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq. "The whole of this part of the country is one continued scene of beauty, rendering this portion of Clackmannan one of the most delicious of Scotland. From the gates of Muckhart, along the foot of the Ochills, is a ride exceeded in beauty by very few lines in Scotland of equal length; singular too as it is beautiful, bounded on one hand by a lofty and continuous wall of green, cultivated, and wooded mountains, and on the other looking over a wide and open expanse of country which dazzles the eye by its richness."—*Macculloch*.

Between Tillicoultry and Dollar l., is Harvieston (James Orr, Esq.), "on Devon's banks," celebrated by Burns, and "*Tait's Tomb*," the family burial-place of the Archbp. of Canterbury, whose father built Harvieston.

12 m. *Dollar Stat.* (*Inn*: *Castle Campbell, comfortable). The origin of this name is "Dal-ard," the steep valley. It is a very pretty Swiss-looking little village, celebrated for a large *Academy*, a building in the Doric style, founded by the munificent bequest of John M'Nab of Stepney, who left his native place a poor boy, and afterwards realised a large fortune in the West Indies.

Dollar is traversed by the Dollar brook, and it is a truly delightful walk to follow up that stream, constantly ascending through a wooded glen, 1 m., to the ruins of **Castle Campbell*, which stands on a projecting buttress of the mountain, isolated by deep gorges on either side, meeting together $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the fortress. In ascending it is desirable to follow the rt. hand or E. gorge, up which the path winds until it reaches the gate in the rear of the castle. After exploring it, and,

if time allows, ascending to the point of view about 300 yards behind it, the traveller may return by the other path, plunging into the deep wooded dell, having the castle on his left. This in a short distance narrows into a most extraordinary and romantic chasm—a mere chink split in the mountain side, in places not 2 yards apart, between walls of bare rock 200 ft. high. The tumbling torrent occupies nearly the whole space below, and the gorge would be inaccessible to human foot were it not that the rock path is eked out by many bridges and platforms of wood clamped with iron stanchions against the vertical rock. These have been made at the expense of the good people of Dollar, who have thus laid open to strangers a scene unequalled of its kind in Britain, and nearly resembling the famous *Gorge of Pfeffers* in Switzerland, though on a smaller scale.

To return to *the Castle*. It is a building of much interest from its romantic and commanding position, and its ancient strength and good preservation. It is approached through an outer court or Barmekin, and, as usual, its chief feature is a square keep tower, probably of 12th centy., to which a more modern wing, with an open arcade, is attached. On the first floor of the tower was the great hall, with a remarkable cradle roof of stone, ribbed. Adjoining it is the pit or dungeon, entered by a trap-door in its floor. From the top of the tower is a splendid view, extending to the winding Forth, Clackmannan Tower, and the Pentlands.

The origin of this castle, or how it came into the hands of the Argyll family, is unknown, but it was originally called the Castle of Gloom, situated in the parish of Dolour, surrounded by the Glen of Care, and watered by the rivers of Sorrow. In 1489 the first Earl of Argyll obtained an Act of Parliament to change its

name to Castle Campbell. In 1556 John Knox preached here a short time prior to his going to Geneva, and in the next centy. Montrose, on his way to Kilsyth, sacked and burnt it in revenge for the destruction of Airlie, and it has never since been inhabited save by a keeper, who is a very intelligent guide. It remained in the possession of the Argyll family from 1465 to 1805, when it was sold to Crauford Tait, Esq. It now belongs to James Orr, Esq.

From Dollar the ascent of *Ben Cleuch*, one of the highest of the Ochills, is a walk of 5 m. passing Castle Campbell].

Beyond Dollar, 3 m., the rly. is carried over the Gairnie, on a *viaduct* of 6 arches, 110 ft. high, and over the Devon on a second long *viaduct*.

Rumbling Bridge Stat. is only 200 yards from the bridge over the Devon, so called on account of the roar of the torrent passing under it, and about 300 yards from the comfortable *Inn*, through whose grounds access is obtained to the very remarkable and picturesque scenes which the Devon here presents. The river runs for nearly a mile through a dark rocky chasm, whose sides, 100 to 200 ft. high, are vertical, if not overhanging. In places, however, the channel is so tortuous and broken by sudden descents that the river writhes and twists, burrowing and undermining so as to be lost to view. In others it whirls round and round, for ever carrying loose stones along with it, which hollow out the rock into *cav'drons*, and polish the sides quite smooth. The small fall near the Inn is called the *Devil's Mill*, because it grinds and rumbles like a mill, and never minds Sunday. This gorge or chasm is grown over with trees, which root in all the crannies of the rocks, and form a most picturesque contrast with

their green foliage to the grey rocks. Paths and steps give access to the best points of view. The most striking scene is the Bridge itself, which, like the Pont du Diable on the Pass of St. Gothard, is double, consisting of an older narrow arch built by a local mason, 1713, surmounted by a more modern and loftier one 70 ft. above stream. The views through the 2 arches athwart the foliage is very striking, and there is much here to attract the artist. A pleasant footpath along the l. bank of the Devon leads down the valley 2 m. from the Bridge to the *Cauldron Linn*, where the whole body of water descends in two falls through a deep gap between vertical cliffs. The walk to this spot is exceedingly beautiful; and when the river is full the cascade is well worth seeing. Access to it on the rt. is gained through the grounds of Blairhill (A. Haig, Esq.), from whom permission must be obtained.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to S. of Rumbling Bridge is *Aldie*, the seat of the Mercers of Aldie, now represented by the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Crook of Devon Stat.*, so called from the abrupt bend which the Devon river makes in its descent from Sheriffmuir at the base of the Ochill Hills. Near it is Tullibole Castle, the residence of the Rev. Sir H. W. Moncreiff, Bt. Thence through a well cultivated country, bounded on l. by hills.

Kinross Junct. Stat. [Here a branch rly. turns S. by Kinross to Dunfermline by Cowdenbeath Junct. (Rte. 41.)]

7 m. *Kinross*, for *Lochleven Stat.*, close to the Lake, the mills, and the boats. *Inns*: Kirkland's, best, and well managed; Bridge House, near the lake. *Episcopal Ch.*, a neat Gothic building on outskirts of the

town. Kinross is the capital of the county of the same name. The whole of this district, including the 3 counties of Kinross, Fife, and Clackmannan, used to be called the Ross (*i.e.* the peninsula), and Kinross means the "head of the peninsula;" just as Culross on the Firth of Forth means the "bottom of the peninsula," and so on. The town was once noted for its cutlery, but its manufacture now is that of coarse linen and woollen goods. There are several large Mills on the loch side, close to the railway stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the centre of the town. A wide turfed avenue leads from the town to *Kinross House* (Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt.), on the lake shore, now uninhabited. It was built by Sir William Bruce, architect of Holyrood.

Kinross stands on the W. side of *Lochleven*. Twenty boats are kept for hire; charges for visiting island and castle, 5s.; for fishing, 2s. 6d. an hour; boatman's fee, 1s. an hour.

Lochleven is a sheet of water 9 m. in circuit, famed for its *Castle* and its pink *Trout*. On its S. shore rises the picturesque hill of Ben Arthey. There are several islands, on one of which, nearest the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore (about 20 minutes to row), is *Lochleven Castle*, a fortress of considerable antiquity, belonging to the Douglas family. Here Queen Mary was imprisoned after her surrender at Carberry Hill, 1567, and remained 11 months in the custody of Lady Douglas of Lochleven, a woman adapted by temper, and still more by circumstances, for a gaoler, having been the mistress (she said wife) of James V., and mother of the Earl of Murray, who, if legitimate, would have been King of Scotland. A picturesque object at a distance, the castle on a nearer approach is seen to be a rough square Peel Tower, standing in a court, surrounded by a rampart wall, which

once included various offices now pulled down. The tower was entered at a round-headed low door half-way up the wall by a draw-stair or platform. It consisted of two vaulted chambers, below a store-house and kitchen, with trap-doors in the floors, and above three storeys, of which the wooden floors are gone. In this tower dwelt Lady Douglas. Her prisoner was secured in a detached round turret, in the angle of the rampart, where she occupied a room only 15 ft. in diameter, furnished with a fireplace and one window, and entered by a corkscrew-stair from the courtyard. Within these walls, on the 23d July, 1567, by persuasion or compulsion of the Earl of Lindsay and Melville, Queen Mary signed a deed of Abdication of the crown in favour of her son, and another appointing her brother, Murray, Regent. Only a month before the discovery and publication of her secret correspondence with Bothwell, found in the famous "Casket," had occurred. Many attempts were made by Mary's friends for her deliverance, but in vain. She was more successful with her personal fascinations, by which she succeeded in captivating the heart of George Douglas, the son of her gaoler, whose devotion to her caused him to be expelled the castle. He left behind, however, a confederate, Willie Douglas, a boy of 18, who on the night of the 2d May, 1568, while the inmates of the castle were at prayers, secured the keys, placed the queen in a boat belonging to the castle, having locked the gates behind him, threw the keys overboard, and conveyed her to the mainland, where she was received by Lord Seton, George Douglas, and Sir James Hamilton, and taken to Niddry Castle.

Confined and rough as these ruined walls are, an indescribable interest attaches to them, when we think of the illustrious and interesting prisoner who sighed beneath that roof, who

trod those very stone steps, who sat on that stone seat, and peered longingly day after day through that contracted window. Owing to the recent drainage of the lake, by which 1400 acres of land have been added to its margin, the area of the island has been enlarged, and boats can no longer land, as in Mary's time, close under the castle walls. Queen Mary's escape forms one of the principal scenes in Sir W. Scott's "Abbot." On the 15th of the same month (May) Mary was defeated at Langside by her brother, and fled to England.

Upon *St. Serf's Isle* are the ruins of an old priory, said to have been founded for the Culdees, by Eocha, King of the Picts. David I. transferred the building and property to Augustinian canons, and ordered the Culdees to conform to the rules of that order, or to leave the priory. Andrew Wynton, one of the earliest of the Scotch annalists, was prior of this place.

5 m. from Kinross, on the E. shore of the lake, is the village of Kinneswood, the birthplace of Michael Bruce the poet, author of the "Ode to the Cuckoo," commonly attributed to Logan.

Rail to Rumbling Bridge, 7 m. ; also to Ladybank, 16 m. (for Perth) to Dunfermline.

Distances.—Dollar, 11 m. ; Milnathort, 1½ ; Perth, by Glenfarg, 17 ; Dunfermline, 11.

The *Rly. from Kinross to Ladybank Junct.*, 16 m., enjoys partial glimpses of Lochleven.

Milnathort Stat. A large powerloom mill here. [The old road to Perth here branches off to the l. and runs through the truly beautiful

Glenfarg, a defile in the Ochills, owing much of its beauty to the picturesque form of the porphyry hills which bound it, descending into the vale of Earn at the Bridge of Earn. The old Edinburgh road threaded the windings of this pass: a still older road traversed the hill-top to the point from which Sir Walter Scott's description of Perth, in "The Fair Maid of Perth," was taken, viz. "the Wicks of Baiglie." The mineralogist may find some good specimens of minerals, including that known as "Staurolite," in *Glenfarg*, where the rock is being quarried for road-metal.

About halfway up the glen is *Balmanno*, one of the most perfect examples of the old Scottish mansion. Close by it is the pretty waterfall of *Dron*, a noted place for the breeding of water-ousels, the nests of which are placed between the waterfall and the rock, so as to be almost inaccessible. There is a charming walk, turning off to the l. at *Dron*, and following the road to *Forteviot*.]

The rly. is then carried up the Vale of the Eden, through a somewhat uninteresting country, to

Strathmiglo Stat., at the back of the Lomond Hills; 4 in. from Falkland, *Auchtermuchty* Stat. The view on the rt., however, is relieved from monotony by the escarpments of the Lomond Hills, which rise to between 1700 and 1800 ft.

LADYBANK JUNCT. (Rte. 40).

PERTH JUNCT. STAT. (Rte. 43).

ROUTE 43.

Stirling to Perth, by Crieff Junction and Auchterarder.

The line from Stirling to Dunblane, 5½ m., is given in Rte. 21. Here the Rly. to Callander (and the Trossachs) branches l. (Rte. 21, p. 176).

[To the rt. 3 m., and nearly equidistant from *Dunblane* and *Kinbuck* Stations is *Sheriffmuir*, celebrated for the undecided battle fought there in 1715, between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Pretender's forces, and the Duke of Argyll, at the head of the royal troops, which were inferior in number. Mar's object was to cross the Forth and join his friends in the S., and to prevent this, Argyll gave him battle. The rt. wing on each side was completely victorious, and pushed its successes so far as not to have noticed that its left was irretrievably routed. Both sides claimed the victory, but the fruits of it were with Argyll, for the Earl retreated. This was the battle of which Burns wrote—

"There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man;
But of one thing I'm sure,
That at Sheriffmuir,
A battle there was, which I saw, man;
And we ran, and they ran,
And they ran, and we ran,
And we ran, and they ran awa' man."

The Battle Stone upon which the Highlanders are said to have sharpened their dirks before the action, as well as the mound where the slain were buried, are still to be seen.]

The rly. from Dunblane keeps to the N.E., up the valley of the Allan, which is fed by several minor streams rising in the Braes of Doune.

11 m. *Greenloaning* Stat. There is a fine glen on the l., leading in 2½ m. to

1½ m. *Ardoch House* (Geo. Home Drummond, Esq.), in whose park the archæologist will find the most perfect *Roman camp* in Great Britain, a series of green turfed banks and ditches, one within the other, arranged in the form of squares. The space within one set of entrench-

ments is oblong, and measures 420 ft. by 375, with its 4 sides nearly facing the cardinal points of the compass. The prætorium is a regular square of 60 ft. in the centre of the camp, and stands upon slightly rising ground. Upon the N. side of this, the smallest camp, is the Procastrum, 1060 ft. by 900, where the baggage was placed; and N. W. of that is the Great Camp, 2800 ft. by 1950, which is considered to have been able to contain 26,000 men. The form of this camp is oblong, but not a regular parallelogram. Gen. Wade's road enters it by its S. gate, and has thus destroyed part of the vallum. The N. gate is a little E. of the road, and covered by a straight traverse, and another gate on the W. is protected in a similar manner. The 3d stands on the W. of the great one, apparently within it, its ramparts crossing those of the larger one, which was evidently the older, and seems by its superior state of preservation to have been occupied at a subsequent period, when a part of the original force was withdrawn. It is probable that they were all constructed by Agricola.

A covered way is supposed to have led to Camps Castle, about 1 m. farther N., on the road to Crieff. In the neighbourhood of Ardoch are Braco Castle (G. Kellie M'Callum, Esq.).

15½ m. *Blackford Stat.*, to the l. of which is Orchil House, and rt. Gleneagles (Earl of Camperdown), a modern mansion at the mouth of a fine pass leading through the Ochills. The village (on rt.) is devoted to shoemaking.

18 m. **CRIEFF JUNCT.** A branch is given off l. to Crieff, 8½ m. (Rte. 45.)

Between Crieff Junction and

20 m. *Auchterarder Stat.*, the line passes rt. the remains of *Ogilvy Castle*, once a place of great strength.

On l. is a fine view of the Perthshire ranges (Grampians).

Auchterarder, a town full of weavers, a street a mile long, Pop. 4000 (l.), is of little importance in itself, but was of considerable notoriety as the scene of the events which led to the disruption of the Scotch National Church in 1843. Auchterarder, with Dunning and other places in the neighbourhood, was burnt by the Earl of Mar in 1715, to impede the progress of the royal troops, for which compensation was promised to the sufferers in a proclamation from the palace of Scone. In the park of *Kincardine Castle* (modern) is a beautiful glen 3 m. long, crossed by the railway on a viaduct.

24 m. *Dunning Stat.*, between which and the village is Duncrub, the seat of Lord Rollo.

The rly. now approaches and keeps parallel with the Earn to

26½ m. *Forteviot Stat.* On *Holy Hill*, near the ch., are remains of a royal residence of very early times. It was the favourite summer quarters of Kenneth II., and was probably taken by him from the Pictish kings. Duncan and Macbeth spent the chief part of their time here, as did also Malcolm Canmore and his son, whose charters are dated from this place. But the acquisition and importance of the Lowlands, the English education, and Saxon and Norman adherents of the succeeding kings made a more southerly residence desirable, and soon after Malcolm's reign Forteviot was allowed to go to ruin.

1½ m. S. of the station is *Invermay* (Hon. Lady Clinton, formerly seat of the Belshes), near which the river May rushes down from the Ochills in a wild and broken stream; in one place it is called Humble-Bumble, from the deep booming sound kept

up by the water between narrow walls of rock.

1½ m. from the stat., on the N. side of the Earn, is *Dupplin Castle* (Earl of Kinnoull), a modern house, completed in 1832, its predecessor having been burnt down in 1827. Its style is Elizabethan, and the cost of its erection was £30,000. It was visited by the Queen in 1842. Dupplin was the scene of a battle, in which Edward Baliol and his English auxiliaries defeated David Bruce in a night attack in 1332.

Near *Forgandenny*, 29½ m., are Rossie (S. Oliphant, Esq.), Newton of Condie (L. Oliphant, Esq.), and Freeland (Lady Ruthven). The rly. now crosses the Earn, and, joining the Perth and Edinburgh Rly., emerges through a long tunnel into Perth, near the *South Inch*—a wide meadow planted with an avenue of trees, stretching to the Tay, and enters the well-arranged and handsome

33½ m. *Perth Junct. Stat.* (Inns: People's British H., near the Stat., good; Royal George, George-st., near the Bridge; Salutation, South-st.) *Post Office* at E. end of High-st.

The city of Perth (Pop. 28,250) is charmingly situated upon the rt. bank of the Tay, and is a place of great antiquity. Considering that it is an old historic city, long a residence of Scottish kings, it may surprise a stranger that it should possess no remains of antiquity, until he calls to mind that this was the place where Knox, in 1559, preached his first sermon inciting to "the purging of churches from idolatry." The immediate pulling down of the religious houses, the Black and Grey Friars and Carthusian convents, by the hands of "the rascal multitude," as Knox styles them, was the consequence of his eloquence.

There is a story that the Roman soldiers of Agricola, when they came in sight of the Tay and the South

Inch, exclaimed "*Ecce Tiberis! ecce Campus Martius*"—a compliment which Sir Walter Scott has turned as follows—

"Behold the Tiber!" the vain Roman cried,
Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side;
But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay,
And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?"

The Railway Station, one of the principal buildings, is situated at the S. W. angle of the town, and the chief streets—Victoria, South, High, and Mill streets—run from W. to E. towards the Tay.

The river is crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, built 1771, by Smeaton, and connecting the level plain, on which the city stands, with the Kinnoull Hills, the lower slopes of which are studded with villas.

On the N. side of the town, near the spot where the Free West Kirk now stands, stood the Dominican Convent, where, in 1437, James I., the Poet King, so long prisoner in Windsor Castle, and author of "The King's Quhair," was assassinated. From that time Perth ceased to be the capital of Scotland. The king's guards on this occasion were dispersed in the town, and the locks and bolts had been removed by the assassins from the doors of the monastery. On the first alarm caused by the onslaught of the conspirators on the building, Catherine Douglas, a lady of the bedchamber, thrust her arm into the socket of the bolt which barred the door. A momentary delay was caused by this slight impediment, but speedily her arm was broken and the assassins rushed in. During this pause the king had time to conceal himself in a vault under the room, into which he lowered himself by taking up a plank. The conspirators at first could not find him, and went out. In their absence the queen and the ladies tried to raise the king out of the vault again, but in the attempt Catherine Douglas

fell into the vault beside the king, and at this unlucky moment the conspirators returned, and despatched both the brave lady and the king. The principal conspirator in the murder was the Earl of Athol, though the one who actually slew the king was Sir Robert Graham.

At the extremity of South-st., facing the Tay, the *County Buildings* and *Jail* occupy the site of Gowrie House. They contain portraits of General Lord Lyndoch and Lord George Murray, etc. On this spot occurred the mysterious Gowrie conspiracy, 1600, when James VI., enticed by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, under the pretence of a disclosure of a treasure of gold, was seized and bound, and all but carried off in a vessel moored in the Tay close at hand, prepared to deposit him a prisoner in Fast Castle, in the hands of Logan of Restalrig. The king's cries aroused his attendants. The Gowries were slain on the spot, and he was released.

The *North and South Inch* are two wide meadows, situated on either side of the town, and left open for the enjoyment of the inhabitants. The South Inch is by far the larger, and is surrounded and intersected by avenues of noble sycamores and other trees. On the N. Inch, occurred, 1396, the memorable combat between the clan Chattan and the clan Quhele (Kay), so admirably described in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." It was fought in the presence of the king by 30 champions on each side. A man was wanting on one, but his place was filled by a bandy-legged smith (Chrom Gow) of Perth, who fought well, and contributed to the victory, without knowing why or on which side he was fighting.

The principal Church in the town is *St. John's*, between South-st. and High-st. From it Perth was often known as "*St. Johnston*," and its war-cry was "*St. John's hunt is*

up." It is said to have been founded in the 5th centy. Nothing of that age remains. The existing building is a cruciform ch., with a central square tower surmounted by a low spire. No doubt the tower is very old, but the general character of the church is Dec. Its interior has been broken up into three different places of worship (E., Middle, and W.), of which the W., or nave, is the oldest. Certain portions are set apart for the different guilds of the town. There is a circular arch over the entrance on the S. side. In the E. ch. is a monument to Lord Gowrie, and another to the officers of the 90th Regiment (Perthshire Light Infantry) killed before Sebastopol. The bells are rung every day at 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Episcopal service is performed at *St. Ninian's* (near the N. Inch), the cathedral ch. of the diocese, but only the choir and transept are finished. *St. John's* is a quiet *Episcopal Chapel* in Princes-st., near the S. Inch.

The old jail in High-st., opposite the Post Office, has an octagonal tower, supposed to have been built by Cochrane, architect to James III.

A circular *Grecian temple* has been erected in George-st. to the memory of E. T. Marshall, one of the most popular of provosts. It now serves as a local *Museum*, and contains a library and some pictures. There is also a monument to Sir Walter Scott at the end of High-st.; and a statue, by Brodie, of the Prince Consort on the North Inch—it is very insignificant. Facing the N. Inch are the *Public Schools*—a group of seven, for different classes of scholars, under the management of the Town-Council.

Excursions.—There is nothing so interesting at or near Perth as the ascent of *Kinnoul* and *Moncrieff Hills* and the views from their tops.

a. Kinnoul Hill, the N.W. headland of the Sidlaw range, rises ab-

ruptly from the l. bank of the Tay. Turning rt. beyond the Bridge, a road l. next leads up the Hill, past the *Rom. Cath. Retreat*, a modern Gothic building; then by path through the wood. Looking back, Perth is displayed to great advantage, while from the S. brow of the hill the eye ranges over the lower course of the Tay, backed by Moncrieff Hill. In quarries round the base of the hill *agates* are found. At the foot of the hill is *Kinfauns Castle* (Ld. Gray.)

c. To the S. of Perth, 4 m., between the Tay and the Earn, rises *Moncrieff Hill*, from which may be obtained the best general view of the town and country; the beauty of its woods, and the fertile garden from which it rises, justifying Pennant's boast that it is the "glory of Scotland." The summit, 756 ft. above the sea, is accessible by a carriage-road. The view extends E. to Dundee and the mouth of the Tay, N. over a vast extent of the Highland ranges beyond Dunkeld, with the city of Perth at the foot, and W. up Strathearn.

Scone Palace, the modern seat, on an ancient site, of Lord Mansfield, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Perth, but no admittance is granted except by special order. There is little left about the place, except the name, to mark its antiquity or former importance. In the Royal Chapel the many Scottish kings from Kenneth II. to John Baliol, including Robert the Bruce, Robert II., James I., and Charles II., were crowned, but no memorials are left. The stone on which the Pictish kings sat at their coronation at Dunstaffnage, and which was brought hither by Kenneth II. for their successors, was carried to England by Edward I., and is now in Westminster Abbey. On the "*Moot-hill*," a mound N. of the abbey, the King sat to hold Parliaments and Law Courts. In 1704 W. Murray, the illustrious Chief Justice Mans-

field, was born here, March 2. The coronation of the chevalier James Stuart here in 1716 was a mere unfulfilled design. The abbey was sacked by the Perth mob, 1559, after Knox's sermon. An aisle belonging to the old abbey ch. is still standing. It serves as the burial chapel of the family, and contains several monuments. A large one of marble commemorates a Lord Stormont. The old market-cross stands in the pleasure-grounds of the palace. In the interior is some old furniture and pictures, and a coverlet, said to have been worked by the hands of Queen Mary.

Railway to Edinburgh, by Burntisland Ferry 62 m. (Rte. 40A.); to Edinburgh, by Stirling (Rtes. 15 and 18); to Dundee, 22 m. (Rte. 49); to Aberdeen, by Forfar (Rte. 49); to Dunkeld and Inverness (Rte. 48); to Crieff, by Methven (Rte. 45).

Distances.—Bridge of Earn, 4 m.; Dupplin Castle, 6; Methven, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Kinfauns, 3; Inchaffray, 13; Dunkeld, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Aberfeldy, $32\frac{1}{4}$.

ROUTE 44.

Callander to Dunkeld, by Lochearnhead, Killin (Rail), Kenmore, Taymouth, and Aberfeldy.

Callander is described in Rte. 21.

Rly. to Killin—3 trains daily in 1 hour. *Coach* daily thence to Dunkeld.

On quitting Callander, the rly. leaves on l. the road to the Trossachs (Rte. 21), and proceeds to thread the romantic *Pass of Leny*, through which river and railway and road have barely room, wedged in between the roots of Benledi on the l., and a lower range on the rt. The beauties

of the Pass are hidden from the railway passenger, who crosses the brawling stream before reaching Loch Lubnaig. The scene is described in "The Legend of Montrose," and in the fiery-cross scene of "The Lady of the Lake." Leny House is the seat of J. B. Hamilton, Esq. At the upper end of the pass is *Loch Lubnaig*, "the crooked lake," from its having two arms of water at an obtuse angle to one another.

The rly. is carried along the W. shore of the lake, which was previously pathless, the high road passing on the opposite side.

"Loch Lubnaig is rendered utterly unlike every other Scottish lake by the complete dissimilarity of its two boundaries—the one being flat and open, and the other a solid wall of mountains, formed by the steep and rocky declivity of Benledi. Though long, it presents little variety, but its best landscapes are rendered very striking by their great simplicity, and by the profound and magnificent breadth of shade which involves the hill as it towers aloft."—*Macculloch*. At the apex of the lake, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., is the fine bold front of Craig-na-Coilig; and rather more than half-way up is *Ardochullarie* (Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.); for some time the habitation of Bruce the Abyssinian traveller, where part of his book was written.

At the top of the lake,

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Strathyre* Stat. (2 small Inns), a place of summer resort from Glasgow, whither young Norman carried the fiery signal.

"Benledi saw the cross of fire
That glanced like lightning down
Strathyre."

On l. a bridge crosses the river, offering a short and picturesque route for those who intend to make an excursion to Loch Voil and Balquhiddier.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *King's House Inn*, 2 m. from Strathyre, is a small house, good and clean. The train will stop at it, notice being given at the next stations. It is situate at the opening of the valley of *Balquhiddier*.

[2 m. up that valley is the neat village, and pretty modern ch. on a knoll commanding a lovely view of "The Braes of Balquhiddier," the subject of Tannahill's pretty song, and of Loch Voil, with the ornamental seat and woods of Stronvar (D. Carnegie, Esq.) In the well-kept ch.-yd., shaded by yews and planes, in front of the roofless ivy-clad *old Ch.*, is the grave of "Rob Roy M'Gregor." There are three stones together, the one on the rt. being, as the inscription says, the gravestone of his son Colin; that on the l. belongs to his son Hamish, or James. It is a rough slab of slate, carved with a rude cross, on one side of it a sword, on the other a man in a kilt, bearing a shield, with a dog at his feet. On Colin's grave are the arms of the M'Gregors—viz. a pine-tree torn up by its roots, crossed by a sword piercing a crown, in allusion to the claims of royalty made by the chiefs of the clan. There is also in this burial-ground a rude old font, a stone with the sculptured figure of a Culdee priest. On this spot the clan M'Gregor gathered round the head of the king's forester, which they had cut off, and swore to protect the murderers ("Legend of Montrose"). Balquhiddier stands at the E. end of *Loch Voil*, a piece of water $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and separated very slightly from the smaller, although picturesque, Loch Doine. The opposite bank of Loch Voil was the scene of the escape of Rob Roy, which Sir Walter Scott has so spiritedly described. The foundation of the story is true. He had been taken prisoner by the Duke of Montrose, and was buckled on behind Graham of Gartnafuerach: but he slipped off the

belt, took to the hillside and not to the water, and thus got away. From the bridge at the E. end of Loch Voil a fine view may be had in both directions; embracing on the E., at a distance of 5 m., the peak of Ben Voirlich (3180 ft.), and on the opposite side, though not so easily seen, that of Ben More.

From the bridge a road runs l. up the charming little valley of *Glen Buckie*, for about 3 m., to some farmhouses, and from it, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., branches a path to Glenfinlas and Brigg of Turk, a very beautiful walk of about 6 hours in dry weather, but one which at other times had better not be attempted. The pedestrian may also follow the road up the Braes of Balquhiddy and under Ben Chroan to Inverarnan (20 m., 6 hrs. walk), or to the head of Loch Katrine at Glengyle (Rte. 21).]

Rail to Killin.

12 m. rt. Edinchip, the charming seat of Sir Malcolm M'Gregor, is next passed, and rt., Edinample, an old castellated house overlooking Loch Earn, belonging to Lord Breadalbane, situated on the Ample, which here forms a pretty cascade, not so remarkable for the quantity of water as from the singular rocky rent through which it falls, and the effects on the rocks of running water. It should be seen from below.

Lochearnhead Stat.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ m. At *Lochearnhead* is a thoroughly good *Hotel*, well situated at the mouth of Glen Ogle, 2 m. from the Rly. Stat., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the head of Loch Earn, which is 7 m. long and 400 ft. in depth. *Lochearnhead* is a good central place for excursions, a road running on either side the lake to St. Fillans, 8 m., a charming drive, disclosing at the head of the Ample glen the mountain Stuck-à-Chroan, and half-way down the grand form of Ben Voirlich rising behind the woods

and mansion of Ardvoirlich (Major Stewart); *Ben Voirlich* (3180 ft.) separates the basin of Loch Earn from Glenartney (see Rte. 45).

Distances.—St. Fillans, 8 m.; Comrie, 13 m.; Crieff, 20; Killin, 8; Dunkeld, 48; Callander, $13\frac{1}{2}$; Trossachs, 24; Aberfeldy, 30; Balquhiddy, 5; Glenvech Falls, 3.

Railway to Killin, Tyndrum, and to Callander.

Leaving *Lochearnhead*, the railroad enters Glen Ogle, a wild rocky defile, and ascends a steep incline in deep cuttings over several viaducts. View looking down on Loch Earn, and up to Ben Voirlich. At 16 m. is the highest point of the glen, with a small loch on l. The mountains beyond Glen Dochart come in sight, with the summits of Ben More and Stobinchain on l.

19 m. *Killin Stat.*, near Lix, 4 m. from Killin. *Omnibus* thither. *Railway to Tyndrum.* *Coaches* thence to Oban, Glencoe, and Ballachulish (Rte. 34). The first view of Ben Lawers is obtained here, rising over a group of lower peaks directly in front.

22 m. *Killin.* (*Inns: Killin Hotel; Bridge of Lochy Hotel*, 1 m. on the Taymouth road.) Kil-Fin signifies the cell of Fingal, whose grave is marked by an upright stone in a field on the l. The Dochart here divides into two or three rapidly flowing branches, forcing their way over and between masses of bare projecting rock. It is crossed by 3 bridges, and encloses 2 islands; the lower of these, surrounded by a belt of fine firs, is the burial-place of the M'Nabs, a clan which once owned all the surrounding district, now absorbed in the Breadalbane domain. The M'Nabs emigrated to North America, but this cemetery still remains their

possession. It was Sir Allan M'Nab, the head of this clan, who aided in repulsing American marauders from Canada, and who avenged the invasion of British territory by sending the rebel steamer *Caroline* in flames over the Falls of Niagara.

On leaving Killin the road skirts the river Lochy on its way to L. Tay, and crosses it, after passing *Finlarig*, a picturesque ruined castle and cemetery, the cradle and the grave of the Breadalbane family, beautifully situated in some fine wood, and worth visiting. On the Lochy there are some falls, or rather rapids, 3 m. up the stream from Cameron's Inn. The sides of the river are rocky and overhung with trees.

There is a road to Kenmore on either side of Loch Tay; that on the N. is 2 m. shorter, and is the one generally used by carriages. Pedestrians should take the S. road, as by that means they get the finest views of Ben Lawers, and can also visit the waterfall of Acharn, without returning from Kenmore, from which it is 2 m. W.

Loch Tay is 15 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad at the widest part. Its chief feeders are the Dochart and Lochy at its W. end, while at its E. it sends forth the full-grown river *Tay*.

Close to Killin, on this road, is *Auchmore*, Lord Breadalbane.

At 25 m. Edramuckie [a car road is given off to Glenlyon on l., crossing the lower slopes of Ben Lawers at a height of about 1000 ft., and running into Glenlyon at Innerwick Inn. Distance to Innerwick, 9 m.; Loch Rannoch, 14].

30 m. Lawers Inn, the best point from which to ascend *Ben Lawers*, which is by no means difficult. "This wide-based, broad-shouldered mountain rises from the valley of Loch Tay on one side, and sinks into Glenlyon on the other. It thus forms a huge dome-shaped mass between 2 deep

valleys. But instead of owing this form to an upward curving of the schists, it actually lies in a basin of these rocks which dip underneath the mountain on the banks of Loch Tay, and rise up again from its further skirts in Glenlyon. Thus Ben Lawers is in reality formed of a trough of schists, while the valley of Loch Tay runs along the top of an anticlinal arch. Hence that which in geological structure is a depression, has, by denudation, become a great mountain, while that which is an elevation has been turned into a deep valley."—*Geikie*.

The summit is 3945 ft. above sea-level. Of all the mountains of Scotland, perhaps of Britain, Ben Lawers is the richest in its botany. Nowhere is such abundance of alpine plants to be found. Here occur the curious *Cherleria*, or mossy cyphet, the fragrant *Myosotis alpestris*, and the *Gentiana nivalis*.

There is a *ferry* from Lawers to Ardeonaig Free Kirk and *Inn*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., on the other side of the loch. About 2 m. from Taymouth, on that side, are the *Falls of Acharn*, in a pretty glen $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above a small *Inn*. There is a good view of Loch Tay from it. Just opposite Lawers Inn is a copper-mine.

From Lawers, the road on the N. side improves. A rude stone circle is passed on the l.

At 35 m. the best view of *Loch Tay* is obtained. This is the widest part.

On l. is *Drummond Hill*, a fine object, densely clothed with a thick forest of fir, among which are some noble larch-trees.

37 m. rt. is the kitchen-garden belonging to Taymouth Castle. On l. is Rock Lodge; and a peep of the castle can be obtained upon the bridge over the Tay as it first emerges as a river under that name

from the lake. Near the shore is an island, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I. over the grave of his wife Sibylla, daughter of Henry I. of England.

38 m. *Kenmore (Inn: Breadalbane Arms, good)* is a neat little village at the foot of Loch Tay, consisting of a ch., hotel, and about a dozen cottages, shut out from all view of lake or park, clustered around the gate of *Taymouth Castle*, the noble seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Admission to the grounds only, with a guide, from 10 to 12, and 2 to 4 P.M.—fee, 1s. each person. The walk will occupy about 1½ hr. Carriages may be sent on to meet parties at the Fort, on the Dunkeld road.

The Castle (not shown) is a large grey structure of slate, with round towers at the angles, surmounted by a central block, while 2 wings, that on S.W. being a remnant of the old castle restored, project from the main building. There is a magnificent hall, grand staircase, library, and a suite of apartments occupied by Her Majesty and the Prince Consort on their first visit to Scotland in 1842. "The Gothic staircase is of stone, and very fine."

The Castle was originally founded by Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, scion of the house of Argyll, *circa* 1573. The present edifice, though large and stately, is but of Brummagem Gothic, and it stands in the bottom of the valley, but its surroundings are lovely.

There is some magnificent timber in the park: oak, ash, beech, lime, and chestnut line the walks that lead to the house, occasionally diversified by some light and elegant larch of great height and age.

On each side the Tay there is a grand beech-walk.

The best view of the castle, park, and surrounding country, is to be got from the *Museum* and *Fort*, 1 m. on the Aberfeldy road. In this *Museum*

are kept specimens of stuffed animals, and a battery of guns has been placed in front for salutes. The view from this spot on a fine day is one of the most beautiful in Scotland.

This is the view alluded to by the Queen's Journal in these touching words:—

"We got out and looked from this height down upon the house below, the mist having cleared away sufficiently to show us everything; and then unknown, quite in private, I gazed—not without deep emotion—on the scene of our reception twenty-four years ago by dear Lord Breadalbane, in a princely style; not to be equalled in grandeur and poetic effect.

"Albert and I were then only twenty-three, young and happy. How many are gone that were with us then!"—*Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*, p. 15.

For a short excursion from Kenmore the tourist may visit the *Hermitage* and *Falls of Acharn*, 2 m. to the W. on the S. side of Loch Tay. The burn, passing down a dark and wooded ravine, first takes a clear leap of 40 ft., and then several smaller ones.

Distances of Kenmore from—
Luib, 24 m.; Lochearnhead, 26;
Criannlarich, 34; Dunkeld, 24; Inverarnan, 48; Aberfeldy, 6; Lawers, 8; Callander, 42.

Taymouth and the woods of Drummond should not be dismissed without mention of the *Capercaillie* (*Tetrao urogallus*), which was re-introduced about 1835 into Scotland from Norway, and is now tolerably plentiful in the woods.

From Kenmore the road to Aberfeldy runs up hill, passing a pretty waterfall, and

40 m. the Gate of the *Museum*

and *Fort*, a private entrance to the grounds of Taymouth, by which there is no admission for the public. Within the gates are two large Standing Stones, supposed to have been the commencement of an avenue leading to *Craig Monach*, a triple circle $\frac{1}{4}$ m. farther on, to the rt. of the Aberfeldy road. A good view is obtained on l. of Schehallion.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ rt. Bolfracks House, the residence of Lord Breadalbane's factor.

43 m. l., on the opposite side of the river, is *Menzies* (pron. Mengies) Castle (Sir Robert Menzies). It is a good typical example of the Scottish mansion, 17th cent., with gables, angle-turrets, and walls of immense thickness. The park contains timber of remarkable girth and beauty. To this place General Mackay escaped from Killiecrankie. Behind Castle Menzies rises an abrupt hill, clothed with hanging wood, called *Weem Crag*, ascended by shady paths of easy slope, and from its summit commanding a view of the valley of the Tay. Close to it, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Aberfeldy, is *Weem Inn*, very comfortable quarters. A bridge over the Tay leads to

44 m. Aberfeldy Stat. (*Hotel*, Breadalbane Arms, good; *Weem Inn*, beyond the bridge) is a charmingly situated village at the junction of the little river Moness with the Tay. The houses are well-built with slated roofs, and the whole looks clean. The river is crossed by an old bridge of General Wade's, and in a meadow on the opposite side the Black Watch was embodied with the regular army as the 43d Regiment. It subsequently became the 42d.

The entrance to the pretty leafy glen in which are the *Falls of Moness*, is opposite the hotel. They are kept under lock and key. A guide, or at least the payment of one (1s. 6d.) is enforced. The first fall

is about 1 m. from the gate; it is very pretty, but has had too much done to it. The second, though merely spouts of water over shelves of slate, is picturesque from the tortuous course of the stream, which comes wriggling down an inclined plane about 200 yards long, the vertical distance being about 200 ft. Its narrow channel is confined by lofty walls of mica slate, from whose fissures spring ferns and larch and mountain-ash; but few, if any, *birch* now, to form a transparent canopy overhead. The third fall is 50 ft. in height, and is worth visiting more for the massive rocks and beautiful foliage than mass of water.

The description of the Glen and its "Birks" by Burns is as follows:—

"The braes ascend, like lofty wa's,
The foaming stream, deep roaring, fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws,
The Birks of Aberfeldy.

The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linn the burnie pours,
And rising, weets, wi' misty showers,
The Birks of Aberfeldy."

The tourist who is walking to Taymouth need not return to Aberfeldy, but can strike from the third fall over the little bridge and up the wood to the brow of the hill, whence he can descend to join the Taymouth road; he will thus obtain a good view of Farragon.

Overlooking the town is Moness House (Colonel Murray). The tourist in search of a comprehensive and beautiful view cannot do better than ascend Farrachel Hill.

Conveyances.—Coach daily by Kenmore, 6 m., to Killin Stat., thence rail to Lochearnhead and Callander.

Railway to Perth and Inverness.

Distances.—Grandtully Castle, 6 m.; Dunkeld, 18; Taymouth Castle, 6; Acharn Falls, 8; Crieff, 24; Pass of Killiecrankie, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Loch Tum-

mel, 11; Loch Rannoch, 21; Glenquiech, 13; Fortingal, 9.

From Aberfeldy there is a branch railway of 9 m. to Ballinluig Junct. on the Highland Rly. It passes 6 m. Grandtully Stat. and Castle (Sir A. D. Stewart of Murthly), from which *may* have been taken the description of Tullyveolan, belonging to the Baron of Bradwardine in "Waverley." The rly. continues down the valley of the Tay, passing L. Balloch (Major Stewart) and Pitnacree (T. Potter, Esq.) It crosses Tay and Tummel just above their junction on lattice bridges.

9 m. BALLINLUIG JUNCTION. (Rte. 48.) From this it is 9 m. to Dunkeld, and 4 m. to Pitlochrie and Killiecrankie.

DUNKELD STAT. (*see* Rte. 48).

ROUTE 45.

Stirling or Perth, to Lochearnhead, by Crieff (Rail), Comrie, and St. Fillans.

A pleasant route; fine scenery.

See Rte. 43 for the road from Stirling to

Crieff Junct. Stat., where this line separates from that to Perth.

From this and the following stations fine views are obtained of the distant chain of the Grampians, Ben Voirlich, Ben Ledi, and Ben Lomond.

2½ m. *Tullibardine Stat.*, adjoining which is the site of *Tullibardine Castle*, once a seat of the earls of that name, before receiving the title of Dukes of Athole. There is a small Gothic chapel, 12th centy. On the rt. of the line *Strathallan Castle*, the seat of Viscount Strathallan.

5 m. *Muthill Stat.*, the village being 1 m. l. It has a Gothic church, erected in 1828, and the ruins of an

old ch. In the neighbourhood is *Culdees Castle* (R. T. N. Speirs, Esq.), containing a small collection of Spanish pictures. 1½ m. l. is *Drummond Castle* (*see* opposite page); the rly. now crosses the Earn, near a Roman camp (from which an ancient Roman road stretches in a direct line to Perth), and passing 7 m. *Highlandman Stat.*, reaches

9 m. *Crieff Junct. Stat.* (*Inns*: Drummond Arms, facing 4 grand lime trees; Carriages for hire; Stewart's Hotel; the Royal Hotel.) *Crieff* (pop. 4000), is a town of no great size or importance, yet popular as a summer resort, from the healthiness of its situation on the side of a hill, a little distance from the Earn, here joined by the Turrit, the purity of its air, and the fine drives, walks, and general scenery of its neighbourhood. *Strathearn*, which it overlooks, is celebrated no less for its wooded slopes than its fertile plains.

Near the Town Hall is a venerable Cross, carved with Runic knots, but without inscriptions—probably of the 12th centy. Here also stands the old stone *Market Cross* and the iron *jougs* or pillory (*see* Index).

There is a large *Hydropathic Establishment* on the outskirts, ¾ m. from *Crieff*, on the *Hill of Knock*, a very fine point of view.

In former times the Stewards of *Strathearn* held here their Courts of Justice on a circular *mound*, still existing on the Farm of Broich, ½ m. E. of *Crieff*. By their sentence many Highland caterans and thieves suffered at "the kind gallows of *Crieff*," on the Gallows Hill. In return for this, the Highlanders bore a grudge against the town, and burnt it in 1715, and were nearly doing the same in 1745.

There is an *Episcopal* chapel here.

The pleasant rides and drives around *Crieff* are nearly endless.

For shorter walks the tourist should, without fail, climb the *Knock*

or Hill of Crieff, scarce a mile off, for its exquisite view.

The hill of *Tomachastle*, 3 m. W., on the N. bank of the Earn towards Comrie, is approached by a charming river-path called Lady Mary's Green Walk. The summit of the hill is ornamented with a granite monument to Sir David Baird. Between Crieff and the Knock of Crieff is *Ferntower* (Lord Abercromby), in which Sir David Baird resided for many years. In the interior is the sword of Tippoo Saib, and Wilkie's picture of the finding of his body.

Railways—to Stirling, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, by Crieff Junction (Rte. 43); to Methven, Perth, and Dundee (*see* p. 287).

Perhaps the most interesting object in the neighbourhood is *Drummond Castle* and its beautiful *Gardens*, which are liberally shown to strangers. It has been, since the 15th cent., the seat of that ancient and noble family the Drummonds, Earls of Perth. It now belongs to the Trs. of Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. A drive of 3 m. from Crieff, crossing the bridge 1 m. distant, turning l. along the road to Muthill, leads to the entrance-gate, where a noble avenue of beech, surmounting a rocky ridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, constantly ascending, conducts to the *Castle*, which, excepting an old square tower, is chiefly modern, Cromwell having battered the original. It commands fine views over Strathearn and the Grampian chain on the N., and contains a small armoury and interesting historic and family portraits—James V. and VI., Charles I. and II., Q. Mary, etc.

Behind, it looks down upon the most beautiful old-fashioned *Garden*, laid out in a series of natural terraces formed on the rock itself, as it descends step-wise. The flower-beds are most tastefully arranged, so as to resemble a rich Persian carpet,

the whole set off and relieved by evergreens, box, and yew hedges, cut and carved in quaint fashion, and by fine specimens of cypress, cedars, and rare conifers. Statuary, and fountains, with stately staircases, give great effect to the whole. The multiplex *Sun-dial* was designed by John, 2d E. of Perth, who laid out the gardens 1662.

At the back of the Castle the hill of *Torleum* rises to 1400.

More distant *Excursions* from Crieff S. to the Roman camp at Ardoch, by Muthill; (Rte. 43) to Monzie, and the Small Glen (Rte. 45A); to Glenalmond.

Crieff to Comrie $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *St. Filians*, 12 m., and *Lochearnhead Stat.*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m., one of the most charming drives in Scotland, ought on no account to be neglected.

Coaches daily, in summer.

The valley of the Earn is well cultivated and richly wooded, and enlivened by the constant variety afforded by the sparkling and abounding river—the grey rocks alternating with the rich foliage, the grand mountains, whose tops impend over the road at every turn, and the succession of country seats, all in lovely situations.

Soon after leaving Crieff the river Turrit is crossed, issuing out of the Highland Glen Turrit, at whose mouth stands the house of *Ochertyre* (Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart.), on a lovely bank, overlooking the wide-spreading *Loch of Monzievaird*, and backed by dark woods. A lady of this family was immortalised by Burns as "The Flower of Strathmore." The park is liberally open to strangers. At the head of Glen Turrit rises the grand mountain Bon Chonzie (2922 ft.) Burns wrote

some verses "On scaring some Waterfowl in Loch Turril."

After skirting the park for more than a mile, we pass, on the height, the monument to Sir David Baird. At Monzievaird was born Gen. Sir George Murray, the faithful lieutenant of "the Duke" in Spain and at Waterloo; 1. *Strowan* (T. J. Graham Stirling, Esq.); and nearer Comrie, *Lawers*, the fine seat of D. R. Williamson, Esq.

6. m. *Comrie* (second-rate *Inn*): a long street, with 2 specially ugly churches, but prettily situated at the junction of Glenartney and Glen Lednock with the Earn Valley. The best idea of the surrounding country will be obtained by ascending *Dunmore*—a commanding hill, marked by the obelisk set up as a *Monument* to Henry Dundas of Dunira, 1st Lord Melville. The way to it lies through the picturesque wooded Glen Lednock, by a path commencing behind the town, running through the grounds of Dunira (Sir D. Dundas). About $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour's walk brings the tourist to the upper *Falls of the Lednock*, which, though not of great volume, will repay the visit of the artist and lover of nature by the picturesque grandeur of the remarkable chasm in the rock called the Devil's Cauldron, through which they worm their way, working out deep cauldrons in the hard rock by the friction of the stones which the current forces to revolve in the bottom.

A winding path is carried in zigzags from this up to the *Melville Monument*, an obelisk of boulder granite, whence the view is extremely interesting and extensive. A circuitous carriage-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., leads to within a short distance of the Falls.

For many years Comrie has been subject, from time to time, to slight shocks of *earthquake*, so slight, as only to cause glasses or vessels to rattle on the shelves in the

houses, accompanied by a slight rumbling sound. In October 1839, at least 70 shocks were felt, in some instances accompanied by a loud report and sulphureous smells.

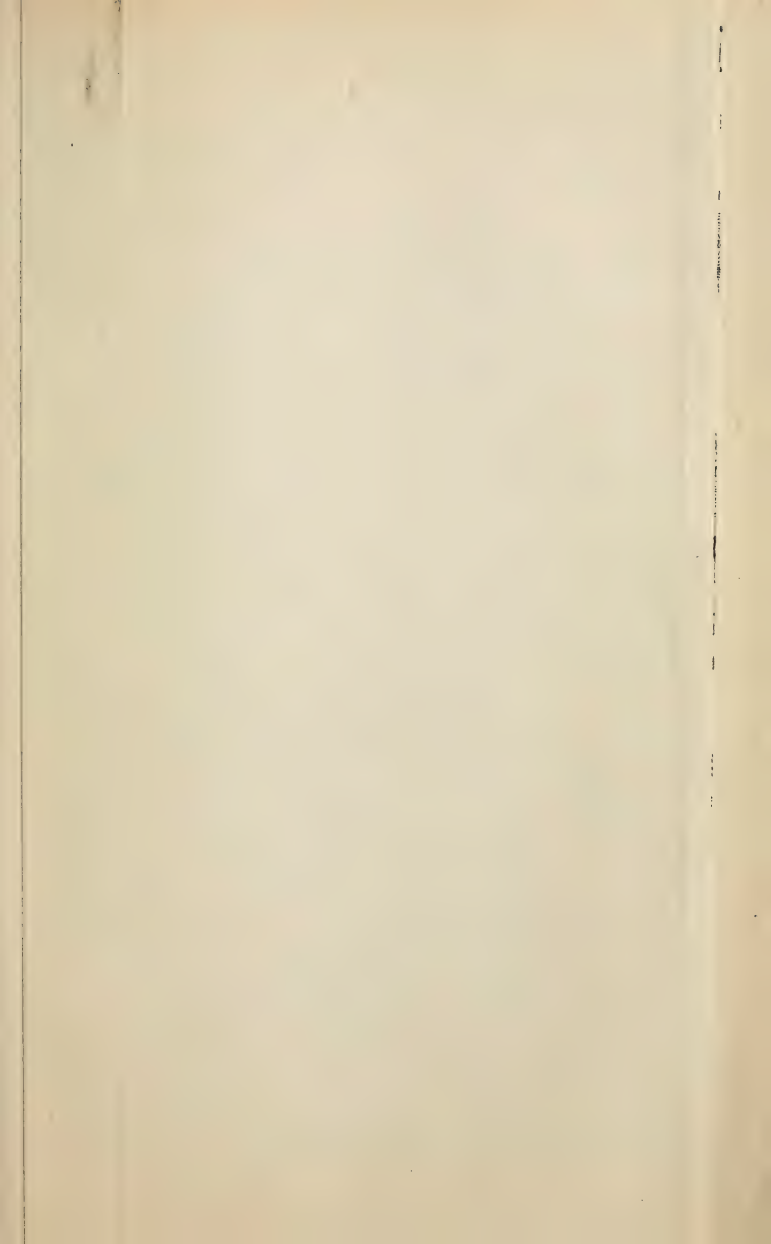
On the opposite (rt.) bank of the Earn, lie Dalchonzie and Aberuchill Castle (G. C. Dewhurst, Esq., of Manchester), behind which is a pretty wild glen. But the prettiest spot in all the valley is *Dunira* (Sir David Dundas, Bart.), a handsome modern mansion by Bryce, architect, which has succeeded the cottage to which Henry Dundas, 1st Lord Melville, the friend of William Pitt, retired, at a spot where the valley is most smiling and the mountains the grandest. The road for miles passes through an avenue.

Ascending the l. bank of the ample river, we pass l. the green conical hill of *Dunfillan*, 600 ft. high, on the top of which St. Fillan, the patron saint of Robert Bruce, used to say his prayers so assiduously that he has left the marks of his knees in the rock!

St. Fillans (Inn: *Drummond Arms: good accommodation, well placed and very comfortable: obliging landlord. Cars, post-horses, boats, and fishing on the lake).

This pretty village stretches along the E. shore of the lake and the outlet of the river *Earn*, surrounded by hills and mountains (Dundearn), amidst scenery far finer than that at Lochearnhead. On the smooth green meadow opposite the inn, reached by a wooden bridge, the Highland games are held.

Loch Earn is a lovely highland lake, stretching 7 m. from St. Fillans E. to Lochearnhead W.; near the E. end is a small islet, covered with trees, and made up of stone heaps, said to be the remains of a stronghold of the Neishes, who, having committed depredations on the M'Nabs, were pursued to this retreat and exterminated by that irate tribe.



PERTH TO KILIN, DY'NEED AND BLAIR ATOL.



Scale of 1:100,000
 1 inch = 1 mile
 1:100,000
 1:100,000
 1:100,000

London John Murray, Illustrative Street

Geographical Institute, Edinburgh

There is a good road on either side of the lake, and it is a very pleasant drive from St. F. to go by the one and return by the other. The road along the N. shore is the most level, but the other commands by far the best view. At the distance of 4 m., looking across the lake S., the House of Ardvairlich is barely seen (Major R. Stewart), where the Macgregors committed the atrocity of displaying to his widow in a dish the head of the Stewart whom they had murdered, with a crust between the teeth. (See Scott's "Legend of Montrose.") Near Ardvairlich, by the side of the road, stands a stone, informing the passers-by that the bodies of six Macdonalds of Glencoe lie buried there, who were killed in an attempt to "harry" Ardvairlich.

At the head of the valley, opening behind the house, rises the peak of *Ben Vairlich*, 3180 ft. high. A little to the right, Ardvairlich Cottage (Miss Stewart), a picturesque little habitation, which, along with the mansion-house, has been in the possession of the family for several centuries.

Lochearnhead (Inn) : Dayton's H. good; is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the lake and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station of the rly. from Callander to Killin (see Rte. 44.)

Railway—Crieff to Perth, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. (4 trains), in 50 min.

Abercainey Stat., not far from the noble seat of Ch. Home Drummond Moray, Esq., a large modern Gothic mansion, with beautiful grounds. At Foulis Wester is a carved *Stone Cross* and a *jougs* or iron pillory attached.

6 m. from Crieff are the fragmentary ruins of *Inchaffray*, founded in 1200, and largely endowed by David I. and Alexander III. Maurice, the abbot of the time, attended Bruce to Bannockburn, with the arm of St.

Fillan in a silver casket, a relic to which great importance was attached in those days. The Abbey was called "*Insula Missarum*," or the Island of the Masses; and the ground is now the property of Lord Kinnoul.

Near *Balgowan Stat.* are Gorthy (G. R. Mercer, Esq.), and Balgowan (W. Thomson, Esq.), the birthplace of General Graham (Lord Lynedoch), who did not enter the military profession till he was 45 years old, impelled thereto by grief for the loss of his wife. After going through the Peninsular war he died in 1843, at the age of 93, and was buried in Methven ch.-yard by the side of his wife, who died 50 years before him.

Methven Junct. Stat. [A short branch leads to

11 m. *Methven (Inn, Star)*, a quaint little village, near which Robert Bruce was defeated in 1306 by the English, under Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Viceroy of Scotland. *Lynedoch House* was the residence of Lord Lynedoch, and is adorned with some choice trees of his planting. Dronach Haugh is the burial-place of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray." 3 m. to the N.W. is *Trinity College*, situated in the prettiest part of Glenalmond, founded in 1841 as a public school for members of the Episcopal Church. As a school it is very successful, and it is a fine pile of building, which cost £42,000; the elegant Gothic *Chapel* was erected subsequently by the warden, Rev. Ch. Wordsworth, now Bishop of the diocese, at a cost of £5500.

Glenalmond, in which the college is situated is of a very picturesque character, and was the subject of lines by Wordsworth:—

"A convent, even a hermit's cell,
Would break the silence of this dell;
It is not quiet, it is not ease,
But something deeper far than these."

The *Cairnies* (Mrs. Malcolm Paton) is a pretty cottage surrounded by a *Pinetum* surpassed by few in Scotland. *Methven Castle* (Wm. Smythe, Esq.) is a fine old Scotch seat and estate, abounding in old timber.]

15. *Almondbank Stat.*, to the rt. of which is *Tippermuir*, properly Lamerkin Muir, where the Marquis of Montrose, with 1100 half-clad Irish and 1300 half-armed Highlanders, defeated a tumultuous mob of about 6000 Covenanters, citizens of Perth and others, hastily gathered together to oppose him under Lord Elcho; the battle was fought on the 1st Sept. 1644, and the town of Perth was the prize of the victory.

20½ m. l. *Huntingtower Castle*. The key is left at a shop in the village, and 2s. 6d. is charged for the use of it! There is nothing interesting in the interior, which is used as a granary. Its name was changed after the Gowrie Conspiracy from that of Ruthven, the latter having acquired a disagreeable notoriety from the Raid of Ruthven, perpetrated there in 1582.

King James VI., returning from Blair Castle to Edinburgh, was invited by the Earl of Gowrie to his castle of Ruthven. He accepted the invitation, but on arriving, found himself surrounded by a number of the nobility of the kingdom politically opposed to him. The next morning a list of demands was presented to him, to which he was called upon to accede, the chief being that he should dismiss his favourites, the Earls of Arran and Athol. James endeavoured to leave the room, when one of the conspirators put his back against the door, at which outrage the king burst into tears, and was told roughly, "Better bairns greet than bearded men." In the end he was compelled to agree to all their demands. The castle consists of 2 square tower.

23 m. *Perth Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 43.)

ROUTE 45A.

Crieff to Aberfeldy or Dunkeld, by Amulree and the Small Glen. (23 m.)

For Crieff, *see* Rte. 45. A carriage may be hired at the Drummond Arms; no coach. The road runs N.E. to Gilmerton, having on l. the Knock of Crieff, and

3 m. *Monzie* (pron. Monee) village and *Castle* (G. Johnstone, Esq., of Lathrisk), a modern castellated mansion, under the Knock of Crieff, surrounded by stately trees, amongst which are some of the oldest *Larches* in Scotland, one of them, at 3 ft. from the ground, is 20 ft. in girth.

The road surmounts a steep hill, and descends into the vale of the Almond, where the pretty grounds of Logiealmond divide it; the rt. branch goes down the valley to Glenalmond and the *College* (Rte. 45). The l. branch ascends the stream and enters the *Small Glen*, an interesting Highland pass.

The road is carried for about 2 m. through a narrow rocky defile, one of the gates into the Highlands. In its jaws, near its upper end, is the reputed tomb of Ossian, a rude flat stone, removed from off the bones it was meant to cover, when the road was made 1746:—

"In this still place, remote from men,
Sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen;
In this still place, where murmurs on,
But one meek streamlet—only one."

The Almond is crossed at the bridge, and over a bleak moor, we come to Corriemuckloch, and soon after reach

12. m. *Amulree*. Good angling quarters *Inn*: Post-horses. On the Braan, which issues out of *Loch Freuchie*, a little to the W. of the place.

From this a road follows the course of the Braan to

10 m. *Dunkeld* (Rte. 48), and another leads in

11 m. to *Aberfeldy* Stat. (Rte. 44.)

ROUTE 46.

Taymouth (Kenmore) to Inveroran, by Fortingal and Glenlyon.

It is 30 m. from Kenmore to the Fort-William road. Carriages can go as far as Innerwick through all the most beautiful portions of Glenlyon. The latter part of the Rte. is only for pedestrians. The Lyon is crossed at the ferry, close by which is the shell of *Combra Castle*, a small square keep of 3 storeys, completely enveloped in ivy.

[1½ m. from Cushieville Inn, overlooking the road from Strath Tay to Strath Tummel, is the ruined castle of *Garth*, once the abode of Cuilean Cursta, or the fierce Wolf, brother of the Earl of Buchan. Between the inn and the castle are some waterfalls on the Keltne Burn.]

6 m. *Garth House* (Rev. H. Blissett), was the birthplace of Gen. David Stewart, author of "A history of the Highlanders."

7. m. *Fortingal* village. Here is an *Inn*. By crossing Drummond Hill (the top of which may be reached even in a carriage by a zigzag road) 3 m. is saved in this distance. The great curiosity here is the yew-tree in the ch.-yd. (keys to be had at the Manse), said to be 2500 years old. It is 12 ft. in height, and the largest of the stems measures 20 ft. in girth.

4½ m. from a small bridge may be seen *Glenlyon House* (F. Garden Campbell, Esq.), the old residence [Scotland.]

of the Campbells of Glenlyon, one of whose members took part in the Glencoe massacre. On l. is a Roman encampment occupying about 80 acres. The *Prætorium* can be easily traced, and there is also within the camp a tumulus 60 ft. long.

The way to Innerwick turns to the rt., and immediately afterwards enters the pass, continuing for some time by the side of the river, whose channel is very deep and rocky. The road is uneven, beautifully shaded with trees, and winds so that the aspect of the view is continually changing.

Glenlyon is a very narrow picturesque valley running up from the Tay 3 m. below Kenmore, E. and W., at the back (N. side) of Ben Lawers. Except for pedestrians it is a *cul de sac*; the good carriage road ceases near Innerwick, about 20 m. There are cart-roads leading from this N. to Loch Rannoch, and S. to Loch Tay, but only guides will bring the traveller from L. Lochy through the glens at the vale head to Tyndrum or Inveroran, by Dalnally, or Glencoe.

The lower part of the valley is called Fortingal, and a drive of 10 or 15 m. up it will disclose all the fine scenery. It is shut in by high hills, richly wooded, with protruding crags between and above. In parts the scenery of the defile is like the Trossachs.

[To reach Glenlyon from Kenmore one must either cross the W. shoulder of Drummond Hill, turning out of the Killin road near Stronfearn (2 m.), or must make a détour of 3 or 4 m. E., to Comrie Castle, the ruined shell of a square tower, to *Fortingal* village.]

8 m. passing rt. *Chesthill House* (W. J. B. Stewart Menzies, Esq.), the pass opens into the glen.

9 m. on a small hillock on the rt., are the scanty ruins of *Carnbane Castle*, an old stronghold of the

M'Naughts, evidently an insignificant place.

12 m. the road now passes a Free Kirk and Manse, from whence are fine views of the bold rounded top of Ben Gherrig, while on the opposite side, towering amongst some lower elevations, is the peak of Ben Lawers. The once comfortable little inn at 14 m. *Innerwick* has been converted into a shooting-box, and its place supplied by a small public-house. Here is a road on the N. to Loch Rannoch. 8 m., upon the opposite side of the river is the burial-ground, in which is still preserved a rude bell of olden days. [15 m. From *Bridge of Balgie* a road runs S. to Killin (Rte. 44), and across the hills 12 m.] In front is the gateway of *Meggernie* Castle (R. S. Menzies, Esq.), the house being 2 m. beyond. After passing the gate a picturesque waterfall will be observed on the l. The drive winds along the side of the river for more than a mile, and then enters a fine avenue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, of beech and lime trees, which meet overhead. The castle is a square, comfortably-built house, originally erected in 1579, restored and repaired in 1673, and much enlarged and improved by its present owner.

At 16 m. the road ceases to be passable for carriages, and the scenery changes considerably; the glen becoming bare and treeless, and apparently producing nothing but turf.

At 22 m. is a good specimen of a "*Pictish Tower*." It is much dilapidated, though enough is left to give an idea of what it was like when perfect. The walls are still 2 ft. high, and 7. ft. thick, of large stones, with the interstices filled up with small ones.

27 m. at *Loch Lyon* the road altogether ceases. The pedestrian should now pass round to the W. side of the Loch, and turn up a watercourse on rt. This ends in a peat track, which leads down to the side of a

burn, along which the path runs for the remainder of the way. The surface of the ground is thickly studded with roots of great size, proving that at some distant period the whole of this country was part of a gigantic forest. This is borne out by the ancient name of the *Forest of Mam-lorn*.

32 m. the pedestrian reaches the high road to Fort-William, and striking northward reaches

47 m. Inveroran Inn. (Rte. 34.)

ROUTE 47.

Kenmore to Glencoe, by Kinloch-Rannoch. For Pedestrians.
45 m.

This route should not be attempted without a map and compass, as it is difficult and boggy, except in dry weather.

2 m. Combra Castle, and ferry across the Lyon (Rte. 46).

4 m. *Cushieville Inn*, from which a visit may be paid to the waterfall on the Keltne Burn. The road from hence passes Garth Castle ruins (Rte. 46), and through an uncultivated and wild district, the only great feature in the view being the celebrated mountain *Schhallion* (3564 ft.), round which the road winds. The name is said to be from "*Sith-gailionn*,"—the Mountain of Storms, though other derivations have been given. The traveller is scarcely able to get a good view of the top, being so close under it; but the mountain stands well, having nothing round or near to withdraw the attention from its single conical peak, which is so characteristic of its quartz-rock formation. Dr. Maske-lyne, the astronomer royal, made his experiments for ascertaining the gravity of the earth on *Schhallion* in 1777. On rt. rises the less cele-

brated Farragon, about 2800 ft. high. Schehallion can be easily ascended from Kinloch, but the view from the summit is comparatively confined.

[At 8 m. a road on rt. goes to Tummel Bridge, 4 m., and on northward to *Dalnacardoch*, where it joins the Highland Rly. and north road to Inverness (Rte. 48).]

The way to Kinloch continues to ascend until a considerable elevation has been reached; then passing through a long tract of bog and moor which lies at the foot of Schehallion, it descends through a narrow pass bordered with wood, and enters the vale of Rannoch.

17 m. *Kinloch-Rannoch* (Inn Macdonald Arms, good; 3 or 4 boats for fishing; the loch contains *Salmo ferox*).—This neat little village, which has improved very much of late years, is situated, as its name implies, at the head or E. end of *Loch Rannoch*, a beautiful piece of water 11 m. in length and 1 in breadth, and abounding with large trout. There is a road on either side, but the northern is the best one to take, being somewhat shorter, and affording the best views. Along the N. side the ground is partly cultivated, and partly covered with scattered plantations of fir and birch, through which the glistening waters of the lake appear to great advantage. On the S. side there is more wood and less cultivation. As we get to the W. end of the lake may be discovered the highest peak of Ben Lawers, about 20 m. distant. *Coach* in summer from Kinloch-Rannoch to Struan Station.

Passing Killahonan and Ardlarich the road crosses the Ericht, which flows into Loch Rannoch from *Loch Ericht*, a desolate and dreary sheet of water some 16 m. long, lying at the foot of Ben Alder.

At the W. end of Loch Rannoch is the *Lodge*, formerly the Tighna-

line Inn, but now turned into a shooting-box.

28 m. Rannoch Lodge (Hon. Lady Menzies).

The road, which has hitherto been very good, now deteriorates. By-and-bye it becomes a farm road, a peat track, a well-defined path, and ultimately degenerates into a line of precarious footing across a marsh. At 36 m. the farm road is left for a path (l.) leading to a rude bridge across the Gauer. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond this is a shepherd's hut, from which a track will be found to the head of Loch Lydoch. The walker must now gird up his loins to cross the *Moor of Rannoch*, the largest and dreariest moor in Scotland, which will occupy, generally speaking, about 4 hours, although the distance is not above 8 m. Keep well up the ridge on the rt., and if the ground is swampy climb the hill and proceed along the top, the peaks of which will be found marked with large stones, probably intended as landmarks. Steer due W., and then Loch Lydoch on the l. will gradually become more and more distant, and will be succeeded by a number of small pieces of water, varying in number and size according to the season.

“The long, lonely Moor of Rannoch lies in great measure on granite, while the range of mountains that bounds its south-eastern margin consists, not of granite, but of quartz rock.”—*Geikie*.

General Roy, in his “Military Antiquities,” mentions the Moor of Rannoch and Edrachillis as the two most remarkable districts in his knowledge.

After a time the mountains at the entrance of Glencoe will become visible, and then the road and the inn. Still keep up the hill until a small burn is reached running straight down to the road. There is a path along this which leads direct to

48 m. *King's House*, near the entrance to Glencoe (Rte. 34).

ROUTE 48.

Perth to Forres and Inverness,
by Dunkeld, Killiecrankie,
Blair-Athole, Kingussie, and
Grantown.

Highland Rly. ; a single line ; 4
trains daily to Forres, 119 m. ; and
to Inverness, 144 m.

Perth is described in Rte. 43. (*See*
Map.)

rt. 2 m. on the opposite side of
the Tay, is Scone Palace (Lord Mans-
field), described in Rte. 43.

Crossing the Almond River, the
line reaches

4 m. *Luncarty Stat.* In a field
upon the l. Kenneth III., about 985,
defeated the Danes, who had in-
vaded the kingdom. It was in this
battle that the Scots were rallied by
a peasant of the name of Hay ; and
the victory being gained, Hay be-
came a great man and founded the
Tweeddale family. This, like many
other picturesque traditions, how-
ever, has been said to be apocryphal,
though several families bearing the
name of Hay still have a peasant
with a yoke over his arm as one of
the supporters of their coat of arms.

We now cross the rivers Shochie
and Ordie immediately above where
they unite and run into the Tay.
An old rhyme runs—

Says the Shochie to the Ordie, "Where
shall we meet?"

"At the Cross o' St. Johnston, when a'
are fast asleep."

On the opposite side of the Tay are
the Stormontfield breeding-ponds,
where the process of breeding salmon
can be seen.

7 m. STANLEY JUNCT. Stat., where
the great north-east system of rail-
ways is given off to Forfar, Aber-
deen, and Inverness (Rte. 50).

The village of *Stanley* takes its
name from the late Lady Emily

Stanley, mother of the 1st Marquis
of Athole. The old house of Stob-
hall is in this neighbourhood, and is
of great interest to the antiquarian.
The hiding-place of the D. of Perth
in the chapel may still be seen.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the stat., on rt., is *Campsie*
Linn, the only cataract of the Tay
the scene of Eachin MacIain's death
in "The Fair Maid of Perth." On
rt., on a clear day, the blue hills of
Forfarshire may be seen. Near this
rises Dunsinane, (*see* p. 304).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m., on rt. of *Murthly Stat.*, is
the large County Lunatic Asylum.
On the other side of the river may
be seen the village of Caputh, with
a ferry-boat which works by a chain.
Farther on is *New Murthly Castle*,
seat of Sir A. Douglas Stewart, a very
large and formal-looking square Eliza-
bethan château, begun on a grand
scale from designs of Gillespie
Graham, architect, but left a mere
shell, never finished, amid grand
woods. A few yards to the N. are
the old castle, built at various
periods, and a little chapel, used
occasionally for Presbyterian wor-
ship. The gardens, in the old Dutch
style, are quaint. The grounds are
very beautiful, and adorned with
rare pine-trees of new kinds, hardly
to be matched elsewhere for size, but
are closed by the present owner to
the public.

Near Dalpowie House is an old oak,
called the hangman's tree, where
Highland marauders, etc., were sus-
pended. This custom was common
when what were known as the
"Heritable Jurisdictions" prevailed
in Scotland, when the superior of the
land tried and condemned criminals
without the intervention of the
King's Courts.

The scenery is only partially re-
vealed through the screen of thick
fir-trees rapidly passed by the train.
Emerging from a tunnel, the tra-
veller is all at once introduced to
a view most exquisite, which com-

bines the charms of Highland mountain and river with the rich foliage of Lowland plantation. The rly. skirts l. the base of

Birnam Hill (1325 ft.), which is said by Macculloch never to have recovered the march of its wood to Dunsinane, but a young and vigorous plantation is now creeping up the sides, which is the more necessary, as the hill has been much broken into for its slate. At its foot lies the Birnam Hotel, and

15 m. *Dunkeld Stat.*, on the S. bank of the Tay, about 1 m. from the town. Close to the station, the Birnam Hotel, a handsome building, with a baronial hall for tables d'hôte. It is a well-kept and comfortable *Inn*.

Omnibuses run from the trains into the town (*Hotels*: Athole Arms, excellently managed; Royal H. (Fisher's), close to the ducal gate, crossing the river.

Fishing (salmon and trout), to be obtained by visitors staying at Athole Arms (Grant's) or Birnam Hotel (Pople's); trout-fishing in the Braan.

Dunkeld, the gate of the Highlands, is a village of about 1000 inhabitants, in a charming situation on the l. bank of the Tay, here hemmed in between grand wooded mountains, and crossed by a handsome bridge of 7 arches, erected by Telford in 1809, at a cost of £42,000. Pontage, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for foot-passenger.

At the farther end of the main street, leading to Blair-Athole, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Bridge, is the *Lodge Gate* to the *Duke of Athole's Grounds*. Visitors are admitted under the conduct of a guide, and the charge is 2s. 6d. for one or two, and 1s. each for three or more. Some distance from the entrance are the foundations of a *Palace*, designed by Hopper, begun by John, 4th Duke of Athole, but abandoned at the Duke's death, having cost

£30,000. The actual ducal residence is a modest cottage on a smooth lawn near the river bank. Here, in 1842, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were entertained and welcomed by the late Duke at the head of 900 Highlanders, 500 of them being Athole men of his own clan. A palatial looking building on a hillock at the back of the town is the Duke of Athole's dog-kennels.

Near the house stands the venerable and picturesque *Cathedral*, the choir of which is fitted up as the parish ch., the nave being a ruin, and open to the sky.

It is a grand Gothic edifice, apparently of the 15th centy., though the massive round piers of the nave bespeak an earlier date, and we know that it stands on the site of one of the oldest churches in Scotland, founded by Culdee missionaries, who in the 9th centy. were driven from Iona by the roving Northern pirates, and settled here, bringing with them the relics of St. Columba. The main arches of the nave, which are pointed, are surmounted by a very clumsy triforium of round arches.

In the chapter-house is a monument to John, 4th Duke of Athole, 1833, with all the armorial bearings.

The W. end of the ch. is pierced with a large window, which is placed awry, its canopied moulding being twisted away from the line of the gable. It is flanked by a noble massive tower (1469-1501). In the S. aisle of the nave is the monument of Bp. Robert of Cardney, who laid the foundation of the nave; in the N. aisle is the statue of Bp. Sinclair. In the choir, now used as the parish ch., is a recumbent effigy of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, natural son of Robert II., better known as "The Wolf of Badenoch," whose greatest exploit was the destruction of Elgin Cathedral. After a career of unparalleled cruelty and vice he died, and was buried here in 1394. Here

also is a monument to the 42d Highlanders (Black Watch) who fell in the Crimean war,—a bas-relief by Steell, erected by the surviving officers in 1872.

Close to the ch. tower rise two of the oldest and finest *Larches* in Britain, brought from the Tyrol in 1738, 15 ft. 8 in. in girth at 3 ft. from the ground, 99 ft. high, but maimed in the leading shoot.

In 1689 a regiment of 1200 Lowlanders took up a position in and around the cathedral, and was attacked by the Highland army, fresh from its victory of Killiecrankie. After a most obstinate fight the Highlanders were beaten off with great loss, and soon afterwards dispersed. The regiment has since been known as the 26th Cameronians. The grave of Col. Cleland, who commanded them and was killed, is to be seen in the churchyard.

Nothing can be lovelier than the broad *Terrace-walks* of velvet turf stretching up the l. bank of the Tay, commanding the brisk river, the bridge, and the noble mountains, and shaded by trees of magnificent growth (silver fir 150 ft. high and 16 ft. in circumference, Scotch firs and vigorous deodars.

2 m. from Dunkeld, by the road up Strathbraan, passing the village of Inver, the visitor may reach the romantic river Braan, which, in a rocky glen, forms a picturesque fall over the slate strata turned on edge. A pretty summer-house, called *Ossian's Hall*, which stood here, was blown up and destroyed by some malicious person, much to the loss of visitors, 1869. The miscreant was never found out, and the summer-house has never been rebuilt.

The village of Inver is about one mile from Dunkeld, and on the way the Braan is crossed by one of Gen. Wade's bridges. Inver was the residence of Neil Gow.

Higher up the stream is the

Rumbling Bridge, a favourite resort of tourists, below which the Braan, falling into a deep chasm, growls among the rocks, and if there has been much rain this is of itself worth a visit. The ruins of *Gowrie Castle*, a seat of the once powerful Earls of Gowrie, whose lands were confiscated at the time of the Gowrie Conspiracy, are at Trochrie, about 2 miles farther up Strathbraan, on the Amulree road. The visitor can return by the Amulree road, passing rt. *Dundonachie* (Burn Murdoch, Esq.)

The *Episcopal Ch.* of *St. Mary* is close to the Birnam Hotel.

Walks.—*a.* Birnam H. is ascended by a very pleasant walk up the side of the *Inchewan Burn*, which passes the hotel, passing under the railway bridge. No carriages allowed, however. The view from the top is magnificent.

b. The *Terrace-Walk*, along rt. bank of Tay behind the hotel. Here may be seen the finest *Sycamore* in Britain, and an oak nearly its equal. There is a path by the river to Murthly, but its gates are closed to strangers.

c. The walks up and around Craig-y-barns command fine views of the Tay above Dunkeld.

Highland Gatherings are held annually at Dunkeld about end of July, and Birnam end of August.

Among the modern villas and country-houses around Dunkeld may be named Kinloch (Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P.); *St. Mary's Tower* (Lord John Manners), charming view; *Erigmore* (Sir John Carden), etc.

Conveyances from Dunkeld.—Rly. to Perth and Inverness. Coach to Braemar by Blairgowrie.

Excursions.—*a.* Loch of the Lowes 3 m., and Blairgowrie, 12 m. (Rte. 52 B); *b.* Murthly Castle and Campsie Linn (Rte. 48); *c.* Amulree and

Small Glen (Rte. 45A) ; *d.* Aberfeldy, 18 m. (Rail.; *Dunkeld to Pitlochrie* and Kenmore, 24 m. (Rte. 44) ; *e.* Pitlochrie, *Pass of Killiecrankie*, and Blair-Athole (Rte. 48).

Quitting Dunkeld Stat., in a cutting which shuts out the Tay, we cross its tributary, the Braan, and skirt the base of Craigvinean. Only partial glimpses can be obtained of the really fine scenery of the Tay, owing to the thick fir woods.

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Dalguise Stat.*, on rt. are the farm-buildings of the Duchess of Athole, and on l. is Dalguise House (J. Stewart, Esq.) ; farther on, also on l., is Kinnaird House, a residence of the Duke of Athole. The line now crosses the Tay to

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Guay Stat.*

24 m. BALLINLUIG JUNCT. STAT. Here the Aberfeldy branch Rly. is given off (Rte. 44), on the way to Taymouth and Loch Tay.

On a peninsula formed by the junction of the Tummel and Tay stands the village of *Logierait* (on l.). Just above a monumental cross has been erected to the 6th Duke of Athole. The Tay is here crossed by a chain boat, which is swept from side to side by the action of the stream.

The railway now ascends the Vale of Tummel.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ballinluig on rt. is the village and white inn of *Moulinearn*, near which are some Falls, and the remains of an old tower about 80 ft. square, of the history of which nothing is known.

Passing rt. Croftinloan (Captain Jack Murray), Donavourd (G. Gordon, Esq.), and l. Killichangie and Dunfallandie (Miss Ferguson), the rly. reaches

Pitlochrie Stat. (*Inn* ; Fisher's, ad-

joining the stat.), very good, but generally full in Aug. and Sept.

Pitlochrie is a neat quiet village of lodging-houses, much resorted to in summer. It is charmingly situated on an eminence above the Tummel, surrounded by wooded hills, over which, on the N., soars the grand mass of Ben Vracky.

For those who have leisure to stop here, the hills and woods around offer walks and rides almost without end. Parish ch., Episcopal ch., Free Kirk.

Walks.—*a.* To the village of Moulin (2 m. N.), on the road to Spital of Glenshee. Near it are Balnakielly (H. B. Stewart, Esq.), which is likely to be turned into a Hydropathic Receptacle, and Balledmund (J. Ferguson, Esq.) *b.* The ascent of Ben Vracky is a walk of 6 or 7 m. ; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ; fine view.

c. 1 m. E. of Pitlochrie, not far from the *Episcopal Chapel*, a small glen opens out, in which is a tiny cascade called the *Black Spout*.

d. The woods and grounds of *Faskally*, 2 m. up the valley of the Tummel, abound in charming shady walks reaching to the river side. Respectable persons are readily admitted by Mr. Butter, the obliging owner. There is no need to approach the house closely, much less to stare in at the windows. (*See* next page.)

e. To the *Falls of Tummel*.—Immediately above the House of Faskally, the river Garry, descending from Killiecrankie Pass and Blair-Athole, joins the Tummel, whose upper course is nearly from W. to E. A short distance above this junction are the *Falls of Tummel*, which are pretty, and formed by a large body of water, though not above 18 ft. high. In order to reach them, follow the Blair-Athole road past Faskally, for 4 m., where a road de-

scends to a Bridge over the Garry. A little beyond this a footpath on l., through fields and plantations, leads to the Falls.

f. Loch Tummel and Queen's View, 8 m., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Bridge of Garry, the road, ascending the l. bank of the river Tummel, passes *Bonskeid* (G. F. Barbour, Esq.) After crossing the mouth of the little Glen of Fincastle, ascend a hill, from the summit of which a projecting bastion of rock permits a magnificent prospect, known as the "*Queen's View*" of Loch Tummel, 8 m., at a great depth below, with its rocks and forest-covered headlands, backed up at the W. end by the peaks of Schellallion and Farragon.

Passing Portnellan on the N. side of the lake, and continuing along the upper course of the river, the tourist reaches *Bridge of Tummel Inn*, a very pleasant fishing-station.

From here one road runs N. to Dalnacardoch, another due S. to Comrie, Cushieville, and Kenmore (Rte. 44), while the main road continues on to Kinloch-Rannoch, 21 m. Hence the tourist can continue a walking excursion over to Glencoe (Rte. 47).]

From Pitlochrie the tourist may visit Glentilt, Bruar Falls, Blair-Athole Castle grounds, and an excursion may be made to the summit of the Hill of Tulloch (*see* p. 298.)

Coach in summer to Kinloch-Rannoch from Pitlochrie.

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From Pitlochrie the rly. ascends the valley of the Tummel in cuttings, passing behind Faskally.

The great charm of Pitlochrie is its vicinity to the mouth of the grandly-wooded defile, in the midst of which the Tummel, coming from the W., is joined by the Garry, descending from Blair-Athole. The N.

part of this defile is properly the *Pass of Killiecrankie*. The beauties of the magnificent scenery are lost to those who merely pass through in the train. It is best explored on foot or in an open carriage. The road and railway run through the Pass side by side. They both traverse the beautiful woods of *Faskally* (Arch. Butter, Esq.), whose house is barely seen l. placed in the midst of a sunny haugh, just below the junction of the Garry with the Tummel. A little further on (l.) a wooden foot-bridge leads over the rly., and a road branches down to the *Old Bridge of Garry*, commanding a fine view up the Pass and of Ben-y-Gloe at its head. This bridge leads to the Falls and Loch of Tummel. From the Bridge of Garry also a footpath leads up the l. bank of the Garry, through Mr. Butter's grounds, along the line of the old road by which Gen. Mackay marched his army to encounter Dundee. From this path, which goes under the Rly. Viaduct, a just estimate of the grandeur of the Pass can alone be formed. A wicket-gate also leads l. out of the high road down to a jutting point called the *Queen's View*, from which you look over the Rly. Viaduct, and down the course of the river.

The rly., which hitherto has been carried in cuttings along the shoulder of the hills, is conveyed over a small burn descending to the Garry, on a noble *Viaduct* of 10 arches, and at once penetrates the hill beyond in a tunnel, emerging from which the train reaches

Killiecrankie Stat.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of this is the field of battle.

The *Pass of Killiecrankie* is celebrated for the battle fought in July 1689, between General Mackay, who commanded for William III., and Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee) on the side of King James VII., and in which the latter commander received his death wound. But it

must be remarked that the battle itself did not take place in the Pass, for Claverhouse allowed the royal troops to emerge and form in the opening of the valley.

"The ascent of General Mackay's troops on the day of the battle was long and toilsome ; for even the foot had to climb by twos and threes, and the baggage-horses, 1200 in number, could only mount one at a time. No wheeled carriage had ever been tugged up that arduous path. The head of the column had emerged, and was on the tableland, while the rear-guard was still in the plain below.

"It was past 7 o'clock ; Dundee gave the word ; the Highlanders dropped their plaids. The few who were so luxurious as to wear socks of untanned hide spurned them away. It was long remembered in Lochaber that Lochiel took off what probably was the only pair of shoes in the clan, and charged barefoot at the head of his men. The whole line advanced firing. The enemy returned the fire and did much execution. When only a small space was left between the armies, the Highlanders suddenly flung away their firelocks, drew their broadswords, and rushed forward with a fearful yell. The Lowlanders prepared to receive the shock ; but this was then a long and awkward process, and the soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns and the handles of their bayonets, when the whole flood of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons came down. The ranks of Balfour's regiment broke. He was cloven down while struggling in the press. Ramsay's men turned their backs and dropped their arms. Mackay's own foot were swept away by the furious onset of the Camerons. His brother and nephew exerted themselves in vain to rally the men. The former was laid dead on the ground by the stroke of a claymore. The

latter, with eight wounds in his body, made his way to his uncle's side. Even in that extremity, Mackay retained his self-possession. He had still one hope. A charge of horse might recover the day ; for of horse the bravest Highlanders were supposed to stand in awe. But he called on the horse in vain. Belhaven, indeed, behaved like a gallant gentleman ; but his troopers, appalled by the order of the infantry, galloped off in disorder. Annandale's men followed ; all was over ; and the mingled torrent of red coats and tartans went roaring down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie."—*Lord Macaulay.*

The scenery of the Pass, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, is exceedingly beautiful, the river Garry foaming at the bottom in its rocky channel, while the wooded hills rising on each side shut it completely in.

On rt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Killiecrankie Stat., is *Urrard House* (Mrs. Alston Stewart), into which Dundee is said to have been carried after he had received his mortal wound. An upright stone in the middle of a field is said to mark the spot where he fell ; but it is generally believed to have been part of an *old stone* monument. As the road emerges from the Pass the winding valley is adorned with several pretty villas and residences, such as Killiecrankie Cottage, Strathgarry House (Mrs. Stewart), and Lude House (J. P. M'Inroy, Esq.), with the height of Ben-y-Gloe rising behind.

The railway and road cross on bridges the river Tilt, close to

35 m. *Blair-Athole Stat. (Inns :* Athole Arms, an excellent house, opposite the Duke's park gate, which is close to the stat ; Bridge of Tilt Inn. Strangers are admitted to the park and grounds, but must be attended by a guide, who receives 1s. from each person.

Blair Castle, the principal residence of the D. of Athole, was dismantled in 1690, to prevent its being garrisoned by the rebels, but it was restored with towers and re-embattled 1870. It was built by John of Strathbogie, one of the Comyns, who became Earl of Athole by marriage, and is rather destitute of architectural features. The site and the grounds are charming. They include fine trees, especially several grand *Larches*—rivals in age and size of those at Dunkeld. In the old *Church*, behind the house, was buried the valiant Dundee, the hero of Killiecrankie, but his remains have been removed to the Ch. of Old Deer. The family of Murray ranks high in antiquity and importance in the annals of Scotland, and the motto now borne by them, “Furth fortune, and fill the fetters,” was granted to an ancestor by James I., who sent him in command of his troops against a rebellious Lord of the Isles. The Marquis of Tullibardine and 2 brothers were “out” with Mar in 1715, on the side of the Old Pretender, and after many years’ exile, 2 of them (the third being dead) returned with Charles Edward in 1745. The Marquis unfurled the Prince’s banner at Glenfinnan, and Lord G. Murray was the ablest and most devoted officer in his army; the first in advance, the last in retreat. He finally escaped to Rome; but his elder brother was captured, and died in the Tower. The castle, occupied as an outpost of the Duke of Cumberland, was besieged by Lord George, and defended by a garrison under Sir Andrew Agnew, just before the battle of Culloden.

Excursions.—*a.* Killiecrankie and Pitlochrie (*ante*); *b.* Falls of Bruar $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; *c.* Glentilt and Braemar (Rte. 52c); *d.* Hill of Tulloch.

The *Hill of Tulloch* was ascended by Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. She greatly praises the *View*.

The lower part of *Glentilt* is

included in the grounds of Blair, and presents some pretty wooded and rocky scenery, in the style of Ruysdael’s pictures. No one need ascend to the head of Glentilt in search of fine scenery, nor for other reasons, except he be bound for Braemar (*see* Rte. 52c), to which it is a short-cut bridle-way.

The *Falls of the Bruar* well deserve to be visited from Blair-Athole, 4 m.

10 m. The *Falls of Bruar*, three romantic cascades, each differing from the other, afford fine studies for the artist of rock and water, and rich and varied foliage, far finer than the Falls of Tummel. A carriage-road leads up to the second, and a path from thence gives easy access to all of them, up one side of the stream and down the other; distance 1 m.

The sides of the stream are planted with fir, the result of a visit from Burns, who wrote the “Humble Petition of Bruar Water to the noble Duke of Athole.”

“Would then my noble master please
To grant my highest wishes,
He’ll shade my banks wi’ towering trees
And bonnie spreading bushes.”

The Rly. going N. crosses the Bruar a little above its junction with the Garry, about a mile before reaching

40 m. *Struan Stat.*, which is 2 m. from Bruar Falls.

Coach from Struan Stat. to Kinloch-Rannoch.

Near *Struan Stat.* (a fine retrospective view over Blair-Athole) is the old mansion of Struan. The rly., constantly rising, passes through birch plantations. The channel of the Garry is a trough of slate rocks, which form a succession of rapids.

44½ m., rt., is *Dalnacardoch*. This point is the boundary between the forest of Athole and that of Drumouchter. A road runs S. from here to Strath Tummel, crossing in its course Glen Erochkie. The gradients of the rly. have been getting steeper and steeper, and the traveller now finds the country very much wilder and more desolate as he approaches the summit level. If the day is clear the mountains on rt. show to great advantage.

Near this we bid adieu to trees, not to be seen again until we reach Strathspey. The old coach road may be traced in places by the black snow-posts, and the rly. is defended from snow-drifts by strong palissade screens, notwithstanding the line is often blocked up in severe winters.

51 m. *Dalnaspidal Stat.*, very near the source of the Garry in Loch Garry, which is seen l., a little to the S.

52½ m. The line now attains its highest point, and enters Inverness-shire at *Drumouchter Pass*, where the line and road run between the mountains called Badenoch Boar on the rt. and the Athole Sow on the l., immediately after which the watershed of the Spey is entered.

“The piles of the glacier debris which can be traced to the head of Glengarry, cross the watershed, and go down Glentruim, showing that the glacier of Loch Garry split upon the watershed, and sent one branch into Glengarry, the other into Glentruim. The deep pass of Drumouchter, 1450 ft. above the sea, is as wild a scene as can be reached in the Highlands by a turnpike-road.”
—*Geikie*.

l. The head of Loch Ericht is visible from the rly. before reaching

59 m. *Dalwhinnie Stat. Inn.*, at the head of Glentruim, a desolate and solitary spot, protected by a few fir-trees from the cold winds.

[On l. lies *Loch Ericht* or *Errochd*, good fishing, and boats (no road), a long dreary lake, surrounded on all sides by the mountains of the forest of Drumouchter and those of the forest of Ben Alder, of which Ben Alder (3741 ft.) is the highest point. The water of this loch is never known to freeze. In a cave in Ben Alder Prince Charlie was concealed by Cluny Macpherson.]

[A road also runs N. from Dalwhinnie to Laggan, 7 m., to join that between Kingussie and Fort-William, Rte. 38]. Near the inn on rt. is Gen. Wade's stone, with the date of 1729 upon it. This marks the spot where the troops who made the roads from Inverness met those who were working up from Dunkeld, and commemorated the fact and the date on this stone. There is a fine view of Scheshallion on l. The wild country here has on more than one occasion been a favourite rendezvous and stronghold of the Highlanders, who have here held their own against a far more numerous force of disciplined troops. In this neighbourhood even Cromwell's Ironsides received a check from the men of Athole, and Gen. Cope, declining to encounter the Highlanders descending from the Pass of Corryarrack, retired to Inverness, leaving open the Lowlands and the road to Edinburgh, Aug. 26, 1745.

Between Dalwhinnie and Newtonmore the *Truim Water* is crossed at Ettridge Bridge. The river Spey descending from its mountain cradle in the W. under Cairndearg, down Glenlaggan, receives the Truim near Glentruim House (Major L. Macpherson). *Invernahavon*, where the two rivers unite, was the scene of a great battle fought in the reign of James I. between the clans Cameron and Mackintosh.

The rly. descends the valley for some way parallel with the Spey to 69 m. *Newtonmore Stat.*, where the

country becomes more picturesque, producing a short turf that forms excellent pasture for the *Badenoch* sheep. The *Spey* soon swells into a broad stream, its banks fringed with corn crops, and finely backed by the outline of the *Grampian Chain* on rt. At *Newtonmore* the rly. and the road cross the *Spey*, and keep along its l. bank to

72 m. *Kingussie Stat.*, pronounced *Kingeusie* (Hotel, a good *Inn*), a village of some size, and, together with the greater part of the surrounding district, the property of *Evan Baillie, Esq.*, of *Dochfour*, who purchased it from the last *Duke of Gordon*. It serves as a sort of capital to this wild country of *Badenoch*, which formerly belonged to the *Comyns*, though, upon their annihilation by *Bruce's* party, some of it was bestowed upon *Randolph, Earl of Moray*. Part of it was retained in the royal power, and was subsequently granted to the natural son of *Robert II.*, better known as the *Wolf of Badenoch*. One of the fortresses by which his power was maintained was on the opposite side of the *Spey*, on a spot now occupied by the ruins of the *Ruthven barracks*, which were built in 1718 to keep the *Highlanders* in check, and were destroyed by them, 1745.

This place was the closing scene of the rebellion, for here the *Highlanders* assembled after the rout at *Culloden*, in hopes that *Prince Charles* would take the field again. But he saw the uselessness of another attempt; and bidding them farewell, commanded them to disperse.

A *Coach* leaves *Kingussie* daily, in summer, passing *Loch Laggan* and *Spean Bridge* (39½ m.), and the mouth of *Glen Roy*, to *Fort-William* (Rte. 38), 50 m.

Distances.—*Dalwhinnie*, 13 m. ;

Aviemore, 11½ ; *Laggan Inn*, 18 m. ; *Bridge of Roy*, 33 m.

The rly. next passes *Belleville* (*Colonel Macpherson*), beautifully situated on high ground. There is an obelisk close by to the memory of *Macpherson*, the translator or writer of *Ossian*, who built the house, from designs of *Robert Adair*. *Sir David Brewster* lived here. The Castle of *Raits*, upon whose site *Belleville* stands, was the scene of the slaughter of the *Comyns* by the clan *Macintosh*. *Comyn* had asked his opponents to dinner, and placed each of them at table next to one of his own clan. At the appearance of the boar's head on a dish, each *Comyn* was to slay a *Macintosh*. But the guests, having been warned of the plot, were too quick for their opponents, and when the boar's head appeared each *Macintosh* slew a *Comyn*. At the W. of the castle is a large grey stone called the *Listening Stone*, at which the plot was revealed.

The valley of the *Spey* below this has the aspect of a rolling plain of hillocks of drifted gravel, covered with heather, and woods of fir and birch, which, coupled with the windings of the river, give it a character of beauty and variety.

77½ m. *Kincraig Stat.*, at the foot of *Loch Inch*, in which the *Spey* for a little time loses itself.

To the S. now opens out the picturesque vale of *Glenfeshie*, where twenty years ago the *Duchess of Bedford* built a rustic colony of wood huts, on whose rough walls the late *Edwin Landseer* left traces of his pencil.

Birch-woods appear again, and continue with little alteration as far as *Rothiemurchus*, where the woods and walks of the *Doune* (*Grant of Rothiemurchus*), on the rt. bank of the *Spey*, are especially

beautiful. To the N. extends the mountain chain of Monadh Leadh.

On the rt. Cairngorm and Ben Muich-Dhui are grand objects, visible in fine weather more or less from Kingussie to Grantown, generally tipped with snow.

On l. is *Loch Alvie*, and on rt. *Craig Alvie*, upon which is a cairn to the memory of those who fell at Waterloo, and a monument to the last Duke of Gordon, to whom this property belonged.

Between the rly. and Loch Alvie is *Lynvuilg Inn*, a passable roadside hostelry, and the only one between Kingussie and Abernethy or Grantown except the Aviemore Inn. A pleasant short *Excursion* from this to the lakelet, *Loch-an-Eilan*, and pic-

turesque ruined *Castle*, on an island in the midst of the lake, 2 m. from the Spey, 6 m. from Aviemore Stat. The road to it skirts round a wooded hill called Ord Bain.

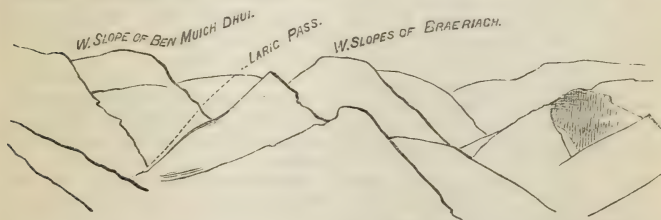
Lynvuilg is 2 m. from

83½ m. *Aviemore Stat.* Inn to be re-established.

A grand view of the Cairngorm range accompanies the traveller on rt., in the foreground birch-woods, mixed with rocks—highly picturesque.

This is the border of the county of Moray, and the line and road here quit the district of Badenoch for that of Strathspey.

[Aviemore is the point from which to cross the Grampians to Deeside and Braemar, by the pass of the Larig Rue (Rte. 52A). The distance to Braemar is at least 35 m., and the



excursion, although one of the grandest in Scotland, is also one of the most fatiguing, and should not be attempted without a guide, except by those who are well used to mountains. But a guide is not always to be procured on this side, so that those who purpose ascending are directed as follows (the sketch outline is that of the hills as seen from the station):—Cross the Spey by a timber bridge close to the station, and follow up the S. or l. bank of the Morlich, passing a number of saw-mills and huts occupied by the workmen engaged in cutting the forest of Rothiemurchus. Keep close to the river for nearly 2 m.,

where it is crossed by a stone bridge at a little hamlet; then turn to the rt., and keep the road till it divides. The one on the rt. leads to the keeper's house at Glenmore. After passing that, keep the Larig well in view, and follow the path as it inclines again towards the river, which is again crossed by a foot-bridge near a green patch of grass. The path through the remainder of the forest must be carefully watched, for it is not always very clear. It gradually mounts till the tourist finds himself fairly at the entrance of the pass, and at a considerable height above the stream.]

The country beyond Aviemore be-

comes more picturesque, the way passing through part of the old forest of Dulnain, where some of the older trees are of great size and beauty. Behind Aviemore is the lakelet of *Belladron*, where the rare *Nuphar minima* may be found by the botanist.

88½ m. *Boat of Garten Junct. Stat.* Small *Inn* near Stat., 3 beds. Empress Eugénie lodged here, 1872. The ferry boat over Spey is 100 yds. off. Branch rly. to Elgin and to Aberdeen, by Craigellachie, Dufftown, and Keith (Rte. 55B), by the Speyside branch of the Great North of Scotland Railway.

On l. is *Tullochgorum*, famous for its "Reel." The song was written by the Rev. J. Skinner, minister of the Episcopal ch. of Longside, Aberdeen. *Tullochgorum* was the original seat of the old clan Phadrick. Beyond the river are the ruins of *Castle Roy*, a quadrangular fortress of the Comyns, with two square projecting towers, and high archway. There is a curious vault near the W. corner, but no history is attached to the castle.

93 m. *Broomhill Stat.*, fine views of Grampians from hill above Stat. Beyond this the Dulnain joins the Spey at Bridge of Curr. Here is a timber bridge over the Spey to Bridge of Nethy.

On l. is the old tower of *Muckerach*, built in 1598 by Patrick Grant, and without that heavy solidity which is to be found in older towers. Its situation, however, is very good, on the brow of a hill overhanging a picturesque little valley.

From *Broomhill Stat.* the rly. runs away from the Spey to

96 m. *Grantown Stat.* (*Inn*: Grant Arms, good. Post horses, cars, etc.) A well-built and well-kept little town of granite cottages; the wide street planted with rows of trees. There are pleasant walks in the woods be-

tween the town and the Spey 1 m. distant, and near the bridge, commanding views over the winding river and the Grampians. It is a hive of the clan Grant. *Castle Grant*, seat of the Earl of Seafield, their chief, stands on a commanding height, and is a plain house like a factory or barrack, but its core is a tower, with walls 12 ft. thick, of considerable age. It has fine old trees around it, and commands a grand view of the Grampian chain; and the deer park comes up nearly to the door. It is seldom inhabited, Cullen being a far more attractive residence. The highland games of the district are however celebrated in the park in summer, and attract numerous visitors. In the interior are some family portraits, and a collection of old muskets.

From Grantown there is a road to Braemar and Ballater, through Tomintoul (Rte. 52). The station is 1½ m. from Grantown, beyond the Spey (Rte. 55B).

Railways to Inverness and Perth; Kingussie, 24 m.; Forres, 23 m.; to Rothes, Elgin, Keith, and Abernethy.

Distances. — Tomintoul, 15 m.; Ballater, 32 m.; Braemar, 50 m.

[For pedestrian route from Braemar to Abernethy and Grantown, by the East Larig Pass, 50 m., a journey of 12 hrs., see Rte. 52A.]

On quitting Grantown the line leaves Strathspey, and strikes due N., passing rt. the entrance gate of Castle Grant; ascending a steep range of hills, where the summit level of the ridge, dividing the Spey basin from the Findhorn, is crossed about 1050 ft. above the sea, affording magnificent views on the N. of Scurvullion and the mountains of Sutherland, and on the S. of Ben Muich-Dhui and the Cairngorms.

Nearly at the top of the ridge is 104½ m. *Dava Stat.*, in a wide,

dreary, heathery peat moss, under the Knock of Brae Moray. On an island in the lake of Loch-an-Dorbh on l. stand the remains of the *Castle*, the principal stronghold of the Comyns, a feudal fortress, quadrangular keep, with round towers at the corners, and at the side nearest the mainland protected by double connecting walls. Remote and apparently inaccessible as Loch-an-Dorbh seems, K. Edward I. deemed it necessary to put down the strength of the Comyns, and marched a large army, Sept. 25, 1303, to lay siege to it. He took it, and the existing remains are of a castle probably built by him. Thence the rly., crossing a lofty *viaduct* over the Divie, descends to

111 m. *Dunphail* (Stat.), close to the village of Edinkillie and *Glen Furness*, the property of the Earl of Leven, situated on the banks of the Divie. *Dunphail Castle* (l.) the seat of Lord Thurlow.

From *Dunphail Stat.* the pedestrian may with advantage walk to *Forres*, along the beautiful banks of the Divie and Findhorn, entering Lord Murray's domain at *Logie* (see Rte. 55), about 9 m. *Relugas* also is near this stat. The rly. traverses the fine fir-woods of *Altyre* (Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, Bart.), and leaving on rt. *Sanquhar House* (C. E. Fraser Tytler, Esq.), soon reaches

119 m. **FORRES JUNC. STAT.**
Buffet.

For an account of *Forres*, as well as of the railway from *Forres* to *Inverness* and to *Aberdeen*, see Rte. 55.

ROUTE 49.

Perth to Dundee and Arbroath.
(Rail.)

During the summer a *steamer* occasionally plies between *Dundee* and *Perth*, according to tide.

Railway.—7 trains daily to *Dundee*, in 1 hour from *Princes-st. Stat.* *Perth* (see Rte. 43).

After skirting the S. Inch, it crosses the Tay on a long low wooden bridge, and follows the l. bank of the Firth of Tay, winding round the base of *Kinnoul Hill* to

3 m. *Kinfauns Stat.* On l. *Kinfauns Castle*, on an eminence overlooking the Tay, is the seat of Lord Gray. The land originally belonged to the Charteris family. The Castle was built in 1822, by *Smirke*, and contains a fine library and some good pictures:—*Guercino*, Peter denying Christ; *F. Francia*, Virgin and Child; *A. del Sarto*, male portrait; *Titian*, Head of a female; *Rembrandt*, the Banished Lord; *Rubens*, male head.

On l. the *Sidlaw Hills* stretch N.E.

On the opposite side of the river, under *Moncrieff Hill*, are the ruins of *Elcho Castle*, a plain, gloomy-looking building of the 16th centy.

In the neighbourhood of (7 m.) *Glencarse Stat.* are *Glencarse* (T. Greig, Esq.) and rt. *Pitfour* (Sir J. S. Richardson), formerly the property of the Hays.

11 m. *Errol Stat.* and *Errol Park* (G. Armitstead, Esq.) The *Parish Church* was rebuilt in Romanesque style, 1832, *Gillespie Graham*, archit.

The district is very rich in legends and folk lore, much of which, such as the tales of *Greensleeves*, *Kinnoul Rock Diamond*, the Devil's *Porridge-pot*, the reader will find at length in *Chambers' "Pictures of Scotland."*

10 m. l. are *Megginch Castle* (J. M. Drummond, Esq.), an old residence of the *Errol* family, built in the 16th centy.; *Fingask Castle* (Sir Patrick M. Threipland), which contains an interesting and complete collection of *Jacobite* relics, the house of *Threipland* having been one of the most devoted to the cause of the

Stuarts. The gardens are good examples of Dutch gardening. The old keep of Kinnaird Castle (restored) is not far off. About 2 m. to the N. is *Dunsinane Hill* (1114 ft.), the site of the castle celebrated in "Macbeth." It is crowned by a hill fort of several successive ramparts of loose stones. It overlooks the country to and far beyond Birnam Hill.

13½ m. *Inchture Stat.*; 3 m. to the N. is *Rossie Priory* (Lord Kinnaird), situated on the slope of Rossie Hill, which commands a fine and extensive view over the Firth of Tay and the Carse of Gowrie. It was built in 1817, and contains a valuable collection of pictures: amongst them are—*Vandyck*, Portrait of a Lady, painted in his Genoese manner; *Gainsborough*, Portrait of a Man, delicately executed in a cool tone; *Guido Reni*, the Repentant Magdalene, tenderly executed in a broken and harmonious tone; *L. da Vinci*, beautiful portrait of a Lady, called La Columbine; *Sassoferrato*, Virgin and Child, a particularly fine example; *P. Veronese*, Kneeling Woman at Altar; *L. Caracci*, Repentant Magdalene; *A. del Sarto*, Portrait of a Man, one of his finest pieces; *Michael Angelo*, or more probably *Marcello Venusti*, the Crucifixion; *Rubens*, Portrait of a Man, of great freshness of conception; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a Man, signed and dated 1666; *Tintoretto*, Conversion of St. Paul, spirited; *Sir J. Reynolds*, a good replica of the Banished Lord, in the National Gallery.—*W.* There are some fine pieces of sculpture and interesting antiquities. The grounds of Rossie are very pretty, and are ornamented by a campanile tower, with a very sweet peal of bells.

15½ m. *Longforgan Stat.* Between the village and the rly. is *Castle Huntly* (G. Paterson, Esq.), standing on a high rock, perpendicular to the

S. W., but sloping off to the E. The tower, to which some very tasteless additions have been made, was built on the foundations of a still older one by Sir A. Gray, Master of the Household to James II., in 1452, and the present building now consists of—1, the original tower; 2, the Castellum de Huntly of 1452; 3, additions by the Earls of Strathmore; and 4, the wings added by Mr. Paterson in 1778. Castle Huntly was sold to the Earl of Strathmore in 1615, and its name changed to Castle Lyon.

On rt. are the ruins of Dron Chapel, a branch establishment belonging to the monastery of Cupar.

For the latter part of the way the rly. skirts the edge of the Tay; it is carried on huge substructions through the deserted stone quarries of Kingoodie, near

17½ m. *Invergowrie Stat.* Here the line enters the county of Forfar. At the head of a bay on the N. shore of the Tay is the small mouldering ruin of *Invergowrie Ch.*, an old building, chiefly of 15th centy., but claiming a greater antiquity, because founded in the 12th centy.

Adjoining is the burial-place of Lord Gray.

On l. is Gray House (Lord Gray), and Camperdown (Lord Camperdown), a modern house, with Ionic portico.

To the N. W. of Gray House is *Foulis Easter Church*. Near the door are the "joughs" for confining drunken or refractory persons. Inside the ch. is a fragment of the original oak *Roodscreen*, with painted panels of the Crucifixion, and other Bible subjects.

The rly. from Strathmore, Newtyle, and Meigle, 10½ m. (Rte. 50), falls in a little way from

Newtyle Junc. Stat.

At Lochee, now a suburb of Dun-

dee, not far from the Den of Mains, is *Claverhouse*, the patrimony of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, the hero of Killiecrankie.

The rly. approaches the extremity of

The *Great Tay Railway Bridge*, begun 1871, to convey the N. B. Rly. directly into Dundee from Leuchars Stat. without resorting to the ferry, over the Estuary, here 2 miles wide, may be completed in 1876-7. It is 10,320 ft. long from shore to shore, resting on 88 piers, some of brick, which were partly built on the bank and floated to their places, and lowered by means of hydraulic rams, the rest of iron cylinders. It consists of 89 spans, varying in width, one on the N. shore of 160 ft., on iron bowstring girders; while 14 in the centre, over the navigable channel, are of the great width of 200 ft., giving a clear headway of 88 ft. above high water. The difficulty of constructing these wide spans was enhanced by the rocky nature of the river bed, and the strong current of the tides. The engineer is Mr. Th. Bouch, of Edinburgh. The cost will be at least £250,000.

21½ m. *Dundee West Stat.* (Perth and Forfar Railways), at the waterside, close to the docks, and about 100 yds. from the Arbroath and Broughty Ferry Stat., now connected by a tunnel. (*Inns*: Royal Hotel, Nethergate, opposite the Town Ch. and Tower; British Hotel, in Castle-st., neither first-rate.)

The town of Dundee occupies a favourable position on the N. side of the Firth of Tay, not far from its mouth, on two hills, sloping gently to the water. It is a flourishing seaport and parl. burgh, ranking third in all Scotland for population (118,977), shipping, and trade, whilst it is also one of the most important seats of the *Manufacture of Linen (Flax)*; but its special staple is *Jute*.

[*Scotland.*]

At the waterside, between the West and East Railway Stations, are the *Docks*, named after Earl Grey, King William, Victoria, and Camperdown, occupying an area of 33½ acres, filled with shipping from the Baltic, the East Indies, etc. An *Archway*, singular rather than beautiful, called *Royal*, because built in honour of Queen Victoria's visit, 1844, leads, between Grey and King William Docks, to the *Pier*.

Union-st., near the West Stat. and Castle-st., opposite the Royal Arch, lead up into the broad High-st., in which is the steepled *Town House*.

Opposite to it runs *Reform-st.*, the chief thoroughfare in the town, but not beholden to the architecture of its buildings.

In Nethergate, the continuation of High-st., rises the *Old Steeple* (St. Mary's), one of the finest Gothic towers in Scotland, dating from the 14th cent., though attributed to a vow of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William (when in danger of shipwreck), to build a ch. to the Virgin on the spot where he should first step on shore. It is a massive structure, 156 ft. high. In 1651, when General Monk assaulted Dundee—at that time a place of refuge for the Royalists driven out of other cities, with much of their property—this tower was occupied by the garrison, and held out until burning straw was applied below. Lumsden, the governor, was slain here, but the stories of indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants by Monk are believed to be fabulous. The tower was restored in 1872, by Sir Gilbert Scott—who, it is hoped, may be furnished with funds by the Dundee citizens to complete it with the crown of open stonework which once surmounted it, like that of St. Giles's, Edinburgh. The ch. belonging to it was destroyed by the English, under Edward I., 1295; and again, 1548. Three modern churches have come to attach themselves to it. In

the E. ch. some ancient portions remain, and in the ch.-yard some old grave slabs, carved with crosses, etc., are stowed away.

The only other bit of antiquity is the *Old Port*, in Cowgate, not far from Baxter's mills. George Wishart, the Reformer, having heard that the plague was raging in Dundee, came hither to give the consolations of religion to the stricken, and chose this building whence he might preach to them outside the gate, and to the sound assembled within. Not long after Wishart was executed at St. Andrews by order of Cardinal Beaton, but it must be borne in mind that at the very time he was conspiring to kill the Cardinal.

Reform-st. leads into an irregular open space, in the middle of which is the *Albert Institution* (Gothic, by Sir Gilbert Scott), containing Public Free Library, Hall, and Assembly Rooms, surmounted by a spire; a curved staircase leads up to the entrance.

On the N. side is the *High School*, with a Greek portico, and the Gothic *Exchange*, with square tower and News-rooms. On the S. side the Eastern Club. None of these buildings rise much above mediocrity in art.

St. Paul's Episcopal Ch., in Castle-st., is one of the most successful of Sir Gilbert Scott's Gothic churches, and has an elegant tower and spire, 210 ft. high. It occupies the site of the Castle of Dundee.

On the north side of the town are the Justiciary and Sheriff-Court Houses, a large classical pile of buildings.

There are also two *People's Parks*, one the gift of the late millionaire of Dundee, Sir David Baxter, Bart.: good places of exercise for the natives, but with no special attraction. A visitor with time on his hands and muscles to his legs may ascend *Dundee Law*, 535 ft., and enjoy a view

of the Firth of Tay, the Bell Rock Lighthouse, St. Andrews, and the Tay Bridge.

The town of Dundee bristles with nearly 100 stalks of tall chimneys, and abounds in great *Mills*, all built of freestone. In these are carried on the staple manufactures of the place—*Flax* and *Linen*. The largest in that line are Messrs. Baxter Brothers' spinning mill, in King-st.; 25,000 persons are employed here in that trade, and the value of the annual export of linen is nearly £3,000,000. The spinning and weaving of *Jute*, second in importance only to that of flax, is almost a speciality at Dundee, and was introduced by the spirit of enterprise, when Russian hemp was rendered scarce and dear by the Crimean war. It is the fibre of a Bengal annual plant (*Corchorus capsularis*), 8 ft. high, with a stem no thicker than the finger. It is imported hither direct from Calcutta to the extent of 100,000 tons per annum, worth (say) £700,000, which, when manufactured, realise £2,000,000. It is chiefly converted into sacking. The grand *Jute Mills of Messrs. Gilroy*, in Lochee Road, have nearly 60 windows in a row, and are 5 storeys high; they employ 1500 persons, chiefly women. *Cox's Mills*, N.W. of the town, at Lochee, are even larger.

The outside of the mills is all that the tourist is likely to see, as there is a great indisposition on the part of the millowners to admit strangers, unless properly introduced. Perhaps when he has seen the dust and heard the noise that proceeds from Baxter's mill, he will not be so anxious to go inside. At present there are 72 power-loom firms, owning 8000 power-looms and 203,000 spindles.

Dundee enjoys a curious speciality in its manufacture of *Marmalade*, of which about 1000 tons are turned out annually by Keiller and Co., requir-

ing at least 3000 chests of bitter oranges and 3000 tons of sugar. As an instance of the collateral requirements of the trade, upwards of a million and a half of jars are furnished from Newcastle annually.

Hector Boece, the most untrustworthy of Scottish annalists, was born in Dundee, in the middle of the 15th cent. ; also Adm. Duncan.

A *steamer* to Perth. Steamers to Newcastle and London. Ferry steamers to Newport, on the S. side of the Tay, 10 or 12 times a day.

Railways.—To Edinburgh (involving 2 steam ferries), by Broughty Ferry, Cupar, Ladybank Junct., Thornton Junct., Burntisland Ferry, and Granton, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ; by Perth and Stirling, 92 m.

Distances.—Broughty Ferry, 2 m. ; Newburgh, by water, 10 ; St. Andrews, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leuchars, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$; Perth, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[Those who wish to go due N. to Blairgowrie and Braemar, can do so without making a detour to Perth or Arbroath, *via* the NEWTYLE RLY., which joins the main line at Newtyle, 16 m. There is little to see on the way, the country not being particularly striking, although it improves as the line is carried through the Sidlaw Hills.]

Railway to Arbroath.—From the East Stat. Dundee, the trains run to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Broughty Ferry Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 40). A colony of villa residences of Dundee merchants. On rt. are the ruins of *Broughty Castle*, occupied by the English in 1547, after the victory of Musselburgh. It was stormed by the French auxiliaries, in the Scotch service, in 1550, and dismantled. Of late years, however, it has been repaired and fortified to

guard the entrance of the Tay, which it commands.

Here passengers going S. to Edinburgh diverge across the ferry.

Steamers cross the ferry to Tayport several times a day, corresponding with the trains either way to Edinburgh, by Burntisland, to Cupar, Kinross, and to St. Andrews (Rte. 40).

Near Broughty, the direct rly. to Forfar, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., turns N.

26 m. *Monifieth Stat.* On rt. is the promontory called Buddon Ness, conspicuous at night by the Tay lighthouse.

28 m. Between *Barry Stat.* and 32 m. *Carnoustie*, a dreary tract is passed, known as the Carnoustie Sands. This name signifies the "Cairns of Heroes," and refers to a number of tumuli to be seen here. It is said that they mark the graves of the Scots who fell in battle near this village when the Danes, under Camus, were defeated by Malcolm II.

34 m. to the l. is East Haven. 3 m. is *Panmure*, a seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, a modern Scotch castle by Bryce. The pillar upon a hill in front is a monument to the 1st Lord Panmure.

38 m. *Arbroath Stat.* (*Inns*: Albion ; White Hart), a well-built and busy town and parl. burgh, Pop. 19,974, possessing some good shops, a harbour neither commodious nor of easy access, and manufactures of coarse linen canvas. It is the Fairport of Sir Walter Scott's "Anti-quary." Its unabbreviated name is Aberbrothock, from its situation at the mouth of the Brothock river. It was made a royal burgh by William the Lion, to whom the town is also indebted for its

Abbey, founded 1178, and dedicated (1233) to St. Thomas à Becket. Its remains are very disjointed and fragmentary, but they are grand in position, picturesque in outline, and in the colour of the dark red sandstone. "I should scarcely have regretted my journey," wrote Dr. Johnson, "had it afforded nothing more than the sight of Aberbrothock." It seems to have been very spacious, and enclosed a large portion of the present town, though its establishment consisted only of an abbot and 24 monks. The keys of the ch. are kept in a cottage close by the W. entrance. The *Church* was 270 ft. long—10 ft. longer than the Cathedral of Elgin—and consisted of nave of 8 bays, with aisles, transept with aisles, and chancel. It is a very fine example of the First Pointed style, and even though the grand and deeply moulded *W. doorway* is circular, its mouldings are of that style. Above the W. entrance porch is a *Gallery* of 6 fine Pointed arches opening into the nave. The entire N. wall of the ch. is gone, along with piers and pier-arches, only S. side, and E. and W. end, with the bases of 2 towers, remaining.

For many years the municipal authorities were in the habit of selling the materials (without giving any account of the proceeds), which is the cause of the disappearance of so much of the building. This nefarious practice was stopped in 1815, by order of the Barons of the Exchequer, who, by seasonable repairs, saved the remainder.

King John granted leave to the monks and burgesses of Aberbrothwick to trade without molestation or tax with any place in England, except the city of London. In 1320 a general assembly of the estates of Scotland was held in the abbey, when a spirited declaration was drawn up of the independence of the Scottish Kingdom of the English Crown, and a protest against any

interference by the Pope or his legates. Amongst the abbots of Aberbrothock were the three Beaton, the Cardinal, David, and two Archbishops James, one the uncle and the other the nephew of the Cardinal; also Gawin Douglas, the translator of Virgil.

The entrance to the enclosure of the abbey is through a fine *Gothic Gateway*, constructed for defence, and once furnished with barbican, drawbridge, and portcullis.

The grave of K. William is pointed out in front of the high altar. The windows at the E. end consisted of 3 divisions, each one of 3 lancets, deeply embayed; above was a fine rose window, as at the W. end. It was called the O of Arbroath; and, lighted from within, once served for a beacon, as it faces the sea. At this day a spire at the end of the abbey property, when seen through it, is a guide to ships entering the harbour.

The S. wall of the nave is still standing, as well as part of the S. transept; and attached to it is the *Chapter house*, still perfect in walls and roof. It is surrounded with sedilia. Among the monuments preserved in it is part of a sculptured figure, with feet resting on a lion, supposed, on this slight foundation, to be the effigy of the founder. But upon the figure, which is draped more like that of an ecclesiastic than a king, "figures of knights in full armour are clambering up: one appears to be struggling with the drapery below, another has reached the waist; and the fracture which is across the shoulder leaves dangling the mailed heels of two others, which must have reached the neck. Is it possible that there can be here any reference to the slaughter of Becket, to whom the abbey was dedicated?"

Of the abbot's house the kitchen is still visible on the S. side of the abbey church, and in the High Street a portion of the abbey buildings re-

mains in the shape of a tower, now used as a butcher's shop.

A fine ballad of Southey has immortalised the abbots of Aberbrothock for their munificent humanity in establishing and maintaining a bell beacon on that dangerous reef of rocks in the German Ocean, which is supposed to have received its name of the "*Bell Rock*" from this circumstance, but it is probably only a legend.

"The Abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Incheape rock;
On a buoy in the storm it floated and swung,
And over the waves its warning rung.
When the rock was hid by the surge's swell
The mariners heard the warning bell;
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock."

A lighthouse was erected upon it in 1810 at an expense of £60,000. It was suggested by R. Stevenson (the father of the present celebrated lighthouse engineers, D. and T. Stevenson), that the "*Bell*" obtained its name from the domed form of the rock.

The Abbot of Arbroath had the custody of the Brechbannach or sacred banner of St. Columba, for which the lands of Forglen in Banffshire were given to the abbey. As, however, the banner required to be followed to the field of battle, it remained really in the hands of laymen, while the Church received the pecuniary advantages attached to the duty.

The town of Arbroath is, like Dundee, dependent on its mills for linens and canvas, of which there are a considerable number. Flagstones, too, of old red sandstone are exported under the name of "*Arbroath pavement*."

Conveyances from Arbroath.—Rail to Dundee, 17 m., and to GUTHRIE JUNCT. 8 m., for Forfar and Aberdeen.

At *Carmylie Manse*, 6 m. S.E. of Forfar, the reaping-machine was in-

vented by the Rev. Patrick Bell, 1826. It continued in use till 1868.

[The pedestrian should not omit an excursion along the coast to Montrose, distance from 16 to 17 miles. The cliff scenery is remarkably fine. If time is short, he may go to Auchmithie by road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., but in so doing he will miss some curious objects. On the top of the cliffs, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Auchmithie, are an entrenched fort called *Lud's Castle*, and a singular chasm known as the *Pot*. The caves are down below, and should be visited from Auchmithie in a boat, unless it is very low water, when they may be reached on foot. The *Lady's Cave* obtains its name in consequence of the light falling in such a way as to resemble a veiled figure. Another is the *Mason's Cave*, from the appearance of the rocks at the entrance, which look as if they had been built up artificially; while another is the *Green Cave*, on account of the luxuriance of the hart's-tongue fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*); *Asplenium marinum* also grows here.

Auchmithie is an exceedingly primitive fishing village, with a public-house, the "*Mussel Crag*" of Scott's "*Antiquary*." From thence keep the cliff-road, passing on l. the dark woods of Ethie, on the estate of the Earl of Northesk. 2 m. l. is Anniston, the seat of Col. Rait. At *Red Head* the cliffs are magnificently grand and precipitous, and an additional interest is imparted by their being the scene of the escape of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour in the "*Antiquary*." From this point the coast trends inward, forming the graceful curve of *Lunan Bay*. About the centre stands *Red Castle*, an old fortress of William the Lion. From its colour and position it is a striking object, though little is left but a portion of a tower, and a long wall of very thick masonry. Below the castle the mouth of the Lunan can be

crossed by a rude bridge of poles, which demand some care. But there is a stone bridge a little higher up, close to the mansion of Lunan (Capt. Blair-Imrie). There is a curious story, that a Dutch vessel was once wrecked in Lunan Bay, and that the captain and crew were treated with great kindness by the parish clerk, whose daughter the captain ultimately married. He returned to Amsterdam, was promoted to a situation by his employers, ultimately became a partner in the house, and his descendants, under the name of Baring, are now members of the British peerage. Should the tourist wish to strike inland here, he can proceed up the valley of the Lunan to Inverkeilor. Ascending the cliffs again from the sands of Lunan, he comes on *Buckie Den*, a beautiful little "den," running steeply to the sea. Passing *Boddom*, where are some limekilns, the next village is *Uson*, inhabited by fishermen. On l. is *Dunninald* (Miss Arkley). A little past *Uson* is the ancient burying-ground, overlooking the *Rock of St. Skeagh*, a very picturesque and singular trap-rock, jutting sharply

out from the red sandstone. Its seaward end is perforated by natural archways, and is covered with lichens. The geologist should not omit going down and examining it. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Uson*, in a field by the rocks, is a small burying-ground of the families of Williamson and Scott. *Uson House* is the residence of G. Keith, Esq., and some distance beyond is *Rossie*, the seat of — M'Donald, Esq., a very beautiful place, overlooking the estuary of the *Esk*. From *Uson House* the road leads through a pretty avenue of trees to the village of *Ferryden*, where a ferry-boat conveys the tourist to *Montrose* (Rte. 50).]

From *Arbroath* the rly. turns sharp to the l. and runs inland up the valley of the *Brothock*, past

Colliston Stat. (attached to the old ch. of *St. Vigeans*. In the churchyard are some curious sculptured stones) and *Leysmill Stat.*, to

8 m. *GUTHRIE JUNCT.*, where the main line from *Perth* to *Aberdeen* is met (Rte. 50).

SECTION V.

ABERDEEN—FORFAR—DEESIDE—BRAEMAR—STRATHSPEY—ELGIN—
BANFF—NAIRN—THE CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS.

INTRODUCTION.

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§ 1. *General Information.*

THE country traversed by the following group of Routes comprehends the Cairngorm Grampians—some of the highest mountains of Scotland, and most impressive in their scenery. Ben Muich-Dhui is the monarch of the group, surrounded by the almost equally lofty Cairntoul, Braeriach, Cairngorm, Ben-a-Bourd, Ben-A'an. These granite giants hang over the "Wells of Dee," the source of that grand river on whose banks our queen has fixed her quiet and

sunny residence, where, backed by another giant, most Alpine of peaks—Lochnagar—and surrounded by a circle of mountains, she enjoys a retirement more complete than any other part of her dominions could afford. At the base of their conchoidal and precipitous corries sleep the romantic tarns of Loch Muick, Loch Dhu, Lochnagar, and Loch Avon, “in the bosom of beauty.”

The headquarters for exploring this region is Castleton of Braemar, distant from 18 to 20 m. from the mountain summits mentioned above ; and as there is no Inn or place of refuge nearer than the vale of the Spey—15 m. farther—to visit their summits and recesses is a feat not unworthy a member of the Alpine Club.

To hardy pedestrians the excursion to the source of the Dee, perhaps the highest source in Britain, the Pass of Larig, Loch Avon, and Lochnagar, are specially recommended. They will nowhere find valleys or gorges narrower, corries or precipices loftier—hitherto little explored or known. If more convenient, they may begin their walks on the S., or by the Forfarshire side of the mountains, by ascending the romantic Glen Clova—paradise of plants and flowers ; or from the N. boundary of the district, Strathspey ; or from Athole, by Glentilt.

Strathspey, a glorious valley, skirting the N. roots of the Grampian range, and commanding most attractive views of their (even in summer) snow-dotted peaks, presents, by the Glen of Avon and other tributaries, many gaps of access to their recesses. Parallel with this chain, N. of the Spey, the chain of the Monadh Leadh, from whose sides springs the Findhorn—romantic and ruthless stream, dear to salmon-fishers and artists—studded with lovely seats, Dunphail, Altyre, Relugas, Glen Furness, Darnaway, etc.

For easy-going travellers, a carriage-road exists from Dunkeld or Pitlochrie by Spittal of Glenshee ; while from Aberdeen a Railway will carry them to Ballater, whence it is a drive of 18 m. to Braemar.

On the outskirts of this range, besides the lovely valleys of the North and South Esk, attention must be called to the very grand Cliff Scenery on the sea-shore, from Stonehaven to the mouth of the Dee—including the Bullars of Buchan and Dunottar Castle.

The district is by no means barren in *Antiquities*, though they are confined to its outskirts, in the fertile valleys, etc., or the roots of the hills—such are the primitive but huge constructions, the Stone Forts, called Catertuns (Rte. 51A).

This is the country of the *Sculptured Stones*—rude monuments, but deftly carved in relief, with figures of men and animals, patterns of interlacing knots, mixed with strange symbols, the meaning of

which has never been explained : such as a figure like the letter Z, two circles joined, resembling a pair of spectacles ; some bear the Christian cross, combined with figures of dragons and other monsters, resembling the elephant or walrus, similar to the peculiar figures on early Irish illuminated MSS. The date assigned to them is the 8th or 9th cent. They occur most frequently, and almost exclusively, in the country between the mouth of the Tay and the shores of the Moray Firth. Among the chief examples—the Stones at Forres (Sueno's), Meigle, Aberlemno, Largo, Forteviot, and Elgin Cath., may be specified. Ecclesiastical remains of high interest occur at Brechin, whose Round Tower resembles those of Ireland, in the Church and College of Aberdeen, the magnificent ruins of Elgin Cathedral and Chapter-House, and the less extensive remains of Pluscardine.

In no part of the United Kingdom are so many grand *inhabited Castles* as in Aberdeen and Nairnshires, built in a peculiar and very picturesque style—partly as defensible houses, sometimes with draw-bridge and portcullis, and always with bracketted angle-turrets or bartizans. Among the finest of these are Glamis and Cawdor, Fyvie, Castle Frazer, Kildrummie, Craigievar, Glenbucket, and Edzell in ruins.

There is no lack of more modern mansions and seats—the princely Gordon Castle, Aboyne, Haddo, Invercauld, Castle Forbes, Cortachy, and, at the head of all, the Regal Balmoral—an admirable specimen of the Scottish style of architecture revived.

§ 2. DEER FORESTS ; AGRICULTURE ; INNS.

Deer Forests.—A large part of the main and moorland of Aberdeenshire and the adjoining counties is kept as a preserve for deer, and large rentals, as is well known, are paid for the exclusive rights of shooting over them ; but unfortunately the best time for rambling about the hills is also the season for deerstalking, when the lairds and owners of shootings use their utmost endeavours to keep tourists from all but the strict road, and in many cases try, through their keepers, to prevent them following certain valleys or ascending certain mountains. On the part of the owners, tourists should remember that it is very hard that the deer should be disturbed, and the whole day's shooting disarranged, simply because people will stray out of the regular road and wander about at their own sweet will. On the other hand, it is a moot point whether a mountain can be closed to tourists. The best plan is for them to adhere as closely as possible to the path, and not to trespass on enclosures or forests—so

that, in case of attempts on the part of keepers to bar the passage, the onus of proving their right to do so will lie with the proprietors.

Aberdeenshire is divided into several districts—Mar in the S., Buchan in the N.E., Garioch traversed by the Urie, and Formartin in the centre ; and though once possessed by a great Celtic population, Gaelic is not at all spoken, except in the Braemar district. The present inhabitants are partly of Saxon or Flemish, and partly of Norwegian and Danish origin, and speak a *patois* peculiar to themselves. It is somewhat like the dialect spoken in the lowlands, but much sharper : for example, *what* is always *fat* ; *boots*, *beets*, etc. Diminutives are also used very freely. For several excellent anecdotes illustrating the dialect, see “Dean Ramsay’s Reminiscences of Scottish Character,” a most excellent and amusing work. In no portion of Scotland have greater industry and skill been exhibited, or more capital invested, in agricultural pursuits, than here, and that with a soil naturally wet and cold, and a climate so unpropitious that it has been described as divided into two seasons—“nine months winter, and three months bad weather.” Consequently wheat is seldom sown here, and 100,000 acres of arable land are devoted to oats and turnips. From skilful management of the turnip crop this district has become one of the chief meat-producers in Britain, and sends copious supplies both of live cattle and dead meat to the London market. On the week preceding Christmas more than 2000 head of cattle, besides sheep, are sent up to London from the markets of Aberdeenshire, Banff, etc.

The *Inn* accommodation is as good as in any part of the Highlands. At Aberdeen there are numerous hotels. There are good Inns at Braemar (2), Glen Clova, Alford, Inverurie, Grantown, Forres, Ellon, Newburgh, Banff, Abernethy, Craigellachie, Fochabers, and Kingussie. Many of the landlords have fishings to let. (See “Sportsman’s Time-Tables and Guide to the Rivers and Moors of Scotland.”)

§ 3. PLACES OF INTEREST.

Meikle.—Monuments in churchyard ; Alyth ; Airlie Castle ; Den of Airlie ; Slug of Auchrannie.

Kirriemuir.—Cortachy Castle ; Glen Clova ; Glen Dole ; Loch Brandy ; Loch Fee ; Glen Prosen (Rare Ferns).

Forfar.—Glamis Castle ; Restennet Priory ; Aberlemno Forts ; Melgund Castle ; Guthrie Castle.

Brechin.—Cathedral ; Round Tower ; Caterthun Forts ; Edzell Castle ; the Burn ; scenery of West Water ; Fettercairn ; Slack of the Birnie.

Montrose.—Museum ; Basin ; Links ; Den Finella ; Bervie Cliff scenery.

Laurencekirk.—Kincardine Castle.

Stonehaven.—Dunnottar Castle ; Muchalls House.

Blairgowrie.—Kirkmichael antiquities ; Glenshee.

Braemar.—Invercauld ; Falls of Corrymulzie ; Linn of Quoich ; Linn of Dee ; Wells of Dee ; Cairngorm ; Ben Muich-Dhui ; Loch-nagar ; Loch Callater ; Loch Avon.

Ballater.—Pannanich Wells ; Byron's lodging ; Pass of Ballater ; Burn of the Vat ; Glen Muick ; Abergeldie Castle ; Balmoral.

Aboyne.—Castle ; Earthworks ; Lumphanan Peel Bog.

Banchory.—Crathes Castle ; scenery of the Dye and Feugh.

Drum.—Castle ; Dykes ; Corbie Den.

Aberdeen.—Pier and harbour ; Cathedral ; King's College Chapel ; Brig o' Balgownie ; Union Street ; Court-houses ; Marischal College ; Granite Works.

Peterhead.—Quarries ; Bullers of Buchan ; Coast Scenery ; Slaines Castle.

Kintore.—Castle Frazer.

Alford.—Craigievar ; Kildrummie Castle ; Towie Castle ; Glenbucket Castle ; Colquhanny Castle ; Dune of Invernochty.

Turriff.—Church ; Fyvie Castle.

Banff.—Duff House ; Craigstone Castle ; Vale of Deveron.

Huntly.—Castle ; Stones of Strathbogie ; Gordon Schools ; Huntly Lodge ; Hill of Noth.

ROUTE 50.

Perth to Aberdeen, by Cupar-Angus, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, and Stonehaven.

Perth, described in Rte. 43.

There is another road to Aberdeen *via* Dundee and Arbroath (Rte. 49), The line to Dunkeld (Rte. 48) is followed as far as

7½ m. STANLEY JUNCT., where the Forfar Rly. branches off to the rt., keeping the rt. bank of the Tay, which is crossed at

11 m. *Cargill Stat.*, at the confluence of the rivers Tay and Isla. 1½ m. to the l. of the stat. are the ruins

of *Stobhall*, the seat of Sir John Drummond, whose daughter married Robert III., and became Queen of Scotland.

In the angle formed by the junction of the Tay and Isla (to the N. of Cargill) is the village of *Meikleour*, with Roman remains in the shape of camp and prætorium. On a height commanding the junction of the rivers is a noble mansion-house, built 1873 by Bryce for the Marchioness of Lansdowne. Another camp may be visited a little to the E. of

13½ m. *Woodside Stat.*

15½ m. *Cupar-Angus Junct.*

[Hence a branch line is given off on l. to Blairgowrie, the route thence by the Spital of Glenshee to Braemar (Rte. 52B).]

Cupar-Angus (*Hotels: Strathmore Arms; Railway*), distinguished from Cupar in Fifeshire by the addition of Angus, the old name for the county of Forfar. The town stands on the borders of Perth and Forfarshire, and on the bank of the Isla, and possesses some factories for the coarser kinds of linen.

An abbey was founded here in 1164 by Malcolm IV. for Cistercian monks, but it had been getting out of repair before the Reformation, and its ruin was completed at that time. The only vestiges of this once magnificent structure are in the N. angle of the present *churchyard*, on the side of the road to Dundee.

To the l. of the town is Hallyburton, the seat of Lord J. F. Gordon Hallyburton.

18 m. *Ardler Stat.* A branch on rt. is given off to Newtyle and Dundee (Rte. 49).

21 m. *Meigle Junct. Stat.* (*Inn: Belmont Arms*), the town lying 1 m. to the N. In the ch.-yard are *Sculptured Stones*, representing the story of Prince Arthur's wife, Vanora (or Guinever?), who was captured by the Picts. Her husband some time afterwards rescued her, but finding that she had been seduced during the separation, sentenced her to be torn in pieces by wild beasts, which is supposed to be depicted upon the stones. Some regard them as hunting scenes. Near Meigle is Belmont Castle (Lord Wharnccliffe). [A short branch of 5 m. is given off to *Alyth*, a small town with some coarse linen factories, lying pleasantly on the southern slope of the Grampian district. In its neighbourhood is *Ruthven*, for many years the seat of the Crichton family. *Ruthven House* (Mrs. Ogilvie) is modern, pleasantly situated on the river Isla, near the site of the ancient castle. 2 m. to the N. of Ruthven is *Airlie Castle* (Earl of Airlie), at the junction of

the Melgum and Isla, both famous trout and salmon streams, and highly picturesque with rock and foliage. In 1639 the Earl of Airlie was a strong royalist, and left Scotland to avoid signing the Covenant. During his absence the castle was burnt by the Earl of Argyle, acting under the authority of the Committee of Estates. It is the subject of the ballad "The Bonnie House of Airlie," and this injury was afterwards avenged by Montrose by the destruction of Castle Campbell. Some remains of the old castle have been incorporated with the present building, the E. wall, with its portecullis-entrance, being still entire. The remainder has disappeared. The principal residence of the Earl of Airlie is at Cortachy, near Kirriemuir.

In the grounds of a farmhouse, called "the *Barns of Airlie*," is a "weem" or cave, the roof of which is rudely sculptured. The Glen or Den of Airlie is very romantic, particularly at the waterfall or *Slug of Auchrannie*, 60 ft. high, and is well worth a visit. The whole is exceedingly fine, the banks being in many places perpendicular, and 400 ft. in height. It is a noted place for ferns, and *Asplenium viride* is plentiful. The tourist may return to Kirriemuir, 12 m. distant, instead of to Alyth.

Between Alyth and Meigle is Hollywood, the seat of Clayhill Henderson, Esq., and in the neighbourhood is Kinloch (Sir George Kinloch, Bart.)

Quitting Meigle Junct., the line approaches the *Sidlaw Range*, conspicuous on which is a ruined tower on the summit of Kilpurnie Hill, 1151 ft.

24½ m. *Eassie Stat.*

26¾ m. *Glamis Stat.*, 1 m. from which on rt. is *Glamis Castle* (Earl of Strathmore). Admission liberally granted to castle and gardens. Small *Inn* in the village.

This "magnificent old Baronial Castle" is perhaps the finest and most picturesque of the Scottish castles now inhabited, and at the same time one of the most cheerful and habitable. It owes its present aspect, clustered with turrets, bartizans, and extinguisher roofs, to the first Earl of Strathmore, 1675-1687. Doubtless it has older portions included in the square tower with walls 15 ft. thick, which overlooks the whole, and the lower wings are still more modern. The old chroniclers say that Malcolm II. died at Glamis, and some add that he was assassinated. But then Macbeth was Thane of Glamis, and perhaps lived there, and he was said to have murdered a king. So, by a conjunction of tradition and fiction, the scene immortalised by Shakespeare has been transferred hither, and the room in which Duncan breathed his last is even pointed out. "It contains a curious monument of feudal times, being a *secret chamber*, the entrance of which by the law or custom of the family must only be known to 3 persons at once, the Earl, his heir-apparent, and any third person they may take into confidence."—*Sir W. Scott.*

At the execution of Lady Glamis for witchcraft, and for conspiring to poison King James V. (!) in 1537, the castle was forfeited to the Crown; but when her innocence had been established it was restored to her son, whose descendant, Patrick, became Earl of Strathmore in 1606. In 1716 Prince Charles Edward lodged for some time here, and held a sort of court. Sir Walter Scott adds:—"A disciple of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion more parkish, as he was pleased to call it, to raze all the exterior defences, and to bring his mean and paltry gravel walk up to the very door out of which, deluded by the name, we might have imagined Lady Macbeth (with the form and

features of Siddons) issuing forth to welcome King Duncan."

It is entered by a low door, surmounted by shields of the bearings of the noble family of Lyon; also by the arms of the royal family, in allusion to the time when James V. lived here during the forfeiture. A winding stair in the circular tower, set in an angle of the building, leads to a low vaulted hall decorated with armour and the buff coat of Claverhouse. It occupies nearly the whole space of the tall square central tower, which seems to be the oldest part of the castle. The drawing-room (once the hall) is embellished with a finely carved and arched ceiling and noble fireplace. In addition to family portraits are some pictures of the Stuarts and their ministers—of Claverhouse, the Duke of Lauderdale, and James Thomson the poet; and opening out from this is a small dark-panelled chapel, one of the oldest portions; it was consecrated before the Reformation. Some handsome cabinets, and tapestry representing scenes in the life of Nebuchadnezzar will be admired. The visitor should not omit to see the view from the top of the castle, over Strathmore and 12 counties, the range of the Grampians, the towns of Alyth, Blairgowrie, Forfar, Mount Blair, and the Craigs of Clova. The kitchen is old.

In front of the house a curious sun-dial will be noticed, with an extraordinary number of faces to the sun. Amongst the curiosities of the place is the "lion-cup" of Glamis, the original from which Sir W. Scott took the idea of the "Blessed Bear of Bradwardine" in "Waverley." The Park of 1000 acres is traversed by the river Dean; it abounds in fine trees. The pinetum and gardens are modern.

In front of the manse, in the village of Glamis, is a sculptured stone, called King Malcolm's gravestone.

Soon after passing Glamis Stat.

a brief glance is obtained of the castle, on rt.

28½ m. **KIRRIEMUIR JUNCT.** [from this a short branch leads on l. to *Kirriemuir* (Inns : Airlie Arms ; Crown), a brisk manufacturing little town, with a trade in brown linen. Like Alyth, it is pleasantly placed on the southern slopes of the hills, called the Braes of Angus. In the cemetery are some sculptured stones. In the neighbourhood are Logie (Col. Kinloch), Lindertis (Sir T. Munro), and Kinnordy (birthplace of the eminent geologist, the late Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.), while Airlie Castle is only 4½ m. to the W. 2½ m. W. rises the four-storeyed fortalice of *Inverquhar* Castle, seat of a branch of the Ogilvies, one of whom fought for James VII. at the Battle of the Boyne. For pedestrian route from Kirriemuir to Ballater, by Glen Clova (see Rte. 51). It is a drive of 15 m. from this to Glen Clova Inn.]

32½ m. *Forfar* Stat. (Inn : County Arms, post horses ; Pop. 12,555), a royal and parl. burgh, and capital of the county of the same name. Bristling with stalks of chimneys, it is by no means an attractive town ; but possesses handsome *County Buildings* and a *Public Hall*, for which it is indebted to a liberal townsman, Peter Reed, confectioner. It contains eight or nine large power-loom mills, which employ many of the inhabitants in weaving coarse linens.

An octagon turret, formerly the Town Cross (date, time of Charles I.), now marks the site of the Castle, which was a royal residence in the days of Malcolm Canmore. Queen Margaret had a retreat upon the Inch in Forfar Loch, now partly drained.

The town acquired an infamous notoriety from the number of old women executed here under a charge of witchcraft. A hollow on the north

of the town is still called "The Witches' Howe," and the Forfar "Bridle," which was used as a gag, is still preserved in the *Town Hall*, where are also portraits of Admiral Lord Duncan, by *Opie*, and of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, by *Raeburn*.

The hill above the town is converted into a public *Cemetery*, planted with coniferous trees, and laid out in walks.

A little to the E. of the town, l. of the rly., are the remains of *Restennet Priory*, of the date of the 13th cent., although an earlier ch. is supposed to have existed here, founded by St. Boniface in the 7th cent. The square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, is the principal portion that remains.

Glamis Castle is 6 m. off (see above).

Finhaven Castle is a ruined stronghold of the Earls of Crawford. Near it is a Roman camp of considerable extent. At *Aberlemno*, in a field not far distant, are two *sculptured stones*, with figures of men and horses.

Passing some small lochs, the rly. reaches

35 m. *Clocksbriggs Stat.* ; immediately after which is Rescobie Loch, formed by the Lunan river. *Lastrea thelypteris* is to be found in it.

37½ m. l., close to *Auldbar Road Stat.*, is Balgavies (pronounced Beguys) House, a modern building engrafted on the old castle.

[l. 4 m. *Melgund Castle* is a fine old ruin, said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton. Between Melgund and Brechin is *Auldbar* (P. J. Chalmers, Esq.), a castellated mansion, part of which was built by Sir Thomas Lyon, Treasurer of Scotland, whose arms, impaling those of his wife, daughter of the Regent Morton, are cut below the bartizan. Auldbar is built on the edge of a ravine of great depth. The grounds

are very picturesque, and contain a charming terrace garden.]

39½ m. at GUTHRIE JUNCT. the Arbroath line is given off on rt. (Rte. 49).

Guthrie Castle (l.), the seat of the family of the same name, is a square tower, built in 1468, but much added to of late years.

Gardyne Castle (1 m. on rt.) is a baronial structure of venerable aspect, standing on the declivity of a deep valley, watered by a small stream. The rly. now turns N.E. to

45 m. *Farnell Road Stat.*, a little to the N. of which, on the banks of the South Esk, see *Kinnaird Castle*, the stately seat of the Earl of Southesk, which title, after being long attainted, was restored in 1855. It contains a fine library and an interesting collection of paintings. The estuary of the river is crossed at

48 m. BRIDGE OF DUN JUNCT., on the S. Esk. rt., see chimneys of Montrose.

[Hence a short branch of 4 m. l. leads to

Brechin Stat. (Rtes. 51A, B, and C) (*Inn* : Commercial, clean and good), a flourishing and increasing town, with large linen manufactures (Pop. 7933), lying upon the side of a hill overhanging the South Esk. This modern quarter occupies the high ground.

The *Cathedral*, from the first a building of small extent, has had its nave supplanted by a modern sash-windowed Kirk, but retains at W. end a fine Dec. *Tower*, portal, and window; while the choir, a ruined fragment, with 4 lancet windows, remains roofless at the E. end.

Far more interesting is the *Round Tower* adjacent to it, of exact and solid masonry, 10 ft. diameter, 85 ft. high to the parapet, which is sur-

mounted by a conic roof, a later addition. It strongly resembles the round towers of Ireland, and is probably as old as the 11th century. Its chief architectural feature is a narrow doorway, 6 ft. above the ground, with jambs inclining upwards, surrounded by a beaded moulding, and surmounted by a crucifix carved in low relief. The two figures at the sides were evidently intended to represent saints. It is certain, therefore, that it was built after the conversion of the country to Christianity. These towers may have partly served as belfries, and partly to protect sacred property and vessels.

Compared with the Irish towers, Brechin reminds one of Kilkenny, inasmuch as regards its proximity to the cathedral; Cloyne, in its type and manner of building; and Donaghmore, in its ornamentation over the door. Not the least interesting part of the Cathedral of Brechin is its beautiful situation on the borders of the deep ravine of the S. E-k.]

Brechin Castle, a comfortable modern mansion, is charmingly placed higher up on the edge of this glen of the S. Esk, turning its back on chimneys and hills. The pretty corridor and other rooms are hung with some interesting portraits, Charles Fox, Neil Gow the famous fiddler, and several others. During the invasion by Edward I. Brechin Castle held out against him for 3 weeks, under Sir Thomas Maule, nor was it surrendered till the governor had been killed. It has been much modernised; it is still the residence of the head of the Maule family, the Earl of Dalhousie.

About 5 m. N. of Brechin is the remarkable hill-fort called the White Caterthun (*see* Rte. 51A).

Distances.—To Perth, 52 m.; to Montrose, 7½ m.]

From the Bridge of Dun Stat. the rly. skirts the estuary of the Esk, known as Montrose Basin, to

50½ m. DUBTON JUNCT. STAT.; a short branch of 3 m. (on rt.) leads to

Montrose Stat. (Inns: Star; White Horse). A Parl. Burgh town of some trade, but not increasing. Pop. 14,548. It stands on a tongue of flat land stretching S., flanked on the W. by a large tidal *Basin* formed by the estuary of the S. Esk river, and on the W. by the N. Sea. There is a good deal of shipbuilding carried on, with its accessories of rope and sail making. The town, which is well built, and is furnished with excellent shops, contains an interesting *Town Hall*; the ch. is modern, and has a lofty spire. In the High-street are statues of Jos. Hume (who was born here 1777, and was long M.P. for Montrose) and of Sir Robt. Peel. It is also the birthplace (1805) of Sir Alexander Burnes, the traveller and Eastern diplomatist, murdered at Cabool, and of Robert Browne, the botanist. At the end of the High-street is a portion of the town-house in which the Marquis of Montrose was born, 1612.

The mouth of the S. Esk, which is the entrance to the Basin, a splendid land-locked sheet of water, about 3 m. across, is bridged over by a suspension bridge, built by Sir Samuel Brown, who saw in the little island of Bravoeh a useful ally. On the S. bank of the Basin is the handsome seat of Rossie (W. M. Macdonald, Esq.) The visitor should cross the ferry, ascend the hill above Ferryden for the sake of the view, and return by the suspension bridge (Rte. 49). A large Lunatic Asylum has been built near Hillside, Dubton. The Links of Montrose are celebrated as one of the finest golf-grounds in Scotland. Here ended the Rebellion of 1715-16 by the secret embarkation of Prince James

Stuart, accompanied by Mar, on board a French vessel, leaving his army in the lurch.

There is not much to be seen at Montrose, but an *Excursion* to Den Finella, by the

[*Montrose and Bervie Railway*, which strikes due N. along the coast, skirting the cliffs, crossing the N. Esk below the Pounage Pool, where John o'Arna encountered the Water Kelpie, according to the old ballad composed by George Beattie, who sleeps in the ch.-yard of St. Cyrus, at the foot of the rocks.

Rt. by the sea is the Kaim of Mathers, built by Barclay to escape the vengeance of the King for having slain and afterwards "suppit in bree," the body of the Sheriff of the Mearns. At

Lauriston Stat. the traveller should stop to visit *Den Finella*, one of the most romantic Dens in the county, in the grounds of A. Porteous, Esq., crossed by the rly. on a bridge of 4 arches.

Bervie Terminus, made a royal burgh by David II., 1342; was the birthplace of Coutts, the banker. Hallgreen Castle (I. Farquhar, Esq.) was the residence of the father of Dr. Arbuthnott, the friend of Pope; he was probably born here.

Stonehaven, 10 m., may be reached by 'bus 4 times a week.

A beautiful walk is to Arbroath, 16 m. along the coast, by Uson, Boddom, Lunan Bay, Red Head, and Auchmithie (Rte. 49).

Rail to Aberdeen.

The main line now keeps northward, passing l. Hillside and Craigo (M. Grant, Esq.), and at

54 m. *Craigro Stat.*, enters Kincardineshire, crossing the North Esk river through the fertile "How-o'-the-Mearns."

56 m. *Marykirk*, to the rt. is Kirkton Hill (G. Taylor, Esq.), well

situated at the foot of the Garvock Hills.

59 m. *Laurencekirk* (*Hotel*: Gardenstone Arms) was founded by Francis Garden, Lord Gardenstone, in 1765, on the estate of Johnston, which he had then recently purchased. Dr. Beattie, author of "The Minstrel," was born on a farm close to the town, of which his father was tenant, 1735. It was once famous for its manufacture of snuff-boxes. Rt. Garvock Hill, marked by its Tower, which commands a fine view. At the hill foot, Johnston Lodge (Alex. Gibbon, Esq.), 3 m. l. is the village of *Auchinblae* (Rte. 51c).

62½ m. *Fordoun*, is supposed to have been the birthplace of John of Fordoun, author of the "Scoto-Chronicon," and the oldest authority on the subject of Scottish history; Pitarrow is a little to the l. of the line. On l. is *Monboddoo* (J. C. Burnett, Esq.), seat of Lord Monboddoo, who was celebrated for holding remarkable opinions about men having tails. Dr. Johnson and Boswell dined here, and the latter says that it was then "a wretched place, wild and naked, with a few old houses; though, if I recollect aright, there are 2 turrets, which mark an old baron's residence." The house has been much improved and enlarged. The rly. soon crosses the Bervie Water, and reaches *Drumlithie*, a little manufacturing village; it then descends the valley of the Carron Water, having Fetteresso Castle (R. Duff, Esq., M.P.) on the l., and on rt. *Fowlsheugh*, a great resort of sea-birds, and Dunnottar House.

73½ m. *Stonehaven* (*Inns*: Commercial; Station; Urie Arms), a flourishing little port, and the county-town of Kincardine. It is situated very near the mouth of 2 rivers, the Carron and the Cowie, and is con-

siderably in repûte as a bathing place.

See a little to the S. of the town the ruins of *Dunnottar Castle*, seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland. It stands on a projecting rock, separated from the mainland by a deep chasm, which in former days must have made it impregnable. The great square tower, which is still the most complete part, and chapel, are said to have been built by the Crawfords, Earls of Lindsay. The modern part consists of 3 sides of a quadrangle, and is more like a barrack than a castle. During the wars of the Commonwealth the Scottish regalia were kept here, and when the castle was besieged, the governor, George Ogilvie of Barras, held out strenuously, and did not surrender until they had been conveyed away, through the midst of the besieging force, by Mrs. Grainger, the minister's wife—the crown in her lap, the sceptre disguised as a distaff. She buried them under the pulpit of Kinneff Church until the Restoration. Dunnottar was used in 1685 as a place of imprisonment for the Covenanters, and the "Whigs' Vault," in which they were confined, still remains. The cliffs are bold and rocky here, and rise to 200 ft., a little lower down at Fowlsheugh, between Stonehaven and Bervie. In the ch.-yard of Dunnottar, Walter Scott met for the first and last time Peter Paterson, the original of "Old Mortality," cleaning the headstones at the graves of the Covenanters who died in Dunnottar Castle.

Pass rt. the ruins of Cowie old Kirk, and l. *Urie*, the fine seat of Alex. Baird, Esq., a handsome modern Gothic house, replacing the old mansion of the Barclays, the most illustrious of whom, Robert, wrote the "Apology for the Quakers." Some relics of him are preserved in the present house. The last of the family was Captain B., the famous pedestrian, and a great agriculturist.

R. Barclay and Captain B. both rest in the family burying-ground upon the mound or *Hauf of Urie*.

The line approaches the coast to 78 m. *Muchalls Stat.*, near which is the small but quaint-looking house of Muchalls, begun, as the inscription tells us, in 1619, and finished in 1627, by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys. A low courtyard wall in front supports a row of formidable-looking bastions, a fashion which had outlived the necessities of the times. The large hall and another smaller room have ceilings of pargetted plaster-work in excellent preservation, and on either side of the fireplace is a gloomy figure standing with crossed arms.

The rly. now keeps close to the coast, which is bold and rocky, affording many a beautiful peep down the gullies.

79½ m. *Newtonhill Stat.*

81½ m. *Portlethen Stat.*, near which is the village of Findon, or Finnan, well known for the production of smoked haddocks.

85 m. *Cove Stat.* See on rt. the Nigg Lighthouse, and Wellington Suspension Bridge. From hence the rly., making a curve, crosses the Dee, and enters

Aberdeen Terminus, in College-st., near the docks, at the mouth of the gully called Denburn. This is the stat. of the Great North of Scotland, Caledonian, and Deeside Railways. (Imperial Hotel, close to the stat. ; Douglas's H. ; the Northern H. ; Royal H.) The Post-office is in Market St.

Several *Episcopal Chapels* here.

The *Photographic Views* of Scottish scenery, by Wilson of Aberdeen are deservedly celebrated.

Aberdeen, 88,125 Inhab., is the fourth city in Scotland, in point of population and trade. It has also

important manufactures in linen, woollen, and iron. It is great in shipbuilding (clippers of renown). It is the chief seaport of the N. of Scotland, and in 1873 had 235 vessels of 103,149 tons. It is really a handsome town, built chiefly of granite, the local stone, at the mouth of the Dee, between it and the Don ; but its harbour has neither the capacity nor convenience proportioned to its trade, although Smeaton and Telford employed their best engineering abilities, and expended more than £300,000 upon it. New and expensive works were begun 1871—including a S. *Breakwater* of concreted blocks, 1300 ft. long, which will not be finished for some time. The "diversion" of the Dee by the straightening of its course, cutting off a great bend just below the Wellington and Railway bridges, was achieved in 1872.

A fine *Pier* was completed in 1848, having on the N. pier-head a tidal fixed red light.

The *Bridge over the Dee* is a structure of 7 arches, built in the early part of the 16th centy. by Bishop Dunbar. It is one of the oldest bridges in this part of the world, having survived the floods of 1829. It was the scene of the first of Montrose's victories ; the passage of the bridge was won by him after a battle of two days on June 19, 1639, one of the many fluctuating struggles of the Scottish Civil War, in which Aberdeen constantly changed hands, passing from the Cavalier to the Covenanter, and back again. At this date Montrose belonged to the latter party.

Leaving the railway stat., ascend to Castle St., a sort of central market-place, one side of which is occupied by the *Town and County Buildings*, modern Gothic, of picturesque design (Peddie and Kinnear, architects), with a very effective bell-fry tower 200 ft. high, and another ancient tower at the E. end. It cost

£60,000, and contains some good portraits—the Queen and Prince Consort, by *John Phillip*, a native—Queen Anne, by *Kneller*, etc.

Before it stands *The Cross*, a structure in the Renaissance style, with hexagon base, the panels ornamented with medallion heads of Scottish Kings, from James I. to James VII., surmounted by a pillar, bearing the Royal Unicorn rampant. It was the work of a mason, John Montgomery, of Auldrain, 1686.

In this place also is the *Statue* of the last Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, and Colonel of the 42d Highlanders, whom Scott addressed :

“Cock of the North, my Huntly braw,
Whaur are you wi’ the Forty-twa !”

The chief street is *Union-street*, a fine avenue of granite houses, with many good shops, banks, hotels, etc., stretching W. from Castle-street, nearly a mile. A *Statue* of Queen Victoria, by Brodie, deserves high commendation. On the rt. hand an open Grecian colonnade discloses to view the *E. and W. Churches*, standing in a large ch.-yard, but forming a continuous building. The E. church is of carpenter Gothic, 1870-75, the other, having sash windows, was designed by *Gibbs*, architect of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields and the Rad-cliff Library, a native of Aberdeen.

The W. church, burned in 1874, has been rebuilt, but the fine tower and transept, with the monuments of the Irvines, have been destroyed.

Surrounding the ch. is a *Cemetery*, which contains the remains of Dr. Beattie, author of “*The Minstrel*,” and some time Professor of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College.

Union-st. is carried across the hollow of the Denburn on a very fine granite *Bridge*, of a single arch, 131 ft. span, and at the N. W. end is a seated

Statue by Marochetti of the Prince Consort, at the uncovering of which the Queen attended. He is in a field-marshal’s uniform, with the robe of the Thistle over it, and in the hand a scroll. It is not a successful work.

Close to the *Union Bridge* is the *Trades Hall*, a granite building, containing some portraits by *Jameson*, and some curiously carved chairs.

Returning to Castle-street, to the W. of the Cross is the *Tolbooth*, with a lofty spire, now incorporated in the *Town Hall*. From its N. side branches out Broad-street. Here, at No. 68, lived Byron when a boy, with his mother.

A narrow entrance in Broad-street leads to *Marischal College* (now an integral portion of the University), named from its founder, George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. The present building, forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a tower 100 ft. high, of poor modern Gothic, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £38,000. In the centre of the court is an obelisk to Sir James M’Grigor, head of the medical staff in the Egyptian, Walcheren, and Peninsular campaigns. A flight of stairs leads to

The *Hall*, containing some good portraits by *Jameson*, a pupil of Vandyke and a native of Aberdeen—George Buchanan, and others.

Eminent students: Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury (1657); Dr. Arbuthnott, the friend of Pope; Colin Maclaurin, the mathematician; Dr. Reid, the metaphysician; Robert Hall, the divine, and Sir James Mackintosh.

The former *Grammar School*, in the School Hill, was Byron’s first place of education. Read his admirable reminiscences of Aberdeen in Moore’s “*Life of Byron*.”

To the E. of Castle-square are *Castle-brae* and the Barracks. On this hill once stood the old Castle

of Aberdeen, which in the time of Edward was garrisoned by the English, and captured from them by a night attack of the citizens, whose watchword was "Bon Accord," which has ever since been the motto of the city. From the N.E. corner of the square a street leads down to the *Links*, upon which Montrose encamped on three different occasions. Here are the premises of Leslie and Macdonald for polishing granite.

The *Granite* of Aberdeen is valued over all the world, and the city is chiefly built of it, so that it sometimes goes by the name of "the granite city." The *N. of Scotland Bank*, with its Corinthian portico of four columns, the new Grammar School, and the new County Buildings, are good examples of finely-wrought granite buildings. The docks of Sebastopol were also built of this material. In connection with the artistic value of granite, the visitor should inspect Messrs. Macdonald and Co.'s granite-works. The art of working granite with the axe, instead of the pick, and the inventions of patent axing or chiselling with a number of cutting surfaces combined in one tool, as well as that of polishing by machinery, are due to the late Alexander Macdonald.

Aberdeen is one of the oldest and most important towns in Scotland, possessing charters of privilege older than any other Scotch city, from William the Lion, Alex. I. and II., and Robert Bruce. The Town-Council Registers begin 1398. At the invasion by Edward III., Sir Thomas Roscelyn, one of his lieutenants, landed a body of troops at Dunethan, and marched upon Aberdeen ; whereupon the citizens mustered their forces and gave Sir Thomas battle on the green. The English were defeated with great slaughter, and Sir Thomas being killed, the English in revenge burnt Aberdeen to the ground. The city was then rebuilt at the mouth

of the Dee, and called New Aberdeen. Robert II. assembled a parliament here to concert measures for an invasion of England.

In the minority of James I. the citizens marched out under their provost, Sir Robert Davidson, and fought with the Earl of Mar against Donald of the Isles at Harlaw. Sir Robert was killed, and a rule was then made that the provost should not leave the city during his term of office. In 1569 Aberdeen was entered by a body of Reformers, who, after some opposition from the inhabitants, succeeded in destroying the ecclesiastical buildings ; but the town itself soon gave in its adhesion to the new creed. One hand of the Marq. of Montrose was sticking on the top of the Tolbooth until the visit of Charles II. in 1650, when it was taken down at the request of his son, and sent to Edinburgh to be buried.

A little more than a mile from the crowded streets and bustle of Aberdeen a singular contrast is presented in the silent ways of *Old Aberdeen*, or "the Auld Town," near the river Don, a collection of detached houses, some large and handsome modern mansions amidst trees and gardens, much more like a village than a city. It is said to have been deserted for the new site after the inroad of the English, *temp.* Edward III.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Machar, a companion of St. Columba, consists of a stately nave only, flanked by two massive battlemented towers with short spires (1424). The choir was destroyed by the Reformers, and the transepts by the fall of the central tower, undermined by Cromwell's troopers. The W. entrance, the round arch between the two castellated towers, is surmounted by a window of seven tall slits. All this is of granite, and dates from 1357-1518.

The nave extends to 7 bays of pointed arches resting on columnar piers. The visitor should notice the

flat ceiling of panelled oak, with its forty-eight shields, glittering with the blazonries of the Pope, the emperor, St. Margaret, the kings and princes of Christendom, the bishops, and the earls of Scotland, added by Bishop Dunbar, 1519–31. Here is the grave of Barbour, author of “The Bruce,” and Archdeacon of Aberdeen, who died in 1395. In the ruined S. transept, now open to the sky, are two canopied tombs, with effigies, much mutilated, of Bishops Leighton (1424) and Dunbar (1518). The cathedral was well restored, 1871, and much whitewash and a heavy gallery removed.

A little S. of the Cathedral, standing in a field, is *King's College*, founded in 1494, in accordance with a bull of Pope Alexander VI., by Bishop Elphinstone, to whose zeal and liberality it owes its existence, and the patronage it received from James IV. At the Reformation it was possessed of very considerable revenues, but was deprived of a great part of its wealth in the general scramble. In 1641, Charles I. granted it a charter, incorporating it with the Marischal College as a part of the “Caroline” University. But after the Restoration the two colleges were again disunited, and it is only since 1860 that they have been finally merged,—the King's College being devoted to Arts and Divinity, and the other to the classes of law and medicine.

The building was completed 1870–74, and now forms a square, one side of which, the only part remaining of the original, is the *Chapel*, begun 1500, and the massive tower attached to it, surmounted by a crown on flying arches, similar to St. Giles's, Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas, New-castle. The chapel has a good Flamboyant W. window, and contains some very elaborate carved woodwork in the same style, consisting of a double row of canopied stalls, with

miserere seats and a lofty open screen. The carving throughout is gorgeous and delicate. The patterns of the tracery is very elaborate, and differs in every panel. Bishop Stuart's pulpit was brought hither from the cathedral ; upon it are heads in relief of the Scottish monarchs (as on the city cross) from James I. to James VII. In the pavement are monumental slabs to Elphinstone, the founder, and of Hector Boece, d. 1536, the first principal. The *New Library*, opposite the chapel, contains about 80,000 volumes, and several fine old MSS. and missals. In one of the class-rooms are pictures of the Ten Sibyls, and of Principal Middleton by Jameson, and an original likeness of the founder.

Nearly 2 m. from Aberdeen, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Old Aberdeen, is *The Old Bridge of Don* or *Brig o' Balgownie*, a very picturesque single pointed arch, 62 ft. span, erected 1320, by Bp. Cheyne, spanning a deep black pool of the river, backed by fine woods, and quite worthy of the artist's pencil. It has been made famous, however, by Lord Byron, who remembered it, and the superstition connected with it, many years after he had left Aberdeen. The poetic legend runs thus :—

“Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa' ;
Wi' a wife's ae son, an' a mare's ae foal,
Down ye shall fa'.”

Byron, who had crossed it as a boy 9 years old, alludes to it in “Don Juan,” and recalls to mind its “one arch, and its black deep salmon stream is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, yet lean over with a childish delight, being an only son.” Old as it is it withstood the floods of 1829, which swept away almost all the modern bridges in this part of Scotland.

Lower down is a modern bridge of 5 arches.

Steamers from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, Newcastle, Hull, and London; to Kirkwall, Lerwick, Wick, and Thurso.

Rail to Perth, 90 m., and Dundee; to Inverness, 109; to Ballater, on the way to Braemar, 44; Alford, Peterhead, 45; Banff; and Fraserburgh, 47½ m.

Distances.—Aboyne, 32 m.; Ballater, 44; Balmoral, 53; Castleton of Braemar, 60; Stonehaven, 16; Banchory, 17½; Kintore, 12 m.

ROUTE 51.

Kirriemuir to Ballater and Braemar, by Glen Clova.

From Kirriemuir, in Rte. 50, is a drive of 15 m. to Clova Hotel. The carriage road continues to the head of the glen, but over the mountain is a mere bridle-path, not very distinctly marked, and rarely crossed in foggy weather.

This is a fine excursion, and one of the least known. Even those whose walking powers are limited should go as far as the head of Glen Clova, which may be done in a conveyance.

The pedestrian should sleep at Clova, where there is a comfortable little *inn*, the Ogilvy Arms, and proceed next day to Ballater, over the Capel, or to Braemar by Bachnagairn and Cairn Bannoch. But as Clova is in the centre of the mountain district known as the Braes of Angus, it is a good place to stop at and explore the district.

From Kirriemuir the road runs N. leaving the village of Kingoldrum and Kinnordy, the property of the late Sir Chas. Lyell, Bart., the distinguished geologist, to whom also belonged the old Castle of Inverquhar on the l.

5 m. is *Cortachy* village and *Castle*,

chief seat of the Earl of Airlie, most charmingly situated in a wooded amphitheatre, through which the South Esk flows with considerable fall and force, a lovely domain. Part only of the castle is ancient; the very handsome baronial mansion attached to it was built 1871-2, at a cost of £25,000 (David Bryce, architect). Its chief features are a Keep Tower, 120 ft. high, to serve as a *Museum* and Clock Tower, the clock flanked by 2 huge stone bulls, the supporters of the Airlie arms. The chief entrance is in the pretty village, close to a bridge over the river, and not far from the red sandstone *Kirk*, which has a good Perp. window.

[At Cortachy a road runs in from Brechin, 15 m., which has followed the N. bank of the South Esk the whole way, passing l. Eskmount, Maalsden, Marquis, and rt. Careston.

10 m. at *Finhaven* (a public-house) the Esk is crossed by a handsome bridge close to the ruined castle and modern mansion of Finhaven (Col. Gardyne). The road to Cortachy turns off at the inn to the rt., leaving the other to pursue its way to Forfar.

11 m. Tannadice House (W. Neish, Esq.), and the village of *Tannadice*, beyond which is Inchewan (J. Ogilvy, Esq.). To the right is the entrance to Glen Ogle. Before reaching the woods of Douanie, turn to rt. and then to l., passing at the back of Douanie and saving a mile to Cortachy].

As far as Cortachy the country is well wooded, to this succeed open sheep-walks. From Cortachy there are two roads to Clova—one on each side the river. On the W. bank is the best road, but the other is rather the prettiest. Neither of them keeps close to the river, in some parts of which pearls are found of considerable size. The valley is interesting to the geologist for the good examples

it affords of river terraces and moraine heaps formed by glaciers. It is equally interesting for its *botany*, and the number of rare plants it yields. The lower half of the valley is comparatively tame, but as soon as the mountains at the head begin to show themselves, there is always a fine view.

1 m. from Cortachy, on l., is the entrance to *Glenprosen*, through a pine wood of Norwegian character. This glen (Rte. 51A) is very different from Clova, the hills being much lower and wooded nearly to the summit.

12 m. (from Kirriemuir) on the opposite side is situated a shooting-lodge of Lord Airlie.

16 m. *Clova* village or Kirkton, consists of the Inn (Ogilvy Arms, good), manse, kirk, and some farms, forming a charming little colony, surrounded by green pastures, and bounded on each side by lofty and craggy hills. The road, just before reaching the village, crosses the Esk at a ford (there is a foot-bridge for pedestrians), and is continued to the head of the glen 4 m. on the l. or E. bank. Overlooking the village is a single fragment of *Clova Castle*, concerning which there is but little account; indeed, the only historical interest of Clova is associated with (rather strangely) King Charles II. When this sovereign, in early life (1650), was established at Perth, amongst the zealous Presbyterians, he formed a design to escape from their hands, and take refuge with the Highland and other royalists. He got as far as Clova, but there finding none of his expected supporters he put himself into the hands of a Colonel Montgomery, with whom he returned to Perth. This incident is known in Scottish history by the name of *The Start*.

A steep ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, path

faintly marked, at the back of the hotel, following the burn which runs out of the loch, leads up the hill for

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Loch Brandy*, a picturesque tarn embosomed in a deep hollow of precipitous cliffs, which shut it out from the world.

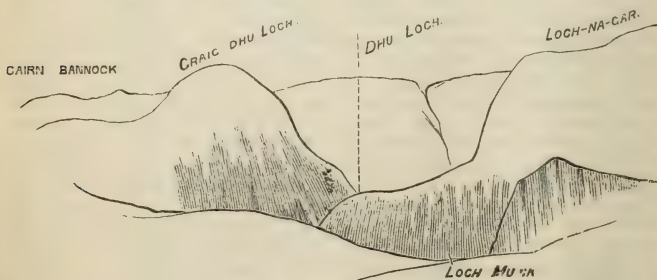
About 2 m. farther S. is *Loch Wharral*, a similar tarn, though not so well worth visiting; and to the N. of Loch Brandy is the Corrie of Clova, apparently the bed of a loch drained away. The sharp ridge between the two is called the *Sneb of Clova*, and is marked by a very curious gap or indentation in the rock. This fissure is gradually widening, and must eventually separate a huge mass of rock which will fall into Loch Brandy. On the opposite line of hills is a depression known as the Sneek of Barns, over which lies the shortest way to Glenprosen (Rte. 51A). From Clova to the head of the glen the road is worse, but the scenery incomparably finer. The hills draw nearer, and are rugged in the extreme.

3 m. from Clova village is the farm of *Bredounie* (Mr. White), opposite which is a fine jagged peak called the Sgur or Scurry of Doll. A little above the road on the rt. is a curious cave produced by the falling together of rock débris. It is known as Weems Cave, but has no tradition associated with it. 1 m. above Bredounie the glen is suddenly brought up and deflected like a fork by the grand massive hill of Ought, at the foot of which is Acharn Farm (Mr. Welsh), and shooting-lodge of Lord Southesk. To the l. runs up *Glen Doll*, one of the wildest and finest glens in Scotland. There is no road up it, although a pony may be taken with care. The most prominent beauties of Glen Doll are the Eagle's Cliff and *Loch Fee*, a tributary corrie, the loch of which has been drained off, leaving a singular hollow. The cliffs here are splendid and very

steep, but it is quite possible for a decent cragsman to cross over to Glen Cally, and thus into Glen Isla. Nearly at the head of Glen Doll is a steep path known as *Jock's Ladder*, by which the tourist can ascend the Tolan and descend on the other side to Loch Callater, passing a very black little tarn, completely encircled by cliffs, in which the Corbreach Burn rises. There is also the *Wine-Stoup*, or "pot" in the rock, in which the water is rotated. Glens Clova, Doll, and Fee, are celebrated for their Alpine flowers and number of rare plants and ferns. Unfortunately the locality is so well known by professional botanists that they annually visit the glen and carry off its treasures wholesale—a selfish and impolitic proceeding, which will soon rob the neighbourhood of one of its principal attractions. The following are the principal specimens to be found:—*Polypodium Dryopteris*, *P. Phlegopteris*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *C. dentata*, *Hymenophyllum unilaterale*, *Polystichum Lonchitis*, *P. angulare*, *Blechnum boreale*, *Woodsia silvensis*,

W. hyperborea (rare, at Bachnagairn), *Lastrea spinulosa*, *L. dilatata*, *L. oreopteris*, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, *Alchemilla alpina*, *Carex aquatilis*, *Molinia depauperata*, *Phleum Michellii*, *Carex stictocarpa*, *C. phæostachya*, *C. tenella* (rare), *Juncus Gesneri*, *Astragalus alpinus*, *Hierochloa borealis*, *Hieracium Halleri*, etc., *Lichnis Alpina* in Little Gilsrannoch. The indiscriminate gathering of plants is now prevented by the landowners.

There are two ways of leaving Glen Clova—*a.* To Ballater. *b.* To Braemar. To Ballater proceed 1 m. beyond Bredounie up Glen Clova to the foot of the *Capel* (on rt., recognisable by a cairn on top). A zigzag bridle-path is seen ascending the face of the hill, from the top of which there is a splendid view looking up Bachnagairn and Glen Fee. Follow the path along the northern shoulder, as marked by the posts, keeping Lochnagar and the subordinate ranges to the l., as shown in the outline sketch.



The path soon descends to Loch Muick, the tourist gaining a peep of the savage Dhu Loch and the waterfall that issues from it. It is 9 m. from Clova to the end of *Loch Muick*, belonging to the Queen, a beautiful sheet of water, hemmed in on all sides but one by steep mountains. At the head of it is

the handsome lodge built by the Prince Consort, from whence there are riding paths to Dhu Loch, which is guarded by the precipices of Lochnagar on the one side and Craig Dhu Loch on the other. From the foot of Loch Muick (a noted place for pic-nics) it is 9 m. to Ballater. There is a road on either side the glen—

but the one on the l. bank of the Muick is the *Queen's Drive*, not generally accessible to tourists, and never when Her Majesty is at Balmoral. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the loch is *Alt-naghuissac*, formerly known as "The Hut," but now made into a comfortable cottage residence, and occupied by the Court when the Queen resides at Loch Muick. Glen Muick for the first 4 miles is rather monotonous and bare, but at the *Falls of Muick* the scenery is very charming, the river rushing with considerable body through a narrow wooded ravine. There is a primitive bridge just below the Linn, by crossing which it may be seen from another point. Below this the glen opens out and becomes partly pastoral and partly deer forest. In the N. rises the huge mass of Morven; to the rt. is the shoulder of Mt. Keen, while the foreground is made up of the glen and the beautiful woods of *Birk Hall*, formerly occupied by Sir Jas. Clark, by the Prince of Wales during his Highland residence, and latterly by General Sir W. Knollys.

17 m. from Clova is the *Bridge of Muick*, where that river enters the Dee, the road across it leading to Knock Castle and Abergeldie.

18 m. Ballater (Rte. 52).

b. From Clova to Braemar the distance is about the same as to Ballater, but the path is not so easy to find. Instead of turning off up the Capel, keep straight on to the head of Glen Clova as far as Bachnagairn, a shooting-lodge, 7 m. from Clova. Half-way up the Esk has to be forded, but the pedestrian may avoid it by crossing the bridge near Acharn, and following a footpath on the W. bank of the river. *Bachnagairn* is splendidly situated amongst the rocks at the head of the glen, and deeply embosomed amidst the firs of a deer forest. The South Esk, which rises in Loch Esk, about 2 m. higher up, falls

[Scotland.]

in one grand leap of 70 or 80 ft. in height, the cliffs on each side bounding it like a wall. Unfortunately it is so shrouded by the forest that the visitor must approach close to it, and thus some of the effect is lost. From Bachnagairn cross the stream by a footbridge and follow the path to the rt., which winds round the crest of the hill. Do not attempt to follow the river, for the ground is uneven and very boggy. The path keeps to the W. of Craig Dhu Loch, and close to the side of Cairn Bannock, from whence on a clear day the Ochill and Lomond Hills may be seen. From thence it descends and joins the path from Braemar to Lochnagar on the side of Cairn Taggart. Follow this path down to Loch Callater, and thence by Glen Callater to Glen Clunie and

Braemar (Rte. 52A).

ROUTE 51A.

Brechin to Glen Shee, by West Water, Clova, Glen Prosen, and Glen Isla. For Pedestrians.

This route is a carriage-road as far as Lethnot, and is continued to Edzell (Rte. 51B), but beyond Lethnot is for pedestrians only. It is a good one for examining the scenery of Forfarshire and the Braes of Angus. The distances are as follows:—

Brechin to Lethnot, 7 m.

Lethnot to Clova, 16 m. (good Inn).

Clova to Glen Prosen, 6 m. (Inn).

Glen Prosen to Glen Isla, 12 m. (Inn).

Glen Isla to Glen Shee, 16 m. (Inn).

As there is no inn of any sort at Lethnot, it will be a good plan to drive from Brechin, the walk from Lethnot to Clova being sufficiently

long. The road crosses the Cruick Water, passes the property of Balnamoon, and ascends the Menmuir Hills, at the summit of which it passes between two round-backed hills, each capped with a Caledonian or British fort, called the *Brown* and *White Catertun*. The *White Catertun* on l. of road is an oval fortification, of concentric rings of loose whitish stones, measuring 25 ft. across at the top and 200 ft. at the base. They have been disturbed and huddled so as to destroy their mural outline, but still rise to a height of 60 ft., enclosing an oval area measuring 436 ft. by 200 ft. The fort is entered by one opening at the E. The platform on which it stands projects, as a great bastion, in front of the Grampian range, which it commands to the N. and W., and it overlooks the plain of *Strathmore*, which is studded with Roman camps. The *Brown Catertun*, about 1 m. N., is a series of concentric entrenchments, nearly circular. There is a splendid view looking S. over Brechin and the flat country to the N. of Arbroath and Dundee, and northwards over the Forfarshire Hills, in which Warran is a very conspicuous feature.

At the bottom of the steep slope of Menmuir Hills the road crosses the Paphrie Burn, leaving *Lethnot* (7 m.) a little on the rt. It is a pretty little village on the l. bank of the West Water, but otherwise is of no interest. The road now follows the rt. bank through a rather monotonous glen to

10 m. *Stonyford Bridge*, a charming bit of landscape at the foot of Warran. The glen now becomes very pretty, although the hills are by no means of broken or romantic outline. On the contrary, they are rounded in form and covered with heather to the summits—a perfect blaze of colour when the latter is in bloom. About 3 m. from *Stonyford*

is a shooting-lodge of Lord Dalhousie's, and farther on is Redshiels farm, the last house in the glen. Do not cross over to it, but keep straight up the glen by a peat path. It soon becomes very narrow and rough, and the rocks in many places are precipitous. There is a particularly fine bit at the junction of the Coscarie Burn with the Saughs Water, forming the *West Water*. At the head of the former cross the mountain called *Dog Hillock*, which is very boggy, but by keeping the depression a good deal is avoided. A few minutes' walking brings us over the Kennat Burn, which follow down into the open, and, leaving Rotal to the l., cut across the moor to get into the Clova road. The whole distance from Brechin to Clova by this route will be 23 m.

Stop at Clova (Rte. 51) and next day ascend the hill exactly opposite the inn, the depression of which is known as the *Sneck of Barns*. On the other side a path leads down Glen Logie to Glen Prosen, passing at the junction of the two streams *Balnaboth*, the seat of Donald Ogilvy, Esq., charmingly sheltered and embosomed in fine old trees. At the lodge gate is the hamlet of *Pitcarity*, where is a little inn. Within the grounds of Balnaboth is the ruin of a small Roman Catholic chapel, probably built by the Kinlochs in the 16th centy. *Glen Prosen* is characterised by wooded hills, and a general beauty and softness different from the other valleys. A road runs up from *Pitcarity* to a shooting-lodge of Mr. Ogilvy, and one of the Earl of Airlie's at the head of the glen. But the way to Glen Isla turns off to the l. a mile from Balnaboth, and goes down the valley of the Melgum for some little distance, being in fact the road to Alyth. The tourist should turn off at Clintlaw and cross the hill to *Glen Isla* (a comfortable Inn), about 12 m. from *Pitcarity*. From Glen Isla the tourist has three

courses. He may follow the Isla for a few miles, and then strike south and reach Alyth, visiting on the way the unrivalled river scenery at Reekie Linn, or the Slug of Auchrannie (Rte. 50), and so to Alyth; or he may proceed up the glen to *Forter Castle*, a square tower, supposed by some to have been the scene of the burning of "the Bonnie House of Airlie," and then cross the shoulder of Mt. Blair by a good road, rejoining the Glen Shee road at Cray (Rte. 52B). But by far the finest excursion is to ascend the glen beyond Forter, where the scenery, which has hitherto been rather tame, begins to be fine. About 8 m. from the inn there are waterfalls at the junction of the Cally with the Isla. *Glen Cally* can be explored, and a passage made over the hills at the head to Glen Fee and Glen Doll (Rte. 51), or the tourist can proceed to Caenlochan Glen, which runs to the very foot of Glasmeal (3502 ft.), a fine wild scene. The shoulder of Glasmeal may be crossed, and the tourist join the Glen Clunie road to Braemar at the top of Cairn Well. The *Corry of Caenlochan* has not its beauty or brilliant verdure and number of rare plants. Prof. Macgillivray says:—"If there are other places in Scotland which contain as many interesting plants as this they must be very few. *Cerastium alpinum*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, *S. stellaris*, *S. oppositifolia*, *S. hypnoides*, *Veronica saxatilis*, *V. alpina*, *Silene acaulis*, *Erigeron alpinus*, *Potentilla alpestris*, *Draba incana*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Gentiana nivalis*, *Epilobium alsinifolium*, *Aira alpina*, *Poa alpina*, *P. cæsia*, *Phleum commutatum*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Salix lanata*, *S. Myrsinites*, *S. reticulata*, *S. herbacea*, and *Mulgedium alpinum*, form a collection scarcely to be found elsewhere, and in the profusion and luxuriance of its individual plants contrasting with the

granite corries of Aberdeenshire."—*Natural History of Deeside*, p. 77.

It is impossible to state the exact distance between Glen Isla and Braemar, but it cannot be less than 25 miles.

ROUTE 51B.

Brechin to Ballater, by Edzell and Glenmark. 35 m.

This is a very fine route, but the distances are long, and there is no inn between Edzell and Ballater, 29 m., so that the best plan would be to sleep at Edzell, see the castle and the burn, and then drive from Edzell for as many miles as the tourist chooses.

Brechin to Edzell, 6 m. Omnibus daily. Follow Aberdeen road 2 m., turn N. (l.), cross the Cruick and West Water not far from Stracathro (Sir J. Campbell), and the Gothic castle of Inglismaldie (Ld. Kintore). Another, but longer road is by the Catertun Forts (Rte. 51A).

Edzell (Inn: Panmure Arms, post horses, good headquarters for exploring) is a neat village, situated on the l. bank of the North Esk, which here has a very broken and romantic course. 1 m. from the village, on the road to Lethnot, and near the West Water, are the ruins of **Edzell Castle*, surrounded by a grove of trees. This fortress in old times commanded the entrance to the Lowlands in this direction, and the tall tower of Glenmark was its outpost. Its first possessors were the Stirlings, from whom it passed to the Lindseys, and is now the property of the Earl of Dalhousie. As in many other Scottish castles, the oldest part, the square tower at the S., built by the Stirlings, is still the most perfect. This was connected with a round tower (much dilapidated) by a lower range, containing the state

apartments, built by the Lindsays, now a mere shell, though comparatively modern. The keep tower and Lindsay buildings overlook a square enclosure, once the flower garden or *Viridarium* of Sir David Lindsay, whose arms and the date 1604, appear over a doorway in the N.E. corner. The walls have this peculiarity, not only are they decorated all round with emblematical figures in bas-relief of the Cardinal Virtues, the Sciences, Planets., etc., etc., but at intervals they are indented with large square holes, like pigeon holes, intended to hold flowers and creeping plants, but which, viewed at a distance, formed the Lindsay coat of arms—the fesse chequée, in combination with the mullets surmounting them. In the angle of this court is an elegant turreted *Garden-house* or lodge of the same date, where pic-nic parties may make their tea and the like by leave of the owner.

In the Stirling Tower is the Ladies' Bower, whose window overlooks a noble prospect. Here Queen Mary sat when she visited Edzell.

From Edzell the road runs N., crossing the North Esk at Gannochy Bridge. A little beyond is the entrance to the *Burn* (W. M'Inroy, Esq.), built by Lord Adam Gordon, 1791. On application at the lodge the visitor is kindly allowed to walk along the river side through the grounds. The North Esk flows for some four miles through a gorge of old red sandstone, forming a succession of romantic views, of the kind, not to be excelled in Scotland. The narrowness and depth of the ravine, the great body of clear brown water, the curious tilted arrangement of the rocks, and the Alpine character of the woods, make up altogether a perfect picture. One of the finest bits is where a suspension bridge is flung across the chasm, and where the geologist will observe some very remarkable masses of conglomerate, as large as a house. Near the top of the

gorge the arrangement of the rocks is different—serpentine and jasper occur.

The botanist will find, amongst other plants, *Galium anglicum*, *Jungfermannia*, *Saxifraga aizoides*, *Adiantum nigrum*, *Alchemilla alpina*, etc. The tourist will discover that by the time he has exhausted the beauties of the Burn, he has escaped two miles at least of tedious road, which he can rejoin at the end of the grounds. Above the Burn the valley of the North Esk becomes open, and, although very pretty and pastoral, is not of any grandeur or wildness. *Mt. Battock* (2554 ft.) is a conspicuous feature due N.

Opposite Auchintoul there is a pretty peep up Mooran and Forbie glens.

17 m. At Tarff Bridge, a stream coming down from Glen Tinnmount is crossed [and a road on rt. given off to Burse Castle, where it again diverges—the one on the N. to Aboyne, and on the E. along the Feugh Water to Banchory (Rte. 51c.)]

Beyond *Tarffside* the road passes at the foot of Migvie Hill, and a beautiful view opens up of *Glen Effock* on the l., a glen of considerable length, that runs S.W. to very near the head of Saughs Water. There is no road up it except to a farm.

20 m. at Loch Lee Kirk the Lee joins the Esk, taking its rise, or rather passing through *Loch Lee*, a wild, though small lake, almost surrounded by mountains. A farmhouse, the manse, and a few cottages, make up the village; there is no inn. The Earl of Dalhousie has a pretty shooting-lodge here. Between the village and the Loch is *Invermark Castle*, the old residence of the Stirlings, and the first great barrier opposed to the Highland forces.

Near the junction of a small burn with the Mark, the late Lord Dalhousie enclosed, within a conspicuous structure of stone arches, a clear spring, called the *Prince's Well*. An inscription records the visit of the Queen and Prince Consort, September 1861. After passing the manse, Glenmark narrows considerably. At the head of it, keep the craggy hill of Dowan to the rt., and begin to ascend Craig Boestock, and then along a zigzag path called "the ladder." This crosses the shoulder of *Mount Keen* (3200 ft), a singular conical-shaped hill with a deep corrie. On the other side the road crosses the head of *Glentanner*, a fine glen joining Deeside at Aboyne, where Mr. Cunliffe Brook has a house, an old shooting-lodge enlarged, then crossing Corrievruach, it falls into the Ballater road near the Bridge of Muick.

35 m. Ballater (Rte. 52).

ROUTE 51c.

Brechin to Banchory, by Edzell, Fettercairn, and the Cairnmount.

This is another very pretty route, by which a cross-cut may be made into Deeside without going round by Montrose and Aberdeen, while it affords an excellent opportunity of seeing more closely the Forfarshire hills.

To Edzell, 6 m., *see* last Route; but, instead of turning off at the Glenesk road, keep straight on.

[8. m. rt. is the road to Montrose, so remarkable for its direct line of 4 m., that it is called "*The Lang Straight*."] The country now becomes very open, and in the extreme distance on rt. the Montrose Lunatic Asylum at Dubton can be seen some 10 m. off. 10 m. l. *Balbegno*, an

old-fashioned house, built about 1567.

11 m. *Fettercairn* (Inn: Ramsay Arms; Eagle), a quiet little town, or rather village. The Eagle was the quarters of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort during one of their incognito excursions, Sept. 1861. Their visit has been commemorated by a handsome Tudor arch of red sandstone erected over the bridge. The village *Cross* was brought from the extinct town of Kincardine.

The road now passes rt. Fettercairn House, and l. Fasque, the seat of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bt., built 1809. To the rt., in a wood, are the ruins of *Kincardine Castle*, where the helpless King John Balliol signed his abdication in favour of Edward I., who visited the castle 1296. In an earlier age Kenneth III., enticed into this stronghold by Finella, was slain here.

13 m. the road divides, one passing in front of Finella Hill to Fordoun.

15 m. at *Clattering Brig* another road is given off to the rt. to Auchinblae, passing 2 m. *Drumtochty Castle*, the beautiful seat of Major Gammell.

4 m. *Auchinblae* (Inn: Fordoun Arms), a village prettily situated on the steep banks of the Luther Water. The modern ch. has a fine tower; but in the ch.-yd. there is a portion of the old ch. remaining. Some little distance from the village a fair is held, known as St. Paddy's Fair. This is a corruption of St. Palladius, who is supposed to have come over with the early missionaries to Iona, and who died 452. Dr. Beattie was parish schoolmaster here, and describes the scenery in his "*Minstrel*." From Auchinblae the rly. may be joined at Laurencekirk (Rte. 50), 3 m. farther.

Before leaving Clattering Brig the geologist should pay a visit to the

Birnie Slack, where the stream issues from a deep corrie in the hills and flows for some distance underground, or rather under a tremendous accumulation of debris of quartz and felspar from the hill. At Clattering Brig commences a long tedious ascent (4 m.) of the Cairn o' Mount, from which, however, on a clear day the *view* is most magnificent. On the other side the road descends to the valley of the *Dye*, a river rising in Mount Battock, and flowing eastward under Clochnabane, 2370 ft. high. The Dye is crossed at 21 m. *Bridge of Dye*. Leaving the conical hills of Mount Shade on l. the road is joined at 23 m. by another from Tillyfamry, Auchinblae, and Glenbervie. A little beyond this point the road to Banchory is given off, passing the shooting-lodge of Boggendrip and the hamlet of Strachan, where it crosses the Feugh Water, which is followed down to the Dee at

30 m. Banchory (*see* p. 335). Strachan Manse was the birthplace (1710) of the learned Dr. Thomas Reid, author of "An Enquiry into the Human Mind." Should the tourist be inclined to prolong his walk he may take the road to the l., which leads to the banks of the Feugh, and the little inn of *Whitestones*, where a night's lodging can be had. From thence the Feugh may be explored in the upper part of its course as far as the ruined castle and deer forest of *Birse*, whence a road crosses a gap in the hills and descends to (Rte. 52).

Aboyne by the old Dinny Burn. Should the tourist wish to reach Aboyne by a shorter way he may go direct from Whitestones, passing l. Finzean and Ballogie House (Dyce Nicholl, Esq.)

ROUTE 52.

Aberdeen to Braemar, by Banchory, Aboyne, Ballater [Rail], and Balmoral.

Deeside Rly., 43½ m., 3 trains daily, in 2½ hrs., between Aberdeen and Ballater, whence a *coach*, meeting the first train, runs to Braemar, in 2½ hrs., 18 m.

The line runs for the most part near the river *Dee*, which drains the S. half of Aberdeenshire, and takes its rise in the highest basin of the Grampian mountains, of which Ben Muich-Dhui is the principal. The entire course of the Dee is about 90 m., and as its source is at a great height the current in some places is extremely rapid. The country watered by it is mostly moorland, though diversified by plantations and natural woods of fir and beech. As compared with the northern part of the county watered by the Don, it is said—

"Ae rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee,
Unless it be for fish or tree."

Quitting the General Stat. at Aberdeen (Rte. 50), the rly. soon leaves the line to Forfar and Perth l., and turns sharp to the rt., in view (on l.) of the rly. bridge, and the Dee Bridge of 7 arches, built in the 16th cent. by Bishop Elphinstone.

The ch. on the hill above is that of Nigg.

2 m. *Ruthrieston Stat.*, opposite which is Banchory House (late A. Thomson, Esq.), where the Prince Consort stayed in 1859, when he came to Aberdeen to preside at the British Association meeting.

4 m. near *Cults Stat.* is Cults House (George G. S. Gibb, Esq.), and on the opposite side of the river the Kirk of Banchory Dav-enich. Opposite *Murtle Stat.*, 5½ m.,

is *Blairs College*, endowed 1829 by John Menzies, Esq., of Pitfodels, for the education of candidates for the Roman Catholic Priesthood. The college contains portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and Cardinal Beaton.

6½ m. *Milltimber Stat.* Amongst the residences in this neighbourhood are, on l., Kingcausie House, (Mrs. Boswell), and on rt. Culter (R. Duff, Esq.).

7½ m. *Culter Stat.* Near this are paper mills, and rt., the ch. and manse of Peterculter, and l. those of Maryculter, with Maryculter House (Col. Cosmo Gordon of Fyvie). Near this is the *Corbie Den*, or Pot, a little picturesque rent in the rock, with a brook, a cascade, and a deep pool, abounding in botanical specimens which are usually to be found only on high mountains. The rly. ascends a steep incline to

10 m. *Drum Stat.*, near which, at Drumoak, the Dee is crossed by a bridge. *Drum Castle* (A. F. Irvine, Esq.) is finely situated on the slope of a hill, and is a simple square peel-tower (some 600 years old), with bartizan, turrets, and walls 12 ft. to 15 ft. thick. The hall on the 1st floor has been converted into a library, the groined ceiling of which is adorned with armorial bearings. The lower storey is called the dungeon. The family of Irvine of Drum is of great antiquity, and played a conspicuous part in the battles of the 15th centy., and particularly in that of Harlaw.

l. Durris House (pron. Dores) (A. Young, Esq.), and beyond it is a tower, built upon an eminence in honour of the last Duke of Gordon.
rt. Drum Loch.

11 m. *Park Stat.* and Park House (A. Kinloch, Esq.). Bridge over Dee.

[8 m. to the N. is the village of Echt, and 1 m. beyond that is the *Barmekyne* (a corruption of Barbican of Dunecht). It is a conical hill covered with fir-trees, but having on it 5 concentric lines of fortification, 2 of which are still of considerable height. The ramparts are built with a regularity approaching to a face of masonry, and not mere heaps of stones; it is the most perfect ancient fort in the N. of Scotland. Near the fortress are several stone circles. *Dunecht* is the seat of Lord Crawford and Balcarres (Lindsay). There is neither history nor tradition belonging to it. A little farther on is *Midmar*, formerly called Ballogy, inhabited only by a keeper. It exhibits a mixture of the Baronial with the native Scottish architecture.

15 m. *Crathes Stat.*, and on rt. *Crathes Castle* (Sir James Burnett Bart.), on the slope of a wooded hill. The original portion is the old square tower, with turrets, to which additions have been made at various times. Its top is surmounted by conical turrets, and has a number of dormer windows; but the lower storeys exhibit the old precautionary style of building, plain and dark. A branch of the house of Burnett produced Gilbert Burnett, Bp. of Sarum, Author of the "History of His Own Times." Bridge over Dee here. On l., about 2 m. S., is *Tilquhillie Castle* (J. Sholto Douglas, Esq.), backed up in the distance by the mountains at the head of Glenesk, conspicuous amongst which is Clochnaben, 1906 ft.

17½ m. *Banchory-Ternan Stat.* (*Hotel*: Burnett Arms, good) is a neat and picturesque village, including many villas and a modern Gothic Episcopal ch., well situated above the river at its junction with the Feugh, both rivers being crossed by bridges. It is about 1 m. from the stat. Excursions can be made—

a. To Whitestones, 6 m., and the Feugh Water (Rte. 51c).

b. To Glen Dye and Fettercairn, 20 m. (Rte. 51c).

Quitting Banchory, and leaving on l. Blackhall (A. D. Campbell, Esq.), very prettily placed among woods on the S. side the river, and Inchmarlo (P. Davidson, Esq.), the train parts company for a time with the Dee, and reaches

21½ m. *Glassel Stat.* [A little to the N. of it is the Hill of Fare, 1794 ft., between which and the rly. is *Corrichie*, the scene of a fight in 1562 between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Murray, in the presence of his sister, Mary Queen of Scots, in which Huntly, the great potentate of N.E. Scotland, was defeated and slain, and the power of the House of Gordon broken. A well near the place is still called Queen Mary's Well. On the S. slope of the Hill of Fare is Campfield (Miss Scott), and on the northern side is Midmar (*ante*), charmingly situated in a well-wooded recess.] Leaving on rt. Cragmyle (J. Gordon, Esq.), the traveller reaches

24 m. *Torphins Stat.* the rly. having diverged from the line of the old road, passes out of sight of Potarch Bridge and the village of *Kincardine-O'Neil* (*Inn*: Gordon Arms), a favourite resort of those who wish pure and bracing air. At *Potarch Bridge*, 2 m. (a comfortable little *Inn*), where a road runs S. through Kincardineshire to Fettercairn, 10 m. (Rte. 51c), the scenery is very picturesque, the Dee becoming excessively contracted in its channel, more so, indeed, than at any part of its course.

From Torphins the line runs southward to Lumphanan, crossing the pretty dingle of the Beltie Burn, and having on rt. Pitmurchie (Mrs.

Lamond), and Findrack (F. G. Fraser, Esq.)

27 m. *Lumphanan Stat.* (Railway *Inn*), to the rt. of which, and close to the line, is the "*Peel Bog*," a circular earthwork, about 120 ft. in diameter and 18 ft. high, surrounded by a moat. It was probably constructed about the 10th centy., and Lord Hailes supposes that Macbeth made his last stand here. Farther on is *Macbeth's Cairn*, supposed to mark the place where Macbeth, fleeing from his castle at Dunsinane, met his death at the hands of Macduff.

29½ m. *Dess Stat.* on the Dess Burn; and Desswood (A. Davidson, Esq.).

32½ m. *Aboyne Stat.* (*Inn*: Huntly Arms, good), sometimes called Charleston of Aboyne—a pretty village, surrounded by plantations and green fields. *Aboyne Castle*, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, dates back to the 11th cent., though there is little left of that period. It was repaired, or perhaps restored, in 1671, and the E. wing was added in 1801. The bridge over the Dee at Aboyne was swept away by the floods in 1829, and was replaced by the present suspension bridge.

[On rt. a road runs to Strathdon through Tarland, to which place there is a coach 3 days a week. At Tarland (Migvie), fair *Inn*. In the ch.-yard is a sculptured stone monument, and near it a *weem* or Pict's house.]

Glentanner, running S.W. from Aboyne, is highly picturesque, and will repay a visit.

From Aboyne the rly. runs across the *Moor of Dinnet*—a bleak unpromising tract of country—to

Dinnet Stat., at the foot of *Loch Kinnord*, a very pretty lake, fringed with wood, and a good "find" for aquatic plants. One of its islands

contains a small fort, once used as a place of confinement.

[2 m. from Dinnet, to the rt. of the line, is seen the fine range of *Culbleen*, which was the scene of a battle in 1335 between David Bruce and the Earl of Athole, and the cairns in the neighbourhood are said to cover the slain. In the face of the mountain is a small gully, at the entrance to which (a short distance from the road) is a very singular hollow or cauldron, scooped out by the torrent's action stirring round stones and pebbles, called the "*Burn of the Vat*." "In this place the rocks are about 60 ft. high on one side, though lower on the other. A mass of rock blocks up the fissure, leaving on one side a small passage for the brook, and on the other an aperture $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. broad and 9 ft. high. The water is thus impeded, and accumulates in the fissure, where it has scooped out the lower part of the rocks on either side in the form of a concavity, like half the top of a dome. The breadth is 24 yards below, but only 16 above." There is a small cave behind the little waterfall, through which a rapid entrance must be forced, when a small hollow will be discovered. It is a pleasant walk of 5 m. from the Burn of the Vat to Ballater.]

On the opposite side of the river is the village called *Castle of Dee*, from the Castle of Candacaile, once a stronghold of the Earls of Huntly, but of which there are now no remains.

Near this, the grand mountain mass of *Morven* (2860 ft.) becomes conspicuous, N.

At *Ballatrich*, also upon the opposite side of the Dee, Byron spent some weeks of his boyhood, and the beauty of the scenery seems to have made a lasting impression on the mind of the young poet—

[*Scotland.*]

"When I see some dark hill point its crest
to the sky,
I think of the rocks that o'ershadow
Culbleen ;
When I see the soft blue of a love-speak-
ing eye,
I think of those eyes that endear'd the
rude scene."

The cottage in which he and his mother lived is still pointed out, and the cupboard bed on which he slept is shown at the farmhouse.

The line now passes an obelisk memorial to Farquharson of Monaltrie, and the *Pannanich Wells*, a long white building, capable of accommodating about 30 patients. The water is strongly impregnated with iron. The scenery now improves as the tourist nears Ballater, the bleak moorland giving place to mountain scenery of the most picturesque description.

42 m. *Ballater*.—Terminus of the Deeside Rly. Coach twice a day to Braemar, 18 m. The village of Ballater (*Inn* : Invercauld Arms, very good) is finely placed on the l. bank of the Dee, just below the junction of the Muick burn, descending through a grand glen from the S. flanks of Lochnagar. It is surrounded by wooded hills and distant mountains. A wooden bridge crosses the Dee, a substitute for the fine old granite bridge which was swept away by the flood of 1829.

In the summer Ballater is very full of visitors, who resort to it partly for the sake of the mineral waters of Pannaninch (which are good for dyspepsia), but still more for the purity of its air and the beauty of its situation. The principal amusements are mountain excursions, although it must be remembered that in the shooting season the passes are jealously watched by the keepers, in order that the deer may not be disturbed. Good salmon-fishing may be had by people staying at the hotel who choose to pay for it. On the N. of the village rises *Craig-an-*

Darroch (1400 ft.), covered with trees and coppice, commanding a very pleasing view, and easily accessible. At its foot is *Monaltrie House*. There is a fine view from the summit of the hill, which is easy of access, a path running up from about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the *Braemar road*. Behind it is a precipitous wooded ravine, called the *Pass of Ballater*, a very charming excursion on a hot day.

To the N. rises *Morven* (2880 ft.), remarkable for having scarcely any heather upon its sides, though the lower portions are thickly clad with juniper.

"When I roved a young Highlander o'er
the dark heath,
And climbed thy steep summit, O Morven,
of snow!
To gaze on the torrents that thundered
beneath,
Or the mist of the tempest that gathered
below."—*Byron*.

[*Lochnagar*, 12 m. from Ballater, to the top, is one of the most prominent features in *Byron's Highland reminiscences*, which neither time nor distance effaced from his memory—

"The infant rapture still survived the
boy,
And *Lochnagar* with *Ida* looked o'er
Troy,
Mixed Celtic memories with the
Phrygian mount,
And Highland linn with *Castalie's*
fair fount."

The mountain is 3800 ft. above the level of the sea, but Ballater itself is 780 ft. at the bridge. The road, crossing the bridge, stretches S. out of the Valley of the Dee, about a mile above Ballater, and ascends by the rt. bank of its tributary, the Muick. The ascent is fatiguing, and at the latter portions difficult. A guide can be procured at the hotel (charge 5s.) The road (by Loch Muick) will be found in Rte. 51, but the generality of visitors prefer ascending *Lochnagar* from *Castleton* of Braemar (see p. 341).]

Short Excursions from Ballater—

- a. Pass of Ballater, round *Craig-an-Darroch*, 5 m.
- b. *Ballatrich*, *Byron's Cottage*, 5 m., and *Pannanich Wells*, 2 m. (see above).
- c. Burn of the Vat, 5 m., and *Loch Kinnord*, 5 m. on the road to *Tarland*.
- d. Linn of Muick, 5 m.; *Loch Muick*, 9 m., the *Royal Domain*.
- e. Cairn of *Morven*, 6 m.

Longer Excursions—

- a. To *Dhu Loch*, 13 m.; *Lochnagar*, 12.
- β. *Balmoral*, 9 m.; *Forest of Ballochbuie* (*Falls of Garrawalt*), 17. (Rte. 52A).
- γ. *Capel Mount*, 12 m.; *Clova Inn*, 18 (Rte. 51).
- δ. *Mount Keen*, 9 m.; *Loch Lee*, 15; *Edzell*, 29; *Burn*, 27; *Brechin*, 35 (Rte. 51B).

The road to Braemar, ascending the l. bank of the Dee, winds round *Craig-an-Darroch*, passes *Craig-an-Darroch Cottage*, with the Dee brawling beneath, and the entrance to the Pass of Ballater, to

44 m. *Tordarnich*, where the Gairn is crossed.

[*Braemar to Strathspey*.—A very hilly road; requires 9 hrs. with the same horses, which must be rested (no change) on the way. A branch road on rt. to *Grantown* (35 m.), through *Gairnshiel* and *Tomantoul*. It is the usual post road, but presents no object of interest.

4 m. *Rienloan Inn*, on the *Gairn Water* (whence a loop road is given off to Braemar). At *Abergairn* are lead mines on *Marquis of Huntly's* property.

13 m. at *Corgarff Castle*, a dreary looking 4-storeyed fortress, last occu-

pied as a barrack (*Cock Bridge Inn*), the road crosses Strathdon (Rte. 54).

22 m. *Tomantoul (Inn: Richmond Arms, fair)* is an uninteresting wretched village on the banks of the Avon. Thence the road continues westward to Grantown, by the Bridge of Bruan (Rte. 52A).]

From Tordarnich the road to Braemar lies through a district pleasantly diversified with wood. On l. is Craig Youzie, "Hill of Firs," a charming bit of scenery. In front may now be seen the Prince's Cairn.

49 m., on the opposite bank, l., *Abergeldie Castle*, an old turreted square tower, enlarged by modern additions, which used to be inhabited by the Duchess of Kent, is now occupied by the Prince of Wales when visiting Scotland. The river is crossed here by a rope and cradle-bridge. Next comes into view (l.) the white spire of the Parish Church of Crathie, often attended by Her Majesty, who has presented it with stained glass windows commemorative of the Prince Consort and Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod. Just beyond is the obelisk to the memory of the late Prince Consort, put up by his tenantry. Above this is the Cairn and monumental *Statue* of the Prince. A magnificent view is obtained of Lochnagar, rising behind and above two nearer and lower peaks. There is a suspension foot-bridge over the Dee at Crathie. Near the Free Ch. is the Lochnagar Distillery.

A private bridge crosses the Dee to Balmoral, but there is no public road *south* of the river from Balmoral to Braemar.

On a slightly elevated plain, at the foot of the hill of Craig-an-Gowan, and bounded by a curve of the Dee, stands *Balmoral Castle*, the Queen's Scottish residence. The reversion of the lease of the property

was acquired in 1848 by Prince Albert from the trustees of the late Sir Robert Gordon, and on its expiry the estate itself was purchased from the trustees of the Earl of Fife for £31,500. It is a castellated palatial mansion in the Scottish style, with a tall and picturesque tower at one end, flanked by bartizan turrets. The whole is of white granite, and was designed and planned by the Prince Consort, to occupy the place of an older building. The interior is not shown; nor, indeed, is there anything within to excite curiosity, the whole arrangement being simple in the extreme, but in perfect good taste, and suited to a Highland residence. The chief ornament is a statue (by Theed) of the Prince Consort, in his Highland dress, in the corridor; which is also studded with stags' horns and other hunting decorations. The Queen's retirement from State and public affairs will be respected by all who approach, and protect her from any attempt at intrusion. The castle and grounds are well seen from the high road, together with the model farm and schools built by Her Majesty. The ball-room, for occasional festivities of the Queen's retainers, occupies a detached wing to the N. The gardens and half wild grounds, very picturesque, stretch to the base of the fine wooded hill, Craig-an-Gowan. Besides a bronze statue of the Prince in this Park, near the entrance, there are on different heights commemorative *Cairns*. The estate comprises 10,000 acres, and about 30,000 of deer forest, including Birkhall, Abergeldie, and Lochnagar.

Beyond Crathie the road passes on rt. the remains of the old house of *Monaltrie*, burned in 1745; and on l. is a cairn on a hill, to commemorate the marriage of the Princess Alice, and, farther on, of the Princess Royal. In the valley between them is the Home Farm of Balmoral.

Just at the edge of the river is a small mound, on which is a group of firs. This is the *Cairn-na-cuimhnue*, or Cairn of Reckoning, it being the custom of the Farquharsons to assemble here previous to an expedition, and deposit each man a stone. On their return they each picked one off, and the number left on the cairn marked the loss of the clan. On l. is Invergelder, where the Gelder runs into the Dee. A lodge has been built for Her Majesty in *Glen Gelder*. A little farther on the coach stops to bait at *Inver Inn*. The hills now begin to close in as the road enters the dark precincts of Col. Farquharson's *Forest of Ballochbuie*, a grand amphitheatre of woods that extend for miles, nearly to the summits of the mountains, and present, probably, the finest example of a forest in Great Britain.

[The walks and drives through it are private, but at the lodge, close to Invercauld Bridge over the Dee, there is a walk across the old bridge and through the forest to the *Falls of Garrawalt*. Although exceedingly beautiful, they are not remarkable for depth or height, the stream descending by a number of small leaps, overhung by dark firs or graceful birches. A bridge has been thrown over the Falls, which are best seen from the summerhouse on the opposite side. Tourists must keep the prescribed road, as otherwise the deer may be disturbed. The Garrawalt Falls are 5 m. from Braemar.]

At Invercauld Bridge the road to Castleton of Braemar crosses the Dee, while that to Invercauld and Linn of Dee continues along the l. bank.

The country here is finely wooded, with abrupt bold hills, conspicuous among which is *Craig Cluny* (on l.), a peak of solid granite, fringed with pines, and overhanging the road.

Not quite halfway up are the remains of an old tower, which goes by

the name of the "Laird of Cluny's Charter Chest," because there in unsettled times and when pressed by enemies, the Laird of Cluny used to hide his title-deeds. The valley here expands, and presently *Invercauld House*, the seat of Col. Farquharson, comes in sight, on the opposite (l.) bank of the Dee, a magnificent domain. The mansion, in part dating from the 15th centy., received the addition of a tower on its old foundations, and other improvements in the Baronial style, 1874. On the rising of the Earl of Mar, 1715, he dated from this house his address calling out the clans, whose chiefs were assembled here. It stands on a green bank, facing the Forest of Ballochbuie, and is protected by a densely-covered amphitheatre of hills. The tall perpendicular cliff of quartz in front of Invercauld House is called the "*Lion's Face*," from a supposed resemblance.

Braemar Castle, a tall, plain white-washed building, also belonging to the family of Invercauld, occupies a fine situation. It has neither antiquity nor history to recommend it. It was used as a barrack, and was long garrisoned by Hanoverians, to keep the Highlanders in check, and, from its four storeys and want of ornament, seems to have been built for that purpose. In front of it are held the annual Highland games. Opposite the castle, on the other side of the Dee, is a monument to the late Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld. Rounding a sharp turn and passing the little cemetery, the tourist reaches

60 m. *Castleton of Braemar* (*Inns* : Fisher's Invercauld Arms, best situation ; Fife Arms ; both good) a scattered village at the junction of the Clunie torrent, from the S., with the Dee, at the height of 1180 ft. above the sea. It is consequently celebrated for the extreme purity and

bracing character of its air. It is a simple rustic village, and offers little accommodation besides the two hotels and some few shops; but new lodging-houses and villas are springing up. There are two places of worship—the Parish Ch. and Free Ch.—and during the summer months an Episcopalian service is held at Mar Lodge. A clump of trees near the bridge over the Clunie, which dashes in leaps and falls through the midst of the village to join the Dee, marks the site of the ancient castle of Braemar, which is assigned to the age of Malcolm Canmore. The rock upon which the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715 has been removed to make way for the extension of building required for the Invercauld Arms.

On the opposite side of Glen Clunie is *Morrone*, a massive mountain, 2800 ft. above the sea, commanding a fine view. On it is the farm of Tomantoul, said to be the highest cultivated land in the kingdom. The following botanical specimens are found on it:—*Cerastium alpinum*, *Rubus chamaemorus*, *Azalea procumbens*, *Trientalis europæa*, *Juncus triglunus*, etc.

From its proximity to the finest mountain scenery in Scotland, Braemar is a great centre of attraction. The attempt to close the *Deer Forests* to strangers by the proprietors, somewhat interferes with pedestrian wanderings (see *Introd.* to *Sect. V.*).

Conveyances.—Coaches twice a-day to Ballater Stat., 18 m.; coach every alternate day to Blairgowrie and Dunkeld, by Spital of Glenshee, 15 m.; Bridge of Cally, 29 m. (Rte. 52B).

Short Excursions:—

Ponies and *Guides* may be hired at the rate of 7s. 6d. to 10s. each, for the entire day. *Cars* and *Post-horses* are kept at both the inns.

a. To the top of Morrone (the hill behind Castleton), 3 m., fine view.

b. To Corrymulzie Linn, 3 m.; Linn of Dee, 6 m.; and back by Linn of Quoich (Rte. 52A), following the l. bank of the Dee, past Invercauld House, recrossing the Dee at Invercauld Bridge; a pleasant round of about 17 m., during which the grand peaks of the Aberdeenshire Grampians are seen one after the other.

c. Falls of Garrawalt, 5 m.; and Forest of Ballochbuie (Rte. 52).

d. Lochnagar, 13 m., by Loch Callater.

Long Excursions:—

a. To Bachnagairn, 11 m.; and Clova, 18 m. (Rte. 51).

β. To Ben Muich-dhui, 20 m.; and Wells of Dee, Larig Pass, 21 m., and Aviemore, 35 m. (Rte. 52A). Ascent of Ben Muich-dhui, or Cairngorm, 20 m., 14 hours to go and return; you may drive as far as Glen Derrie. Take provisions.

γ. To Balmoral, 9 m.; and Ballater Stat., 18 m. (Rte. 52).

δ. To Blair-Athole, by Glentilt, 29 m. (Rte. 52c).

e. *Lochnagar*, "The Jewel of the Mountains" hereabouts, as the Queen has styled him, 3789 ft., is oftener ascended from Braemar than from any other place. Those who are not used to mountains should take a guide, 7s. 6d.; pony, 7s. 6d. Time required, 7½ to 8 hours. For a considerable distance the path is not marked, and, in case of mist, it is easy to lose the way to the top. Good walkers can easily do it all on foot; but those who are not, can lighten the day's work by driving as far as Loch Callater, 5 m., taking the route to Spital of Glenshee. Go up Glen Clunie for 2 m. as far as the farm of *Achalater*, where Glen Callater comes in on l. The road up that Glen keeps to the l. bank of the Callater river. Do not cross by the first wooden bridge, but by the second, soon after which the road divides. Take the one to the l., and follow it to the

foot of *Loch Callater*, where there is a farmhouse or lodge. A path will be seen breasting the steep hill on l. This track bears away to the rt. round the shoulder of the hill, and leads to the top. After rounding the corner it enters a glen formed by three mountains, the centre of which is *Cairn Taggart* or Priest's Hill. The path does not go to the top of *Cairn Taggart*, but winds spirally round it, passing over its farther shoulder. The heather will be missed at this point, this side of the hill being exposed to the S.E. winds. The next glen, like the last, has three summits, of which Little *Cairn Taggart* is the centre. To the extreme rt. is *Dhu Loch*, a dark, solitary pool, 2050 ft. above the sea. Winding round the base of Little *Cairn Taggart* the path crosses the stream which separates it from *Lochnagar*. This is the *Muick Water*, which, running from some springs high up on the l., passes through *Dhu Loch*, and thence into *Loch Muick*. But the top of *Lochnagar* is not visible until an elevated plateau is reached, where the two peaks that form its highest points appear at some little distance to the l. Below and on the same side, at the foot of the cliff, is seen the *Loch-an-Nea*n (*Bird's Loch*), from which the *Garrawalt* takes its rise. At the foot of the principal peak is *Lochnagar* (*Hare's Loch*), which gives its name to the mountain. The view from the top is very fine, but embraces little but mountain peaks. To the extreme S. are the *Lomond Hills*, next to which is *Ben Ledi*, while *Ben Cruachan* and *Schehallion* stand out in fine relief, with *Ben More* and *Ben-y-Gloe* due W. To the N.W. is the gigantic range of *Braeriach*, *Ben Muich-dhui*, and *Cairngorm*, with *Morven* and minor chains gradually sinking down to the *Aberdeenshire hills*. *Lochnagar* is celebrated for its botanical specimens, but great care

must be taken in searching for them, on account of the numerous precipices. In some respects the view from *Lochnagar* is superior to that from *Ben Muich-dhui*, although the latter is 500 ft. higher. On a neighbouring summit rises a monumental *Cairn* of stones raised by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort. Inscribed tablets are inserted in it.

Excursion to the *Linn of Quoich*, a picturesque waterfall in the beautiful *Glen Quoich*, commencing under *Ben-na-Bourd*, and joining the *Dee* at *Allanquoich*, about 2 m. above *Braemar*. But between the two places the *Dee* intervenes, and there is no foot-bridge to cross it. There is a ford about 1 m. above *Castleton*, practicable for carriages, except when the *Dee* is high, and there is a private ferry-boat (6d. fare) about a mile lower down, available for foot passengers. Failing these, one must drive round by *Linn of Dee*, and descend its l. bank to the mouth of *Glen Quoich*. There is a bridge of the *Earl of Fife's* to *Mar Lodge*; but this is completely closed to the tourist public. The *Linn of Quoich*, though exceedingly picturesque, is of no great volume of water. The stream rushes along, over a succession of rocky ledges, and in its fretted course, whirling the loose stones along with it, has scooped out several hollows in the micaceous schist, which have earned for it the name of "*Quoich*" (*Cup*).

ROUTE 52A.

Braemar to Aviemore, by *Linn of Dee*, *Wells of Dee*, and the *Larig Rue Pass*. [*Ascents of Ben Muich-dhui*, and *Loch A'an* (*Avon*).]

Distances.—To *Linn of Dee*, 6 m.; *Glen Derrie*, 9 m. for pedestrians, who

can cut across into the Glen direct from Linn of Dee (carriages must make a circuit of 3 m.) ; to Wells of Dee, 21 m.; Top of Larig, 22 m.

These routes lead the pedestrian into the midst of the Cairngorm Mountains, over pathless wastes, and unfold some of the grandest scenes in all Scotland. But the distance from Braemar to the Spey at Aviemore is fully 35 m., and there is scarce a hut, and no inn or house of shelter on the way, therefore only robust pedestrians should attempt it. Take provisions and plaid.

Comparatively few are able to perform the whole of the *Larig Rue Pass*, owing to the distance, and the wild and uninhabited country. But the ascent of Ben Muich-dhui may be made from Braemar, by starting early and driving to Glen Derrie; the rest of the work may be got through on foot or pony-back, and a return made to Braemar by nightfall. The best plan is for a party to club together and get a break from the hotel for 20s.; guide, 10s. Warm plaids and cloaks should be taken, as the warmth or severity of the weather in Deeside is no criterion whatever of what it may be 3000 ft. higher up.

As the road runs up the Dee valley the scenery is varied and interesting. It is a beautiful terrace drive, overlooking the Dee, Glen Quoich and the farm of Allanquoich being on the rt.; while above these rise in succession the summits of Cairngorm, Ben Muich-dhui, and the flat-topped mountain of Ben-na-Bourd.

3 m. l. is *Corriemulzie Cottage*, or *Mar Lodge* (Earl of Fife), said to stand on higher ground than any gentleman's residence in Scotland. To see the *Fall of Corriemulzie*, which is almost immediately under the bridge, pass through a wicket gate on rt., and down to the summer-house. The pretty stream falls over

a precipice about 30 ft. high, the ravine being of considerable depth, and charmingly shrouded with foliage. The path follows the stream down to the river, 4 m. rt. On the other side the Dee, which is crossed by a wooden bridge (closed to the public), is Old Mar Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Fife, let for shooting. [A little farther on l. is *Inverey*, at the junction of the Ey with the Dee. It is worth while to follow the stream up for a little distance, for the sake of the views of the Cairngorms. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the glen the Ey receives a tributary from Glen Corry. Follow the path up the Ey. It leads to a deep chasm, through which the stream flows. In the rocks above is the "*Colonel's Bed*," or "*Rebel's Cave*," said to be the hiding-place of one of the Farquharsons, who was "out" with the Earl of Mar in 1715. A ledge a few feet above the water, 100 ft. in length, and from 4 to 12 in breadth, overhung by the rock behind, forms the "*bed*."]]

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Linn of Dee* is a narrow fissure between rocks of mica slate, through which the river has to struggle, fretting against the sharp sides, and tumbling down some 4 or 5 small cascades. The rocks on either side project over the water to within 4 ft. of one another, and in flood-times, when the chasm is nearly filled up by the torrent, it is very grand. Lord Byron, when a boy, had a narrow escape here, by his foot catching in some heather, and falling, he was rolling downwards, when an attendant seized hold of him and saved his life. Over the Linn a handsome bridge of white Aberdeen granite was built in 1857, and opened by the Queen. Around the Linn and N. of the Dee are some grand Scotch firs, relics of the ancient forest. The return to Castleton of Braemar may be varied by taking the road down the l. bank of the Dee by Invercauld, 12 m.

[For continuation of route from Linn of Dee to Blair-Athole by Glen-tilt; or to Kingussie, *see* Rte. 52c.]

Between Linn of Dee and its source, the Wells of Dee, the river makes a great bend, and only the upper part of its course is interesting. The way thither may be much shortened by ascending Glen Lui to Glen Derrie by the chord of the arc, and this is also the way to reach Ben Muich-dhui.

There is a stile in the wall, which will enable the pedestrian to reach the lodge at Glen Derrie in 3 m., cutting off a large angle and crossing the Lui by a footbridge. The carriage-road from the Linn of Dee turns sharp to the rt. Follow it till the next road joins it on l. This leads up a hill and through a forest, then by the banks of the Lui to the shooting-lodge of *Glen Derrie*, where the Derrie joins the Lui Beg, forming the main stream of the Lui.

Glen Derrie Lodge, 12 m. from Braemar (let for shooting), with a forester's cottage, is beautifully situated near the junction of the Derrie with the Lui, and surrounded on all sides by mountains. Here the carriage must be left. *Distances*—To Wells of Dee about 8 m., to top of Ben Muich-dhui, 3 hours.

The vale of the Derrie on the rt. leads to Loch A'an and to the valley of the Spey by the East Larig Pass, that of Lui Beg on the l. leads to the Larig Rue and Wells of Dee, while out of it lies the best ascent of Ben Muich-dhui.

The ascent of *Ben Muich-dhui* is commenced here. Cross the Derrie by a footbridge, and keep alongside its rt. bank through an open wood of firs, which the wind and floods are rapidly thinning. At the end of this cross the Derrie again, and a naked glen succeeds, bounded on the N. by Ben-na-Main (distinguished by a cairn on the summit), behind which is Loch Avon. On the l. is

Little Cairngorm, through a deep corrie of which on the N. side the *Water of Ettichan* flows into the Derrie. After proceeding about 4 m. cross the Derrie once more, just below the junction, and turn W. up Corrie Ettichan to Loch Ettichan, which is passed on the rt., "lying like a drop of ink at the base of a huge, dark, mural precipice." During the steep and long ascent splendid views are obtained of the table-land that separates Glen Derrie and Glen Quoich, with the long flat outline, and N. and S. summits of Ben-na-Bourd. The path is now pretty well defined, and by keeping to the l. a gradual ascent leads to the top of Ben Muich-dhui, 4296 ft. above the sea, a broad level platform marked by a cairn. It is the second highest mountain in Great Britain (Ben Nevis being the highest by 110 ft.), is the centre of the Great Cairngorm group of the Grampians, and is flanked by 4 main outliers—to the W. Braeriach, 4285 ft.; to the N. Cairngorm, 4095 ft.; to the S. Cairntoul, 4249 ft., and Monach More; and to the E. Ben-na-Main. Eastward of this again are the 2 peaks of Ben-na-Bourd, 4039 ft., and Ben Avon or Ben A'an, 3968 ft., all of which are composed of ruddy coarse-grained granite. Transparent smoked quartz crystals are found on these mountains, often of large size, and adapted for cutting, though the particular brown crystals, known as "Cairngorms," are not limited to this district. The upper regions of these hills are bare and devoid of vegetation, but their sides are full of springs, as is usually the case in granite formations. The Lui, the Dee, and the Avon, spring from Ben Muich-dhui. The N.E. side of Ben Muich-dhui consists of a precipitous front from 1000 to 1500 ft. in height, beneath which lies Loch A'an, 3 m. in length. The W. side also is grandly precipitous, the extraordinary character of

the view consisting in the fact that it is separated from the adjoining mountains of Cairntoul, Braeriach, Cairngorm, and Ben-na-Main, by such narrow valleys that they may almost be called clefts. "Standing on the western shoulder, you might almost imagine that you might throw a stone on to Braeriach. Yet between these two summits rolls the river Dee, and Braeriach presents, right opposite to the hill on which you stand, a mural precipice 2000 ft. high."—*Burton*.

This *knot* of giant mountains rise close upon the junction of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness. Cairngorm, which is nearly 4 m. N. of Ben Muich-dhui, may be reached with little difficulty by the long ridge which extends from one to the other. The whole range, with its savage cauldrons and cairns, consists of granite—"a rock which, from its usual decomposing character, and its abundant vertical joints, combines in its decay a grandeur of lofty cliff with a smoothness of mountain top, such as none of the other Highland rocks can boast."—*Geikie*.

Plants found at the various altitudes of this range :—*Thalictrum alpinum*, *Silene acaulis*, *Cerastium latifolium*, *Astragalus alpinus*, *Alchemilla alpina*, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, *Gnaphalium lupinum*, *Erigeron alpinum*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Epilobium alpinum*, *Ledum Rhodiola*, *Saxifraga stellaris*, *S. oppositifolia*, *S. cæspitosa*, *Azalea procumbens*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *V. Vitis-Idæa*, *V. uliginosum*, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, *Veronica alpina*, *Oxyria reniformis*, *Juniperus alpinus*, *Salix herbacea*, *S. lanata*, *S. myrsinites*, *Juncus trifidus*, *J. triglumis*, *Carex rigida*, *C. saxatilis*, *C. rupestris*, *C. leporina*, *C. vaginata*, *C. capillaris*, *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Aira alpina*, *Festuca vivipara*, etc.

From Ben Muich-dhui the traveller may descend to Loch A'an, and, if provided with plaid and provisions,

may pass the night under the "Shelter Stone," (*see* below). In a neighbouring hollow, generally containing a large deposit of snow, is the source of the Avon, which after a devious course over the table-land through the moss, plunges down from the edge of the precipice in a succession of falls. Its bed may be used as a rough stair down to Loch A'an.

Ascent of Ben A'an—Loch A'an.

10 m. from the Shiel of Derrie.

Ascend Glen Derrie as though going up Ben Muich-dhui, but instead of turning to the l. up the Ettichan, keep due N., and cross the shoulder of the hill to the Dhu Loch, which lies under and to the E. of Ben-na-Main. The streamlet issuing out of it, if followed, will bring the traveller to the Avon, of which it is a feeder. The Avon is met hurrying down to the Spey. Here cross the Avon, and follow up its l. bank about a mile to the spot where it issues from Loch Avon, and, although it is going out of the way to do so, this is the easiest plan of visiting *Loch Avon* or *A'an*. It is a beautiful though lonely and solemn sheet of blue water, even at such a height overshadowed by the precipitous sides of the surrounding mountains, 3 m. long and 1 m. broad. It is fed by the small stream which issues from a cleft between Ben Muich-dhui and Cairngorm, and falls in a string of cataracts 900 ft. high. At the head of the loch, on the N. side, under the precipice, is the "Clach Dhian" or "*Shelter Stone*," a huge rock of granite fallen from above upon 2 smaller blocks which support it, forming a shallow cave, the only refuge in case of a storm, and in some cases the only night's lodgings that the pedestrian can procure. From Loch Avon issues the Avon river, the purity of whose water is so great that it has given rise to the country proverb—

"The Water of A'an it rises sae clear
'Twould beguile a man o' a hunder year."

The Avon follows a devious course through a trackless waste until it reaches the Spey, near Inveravon.

From the Dhu Loch the path crosses the Avon, and still keeping N. crosses a secondary range of hills near Bein-na-Bynach, from which it descends (N.W.) into the Nethy valley, to join a road between Bridge of Bruan and Rothiemurchus, or else to follow the Nethy Water to Abernethy (Rte. 48). The distance from Glen Derrie to Abernethy is about 22 m.

g. The Larig Rue Pass and the Wells of Dee.

"The grizzly cliffs which guard
The infant hills of highland Dee,
Where hunter's horn was never heard,
Nor bugle of the forest bee,
'Mid wastes that dorn and dreary lie
One mountain rears its mighty form,
Disturbs the moon in passing by,
And smiles above the thunderstorm."
Hogg.

From Glen Derrie to Aviemore, by the *Larig Rue Pass*, keep straight up Glen Lui and cross the Derrie by a footbridge, and follow a well-marked path, made for the transport of the deer, still keeping up Glen Lui, but instead of turning N. towards Ben Muich-dhui, cross the Lui by stepping-stones, and keep on due W. along the shoulder of the hill, until it leads by a moderate ascent into the valley of the Dee. Here the path ceases to be well marked, and the ground becomes wet. Ascend on the l. (E.) side of the Dee, but first look back and around on the view—Lochnagar and Ben-y-Gloe are prominent. The wanderer is now encircled by the most magnificent scenery of *Glen Dee*. The cradle of the Dee is walled in by mountains whose sides are abrupt precipices, and they vary in height from 1000 to 2000 ft. Looking N. you have

rt., Ben Muich-dhui; in front the Larig Pass, and the Dee descending from it in steps. On the l. of the Larig rise Braeriach and Cairntoul, and between these, on the W., open two tremendous corries or dark glens, each sending her tributary to the infant Dee, the Garachary 3 m. from the source, which even claims to be the Dee itself, and the Geusachan 2 m. lower, the waters of both leaping down in cascades like white ribbon. 3 m. above the junction of the Garachary with the Dee are the *Wells of Dee*, a series of 5 natural steps, supporting ponds or basins, the largest of which is 250 yds. in circumference, through which the river passes in succession. The Dee is at first lost to the eye, the water descending into a chaos of huge granite blocks, through which it passes hid from sight. On either side is a wall of cliff of tremendous height, which seems to shut the world entirely out—a scene of utter desolation and solitude. The path runs above and to the l. of the Wells, and requires considerable care on the part of the traveller who has to thread his way over the loose rocks. It has to surmount a great mass of *debris* of the red granite from Ben Mac-dhui, the result, perhaps, of the grinding of some ancient glaciers, piled high up against the opposite slope. Soon after crossing the crest the traveller falls in with another stream running N. to the Spey, the *Alt* or *Larig-Drui*, which runs for 6 or 7 m. in a N.W. direction. By degrees, after 8 or 10 miles of as hard and rough walking as the Highlands can show, views are opened up of Speyside, the woods of Rothiemurchus and Aviemore in the distance. About 2 m. on the other side of the crest the geologist will notice some glacier heaps of enormous size, like huge railway embankments. The path now proceeds above the rt. bank of the Alt Drui, which 5 m. below the pass receives from the W. the Benny

Burn, through Glenmore, where are the remains of what was once a noble forest. Next it threads some of the Rothiemurchus woods, which the owner is rapidly thinning, and leaves Loch Morlich on the rt. It then crosses the river and reaches the keeper's house. Re-cross the river by a stone bridge, and keep the l. bank, past some huts and saw-mills to Inverdrui, where the Spey is crossed by a timber bridge. Immediately on the other side is

Aviemore Stat., and 2 m. from it towards Kingussie is Lynvuil Inn (Rte. 48).

ROUTE 52B.

Braemar to Dunkeld [and Pitlochrie], by Spital of Glenshee, Bridge of Cally, and Blairgowrie.

A coach runs every second day, but if coming from Blairgowrie the tourist had better take the precaution of securing his place beforehand, as the coach is often full, and the hotel-keepers at Blairgowrie demand exorbitant prices for post-carriages. Between Braemar and Spital of Glenshee the road crosses a high pass of the Grampian range, the ascent of which by horses from either side involves 4 miles at a walking pace. The road gradually ascends Glen Clunie, along the rt. bank of the river.

2 m. Auchallater Farm, where the Callater burn flows in on l. (Rte. 52A), up which lies the road to Lochna-gar.

5 m. *Glen Baddoch* comes in on rt. by Mr. Kennedy's lodge, and Glen Clunie makes a turn to the l. The road now becomes very steep, and by a succession of zigzags gains the summit of the range at *Cairn Well*. *Glasméal*, 3502 ft., is a fine object on the l., although it is not so broken

and precipitous on the N. as on the S. side. The pedestrian who wishes for a fine scramble may cross the shoulder, and descend into Caenlochan, and thence into Glen Isla (Rte. 51A).

The high road from *Cairn Well* descends by a long incline with awkward turns, popularly known as the *Devil's Elbow*. Here the county of Perth is entered. Glenbeg is followed down to

15 m. *Spital of Glenshee*, a fair posting *Inn*, with 2 or 3 cottages, finely placed at the junction of Glenbeg with Glens Tatnich and Lochy, the united rivers of which form the Shee. On the opposite bank is a tumulus, with a clump of trees, known as *Diarmid's Tomb*. [From the Spital the pedestrian who wishes to go to Pitlochrie may save the round by Bridge of Cally 10 m., by taking a slanting path over the hill to the rt., striking on the other side the Invercroskie Water, and joining the Kirkmichael and Pitlochrie road by Dirnanear. The distance is 6 or 7 m.]

As the road to Blairgowrie recedes from the Spital, the tourist gets fine views of the southern face of Glasméal and Uam Beg.

20 m. l. *Danaglar*, a picturesque house in the baronial style, sheltered by Mt. Blair and a forest of pines. 21 m. at Cray (Mrs. Robertson) the scenery is very soft and lovely. [A road on l. crosses the Shee, and runs to Glen Isla, over the shoulder of Mt. Blair, passing the square ruined castle of Forter. Distance to Glen Isla Inn 9 or 10 m. (Rte. 51A).]

23. m., leaving Glenkilrie on rt., and Dalrulzian House on l. [a road on rt. is given off to Kirkmichael, affording fine distant views W. of the Ben Vrackie and Ben-y-Gloe ranges. On the elevated moor of *Balnabroch*, which is to the l. of this road, are some early remains, well

worth visiting by the antiquary. They consist of clusters of circular walls, one of which, known as the "Grey Cairn," is 90 ft. round. In the neighbourhood are other circles of nearly equal dimensions, showing that the district was one of importance in pre-Christian times. Calcined bones have also been found, together with gneiss and stone tools.

By this road Kirkmichael is 5 m. distant, and Pitlochrie 17.]

25½ m. Percie Inn, a roadside public-house.

29 m. *Bridge of Cally.* The Inn (Invercauld Arms) is finely situated at the junction of the Eardle with the Shee, the united streams taking the name of the Ericht. The view from the bridge is charming, looking up the Eardle, which is spanned also by the old bridge.

[A road to Pitlochrie is given off here (18 m.), following up the *Glen of Eardle* for the whole of its course. It is a very pretty drive, although not remarkable for grandeur until within half-a-dozen miles of Pitlochrie. Between Bridge of Cally and Kirkmichael are on l. Cally (J. C. Constable, Esq.), *Blackcraig*, the fine baronial seat of P. A. Fraser, Esq., and one or two shooting-lodges.

7 m. *Kirkmichael* (public-house) is a pretty village on the l. bank of the Eardle, but it will not detain any but antiquaries, who can visit the early remains on Balnabroch from hence. To Pitlochrie keep straight alongside the river, passing rt. Invercroskie House and Dirnanean (J. Small, Esq.), charmingly placed near the confluence of the Invercroskie with the Eardle. Here the track from the Spital of Glen-shee comes in. Farther on (l.) is Kindrogan (P. S. Keir, Esq.), and on rt. the fine Glen Fernate runs in. The road now enters *Glen Brerechan*,

on the rt. of which the scenery is broken and fine, but the Blavelig Hills on the l. are boggy and monotonous.

At Clunskeid, 12 m., cross the Brerechan, below the shooting-lodge: [a footpath on rt. follows the river and turns up the Glen between Ben Vrackie and Ben Vuroch. It crosses the ridge and comes into the head of Glen Gurnaig, and emerges at Blair-Athole by the Fender Valley.

From Clunskeid to Blair-Athole the distance is about 9 m.]

The road to Pitlochrie ascends the hill, facing Ben Vrackie, which is remarkably broken and fine. Higher up on rt. Ben-y-Gloe, with its tremendous precipices, becomes the prominent feature. From the summit of the hill above Pitlochrie there is a most superb view over the mountains of Perth and Inverness-shires, in which Schehallion and Ben Lawers are very conspicuous. The road then descends through Moulin to *Pitlochrie*, 18 m. (Rte. 48.)]

From Bridge of Cally it is 6 m. to Blairgowrie, the road being carried along a terrace on the rt. bank of the Ericht, passing *Strone House*, in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers, and on the opposite bank Glen Ericht.

Not far from Blairgowrie the valley of the Ericht is very fine, and particularly at *Craighall* (Col. Clerk Rattray), where it flows in a narrow glen, between steep and precipitous rocks, at least 200 feet high, reminding one of Hawthornden or Matlock. The peculiarities of this house and its position are so exactly copied by Scott in his description of Tully-veolan, that they were at once recognised by its owner. Opposite, but a little higher up than Craighall,

are some remains of a fortress known as Lady Lindsay's Castle. The road crosses the Ericht to the l. bank, where the Lorenty Burn flows in, forming a waterfall. It then passes near the village of Rattray, and proceeds to

35 m. *Blairgowrie* Stat. (*Inns*: Royal; Queen's), a neat little town on the rt. bank of the Ericht, which sets in motion the wheels of several flax-spinning mills, employing many hands. To the S. of it are Blairgowrie House (A. Macpherson, Esq.), and Altamont (Mrs. Ballingall). [*Railway*, 5 m. to *Cupar-Angus* on the Caledonian main line to Perth and Aberdeen, passing rt. the little Loch of *Stormont*, with its island and castle, and then crossing the Isla.]

The road to Dunkeld, 12 m., is rather picturesque, skirting the N. bank of a chain of lakes formed by the Lunan. First come Loch Marlie and the village of Kinloch, which is succeeded by *Loch Clunie*, on an island of which is the ruined *Castle of Clunie*, said to be the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton. Between this loch and the road is For-neth (W. Speid, Esq.).

The road is conducted between Craig Bannock and Butterstone Loch, the series being finished with the Loch of the Lowes.

12 m. *Dunkeld* Stat. (Rte. 48).

ROUTE 52C.

Braemar to Blair-Athole, by Bainoch and Glentilt.

A bridle road, 29 miles long, sometimes resorted to as the only direct communication between Braemar and Blair-Athole. Of this distance, however, about 10 m. at either end may be done by a conveyance. A pony may go the whole way with a little

care. Queen Victoria describes the route in her "Journal." There is no place of shelter or refreshment on the way, so it should not be attempted except in fine weather.

From Braemar to within 1 m. of Bainoch Lodge is 12 m., good road.

Bainoch to Forest Lodge, 9 m., bridle-way, path not well marked in places.

Forest Lodge to Blair-Athole, 8 m., good road.

The charge for a pony is 20s.; for a guide 5s. Between Bainoch and Forest Lodge the rough path admits only of a foot-pace. It is quicker to walk than to ride.

A carriage may be ordered from Blair-Athole to meet the party at Forest Lodge, but it must be remembered that as soon as the deer season begins, Glentilt is often *closed* for carriages after 12 o'clock forenoon, so that in such a case the ponies must be taken on. The right of way was the subject of fierce dispute some years ago, but the glen is not now closed at any time for pedestrians or equestrians. After heavy rain this route should not be taken, for there is a bridgeless river, the Tarff, flowing into the Tilt, which can only be crossed by wading. In ordinary weather it is only a little above the knees, but when risen is strong and rapid enough to make it dangerous to ford. It is a great pity that the Duke of Athole does not rebuild the bridge over it.

For the first 6½ m., as far as the Linn of Dee, the road is the same as detailed in Rte. 52A. It then pursues the l. bank of the Dee, which here flows through an open valley; with small burns joining it from the hills.

9½ m. the Dee is crossed by a wooden bridge, just where the road turns out of Glen Dee, which stretches away to the rt., up to the Wells of Dee (Rte. 52A). Braeriach, the Devil's Point, and Ben Muich-dhui are fine objects, towering over the hills in the foreground, rt.

11 m. The *Geauly* (or Geldy) has to be forded, the bridge being broken down. [The path to Kingussie and Strathspey (the Queen's route), follows the l. bank of the Geauly Water for some 7 m. farther, when it crosses the watershed into *Glenfishie*, having on l. Scarsoch and Cairn Eelar. On the other side the hill, cross the Endiart at its junction with the Fishie, and follow the rt. bank of the latter stream, passing Rea Leame. In about 6 m. farther the Fishie is crossed and the l. bank followed. At 6 m. from Kingussie a loop road is reached that runs on rt. to Boat of Inch, and l. to Kingussie, passing the outlet of Glen Tromie and Ruthven Barracks. The whole distance from Braemar to Kingussie will be about 38 m. (Rte. 48.)]

After crossing the Geldy the road crosses the Bainoch, and reaches 12 m. *Bainoch Lodge* (Earl of Fife), where it becomes a bridle-path. It turns nearly due S. across an open moor, and for a mile or two is not very distinctly marked. Behind is the whole of the Ben Muich-dhui range, while in front are the steep slopes and precipices of Ben-y-Gloe. The *Tilt* rises in a small tarn, on the right, and flows through a glen "so narrow as seldom to give room for more than the river, while in many places its channel is but a ravine through the solid rocks. This valley is distinguished by its extreme depth and narrowness, and by the wildness of its upper extremity. The ornamented beauty is confined to that part which approaches to Blair." The peculiarity of the glen is its extreme straightness, which makes it appear in some parts almost like a gigantic canal-cutting, and the uniform steepness of the hills on either side; in fact, there are not in the whole of its course half-a-dozen places where it is possible to get out of it, except by very arduous and often dangerous climbing.

16 m. The *Tarff* flows in from the W. in a fine fall, hemmed in by precipitous cliffs. The bridge over it was washed away many years ago, and the Duke of Athole does not wish to rebuild it. In dry weather the water is not more than 2 or 3 feet deep, but is subject to considerable rise after rain. The tourist must get across as he can, the best plan being to relinquish one's nether garments and walk through; but it must be confessed that the stones are too large and slippery to make it a matter of much pleasure. There is a corresponding gap on the other side of the Tilt, up which a steep path leads to *Falar*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Athole's. The ford is called the *Pil Tarff*.

Between the Tarff and Forest Lodge is a cairn commemorating the place where the Queen lunched in her excursion from Blair-Athole.

21 m. *Forest Lodge* is the principal hunting-station of the Duke in the glen, or indeed in the whole of his extensive Forest of Athole, which embraces more than 100,000 acres, and is computed to contain upwards of 15,000 head of red deer. 3000 deer were driven at once in sight of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Sept. 1872. Everything in the district is subordinate to the breeding of deer, with which sheep pasturing interferes, in order that the herds might have the repose deemed so essential. Glentilt, however, was once inhabited by the clan of M'Intosh, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Athole in 1532. The glen is bounded on the E. mainly by the heights of *Ben-y-Gloe*, "Mountains of the Mist," the most lofty point of which is Cairngowar, 3750 ft. The view from the summit is a good deal interrupted by neighbouring mountains.

From Forest Lodge there is a good carriage road. At a picturesque bridge over the Tilt observe the pink hue of the granite in the river bed. Near

this marble occurs. The glen, in the lower part of its course, is largely ornamented with woods, while the river offers at every turn delicious combinations of rock and water. There are some picturesque falls about 2 m. from Blair-Athole, a little after the notice board to pedestrians and riders to take the hill road, with a view of disturbing the deer as little as possible. At 28 m. the *Fender* joins the Tilt in a series of pretty cascades; the upper one is the finest. Below the old bridge of Tilt is a path, whence is visible the *York Fall*, formed by a small tributary stream.

The *geologist* will find Glentilt very interesting on account of the limestones which are associated with the Lower Silurian quartz rocks. Quarries of beautiful marble have been opened in it. M'Culloch calls attention to its minerals, particularly those of Sahlite (or silicate of Magnesia) and Tremolite. It was under the first bridge beyond the enclosure that Sir James Hall first observed the phenomenon of granite veins, that proved the commencement of a most important era in geology. The botanist will find in the glen and the mountains round, *Cornus suecica*, *Rubus arcticus*, *Azalea procumbens* (Ben-y-Gloe), *Lichen nivalis*, *L. Islandicus*, *Satyrion viride*, *S. hircinum*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Silene acaulis*, *Pyrola secunda*, *Convallaria verticillata*, etc.

29 m. *Blair-Athole* (Rte. 48).

ROUTE 53.

Aberdeen to Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

The rly. to Peterhead 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.—to Fraserburgh 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ —is the Inverness line as far as DYCE JUNCTION—and passes through a very characteristic portion of the county.

The country is in a high state of cultivation, proving the skill and perseverance of the farmers.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Kittybrewster* Stat., to the rt. of which is a good view of Old Aberdeen, with its two-towered cathedral and the lantern summit of King's College. The ch. on the brow of the hill to the left is that of Newhills. The vale of the Don is the scene of active industry—paper mills (Pirie's), and woollen mills, granite quarries, etc., occur in succession.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Buxburn* Stat., to rt. of which, on other side of the Don, is Grandholme House (Col. Paton).

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Dyce Junct. Stat.* Here the line divides; to the l. proceeding to Banff and Inverness (Rte. 55), and on rt. crossing the Don to Peterhead.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The village of *Dyce* is to the l. of *Parkhill* Stat. The ch.-yard contains some sculptured stones, and on rt. is Parkhill House (J. Gordon-Cumming-Skene, Esq.)

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. New Machar, to l. of which is Elrick (P. Burnett, Esq.)

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Udny* Stat. The tower of *Udny*, l., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., belongs to a family of the same name, and is a curiously gaunt, bare building of 4 storeys, surmounted by corner-turrets, underneath which is a fantastic moulding. The two lower storeys have handsomely groined ceilings, one being entirely occupied by the hall, unadorned, but finely proportioned. It has been fitted up and reoccupied by the proprietor, J. H. Udny, Esq.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Logierieve* Stat., 4 m. l. of which is *Tolquhoun Castle* (Earl of Aberdeen), a strong squat building of the quasi-baronial order, disfigured by a quantity of grotesque statuary upon the exterior. An inscription over the entrance says—

“All this warke, except the auld tower, was begun by William Forbes, 15th Aprile, 1584, and endit by him, 20th Oct. 1589.”

18 m. *Esslemont* Stat.

20 m. *Ellon* Stat. (New Inn), at which point the line crosses the Ythan, a considerable stream which rises near Turriff and drains a large portion of the district of Buchan. It is celebrated for its mussel pearls (*Mya margaritifera*), and one of the jewels of the ancient crown of Scotland is said to have been found here. Near the little town of *Ellon*, which stands on rt. of rly. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Ellon House*, modern, in beautiful grounds, adjoining an old Castle (A. Gordon, Esq.)

4 m. l. is *Haddow House* (Earl of Aberdeen), a plain modern mansion.

Near it are the ruins of the old house of *Gight*, of which Byron's mother (a Gordon) was heiress.

23 m. *Arnage* Stat., and on rt. *Arnage Castle* (J. Ross, Esq.) The country is now fairly adorned with wood, though not of sufficient age to be thought ornamental, except in large masses. Dr. Johnson said that when he had reached this point he had only seen 2 trees older than himself in all Scotland.

27 m. *Auchnagatt* Stat.

32 m. *New Maud Junct. Stat.* [The branch line to Fraserburgh continues due N., passing 33 m. *Brucklay* Stat., and 37 m. *Strichen* Stat., picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Mormond Hill*, 810 ft., on which there is the outline of a white horse.

Passing *Lonmay* and *Rathen* Stats. the train arrives at

47 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fraserburgh* Stat., a borough or barony, of which Lord Saltoun is superior. It is a town of considerable consequence in the herring-fishery, and its harbour, though

naturally a very difficult one, has been much improved by works (from designs by Telford) which cost nearly £50,000. There are in the town the ruins of 2 chapels, which once belonged to the Abbey of Deer. There is also a tower 3 storeys high, built in 1592, and intended to serve the purpose of a college, but never finished. A second tower on *Kinnaird Head*, to the W. of Fraserburgh, was used as a wine-cellar. In the town is a handsome *cross* 12 ft. high, standing upon a pedestal, and surmounted by the royal arms and those of Lord Saltoun, whose seat, *Philorth*, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S., in the midst of a wooded demesne, contrasting with the bare country around. *Cairnbuty Castle*, on the *Philorth Water*, was a fort of the Comyns, and forfeited in 1306. It then passed to the Frasers.]

Quitting *New Maud Junct.*, the first station on the rly. to Peterhead is

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Mintlaw* Stat., the village of Old Deer on the rt. This place once possessed an *Abbey*, and its remains can be seen from the rly. It was founded about 1200 by Comyn, Earl of Buchan, for monks of the Cistercian order. In the *Episcopal Ch.* have been interred the remains of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, the hero of Killiecrankie, removed hither from Blair-Athole. On l. is *Pitfour* (Col. Ferguson), where a monument has been set up to William Pitt and Henry Dundas, Lord Melville.

At 39 m. *Longside* Stat., the line crosses the *Deer Water*, which, together with its tributary the *Strichen Water*, falls into the sea at *Inverugie*.

41 m. *New Seat* Stat.

On l. is *Heading Hill*, where th

executions took place in the days, and by order, of the Keiths, Earls Marischal.

42½ m., near *Inverurie* Stat., is *Inverurie Castle*, the ruined residence of the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland, till the year 1715, when, in consequence of their rebellion, the property was forfeited. The brother of the last earl became a field-marshal in the Prussian service. The castle had a splendid hall 50 ft. long, lighted by 4 deeply embayed windows.

44½ m. *Peterhead*. (*Inn*: Laing's Temperance). A Parl. Burgh (Pop. 8535) and busy seaport, chief town of Buchan, principally dependent on the whale-fishery, which has long been a nursery for the bravest and best seamen. The town was founded by the Keiths, to the memory of whom a cross of granite was erected in 1832. The *Statue* of Marshal Keith, in front of the Tolbooth, in High St., was the gift of the King of Prussia, to the Marshal's native town (1869). Banished from Britain as a supporter of the Stuarts, he became one of the best generals of Frederick the Great. The place now belongs to the Merchant Company, Edinburgh. A large quantity of granite is annually exported from Peterhead, the neighbouring bay affording an inexhaustible supply of beautiful flesh-coloured stone. The harbour is much exposed to tremendous sea storms, which have repeatedly swept away piers and breakwaters. It was remodelled in 1822 from designs by Telford, and now furnishes partial refuge for vessels caught on this stormy coast. The *Arbuthnott museum* should be seen.

The Pretender landed here in disguise in 1716. [The *Bay* of Peterhead is bounded (about 3 m. to the S.) by the promontory of Buchanness—near which are the ruins of *Boddam Castle*, built in the 14th

centy. by the Keiths, upon the extreme end of a high rocky promontory.

6 m. from Peterhead, to the S. (passing rt. and l. large granite quarries), are the *Bullers* (Boilers) of Buchan. It is a tremendous deep hollow or crater in the rock, 200 ft. deep and 50 ft. wide, into which the waves flow through a natural archway at the bottom. In rough weather, and in a high wind, the waves rush in with incredible violence, often dashing over the enclosing rocks. It is a fine sight, and has the advantage of being accessible to view from the land as well as by sea. Dr. Johnson calls it "a rock perpendicularly tubulated." "He walked round this monstrous cauldron. In some places the rock is very narrow, and on each side there is a sea deep enough for a man-of-war to ride in, so that it is somewhat horrid to move along."—*Boswell*. Sir W. Scott adds, "The path is 3 feet wide, so there is no danger, though often much fear." Johnson insisted on being rowed into the Pot. He also describes the *Dunbui* or Yellow Rock, as "a yellow protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other, covered with sea-birds." ½ m. S. of the Bullers is an arched rock in a headland.

8. m (S. of Peterhead) is *Slaines new castle*, the seat of the Earl of Errol, finely situated on the very verge of the precipice, above the sea, in a position which Dr. Johnson declared to be "the noblest he had ever seen," 1773. The house contains portraits by *Sir Jos. Reynolds*. The severe character of the climate, however, prevents the growth of any trees whatever.

14 m. are the ruins of *Slaines old castle*. The old castle was destroyed by James VI. in 1594. Lord

Errol had joined Lord Huntly, who had committed the barbarous murder of the "Bonnie Earl of Moray." The Earl of Argyll was ordered to march against them, but he was defeated in Glenlivet, so that James was compelled to take the field in person. At *Forvie*, a few miles below Slaines, are a large number of shell-mounds, some of which have been opened and found to contain hearth-stones, charcoal, and bones of the ox and deer.

On the opposite side of the Ugie, and partly protected by it, is *Ravenscraig Castle*, a most interesting old fort. It belongs to the 12th centy., and is in antiquity next to Braal Fort on the Thurso. Ravenscraig was probably built by the Cheynes, a family which subsequently became merged in the Keiths.

ROUTE 54.

Aberdeen to Alford and Strathdon, by Kintore.

A good way of seeing this valley is to take the rail to Alford, where a conveyance may be had, then drive to Colquhony; walk on to Skellater and Corgarff, return to Colquhony to sleep, and next day drive to Gartly Stat. on the G. N. S. line.

Quitting KINTORE JUNCT. and passing l. Hallforest Castle (Rte. 55), the line reaches the Don at

18 m. *Kemnay* Stat., to the l. of which is Kemnay House (A. Burnett, Esq.) From the rly. bridge at the stat. a good view is obtained of *Fetternear* (trustees of Col. Leslie of Balquhain), beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Don. It was once the country seat of the Bishops of Aberdeen, and was made over to William Leslie, the 9th Baron of Balquhain, by Bishop Gordon in

1566, for the service performed by him in saving Aberdeen cathedral from destruction.

At Kemnay are extensive *Quarries* of a nearly white granite, employing 300 men; it was used for the Thames Embankment. The modern Gothic *Ch.* here is of native granite.

[2 m. to the S. is *Castle Fraser* (Col. Fraser), which was anciently known by the name of Muchalls, and passed into the Fraser family in the year 1532. Its main feature is a square tower of the 16th centy., the lower part of which is of considerable age, and has been topped with the ornamental turrets and conical roofs of the early part of the 17th centy., the time when the turreted style had reached its highest development in Scotland. At that time a round tower was added, and from the angle where this joins the square mass, there springs a light turret surmounted by an airy-looking pavilion-shaped roof. A broad and handsome moulding runs round the building, which gives the upper part a peculiarly rich and pleasing effect, especially as it is contrasted by the singular plainness and almost studied absence of ornament of the lower storeys. Internally the hall is worth notice from its elaborate ceiling.

21 m. *Monymusk* Stat. The village (rt.), which is of considerable antiquity, is neatly built, and is in the form of a square, with some fine old trees in the centre. Malcolm Canmore is said, in the 11th centy., to have founded a priory on the spot. It is probable that the tower of the present ch., though not of this age, did at one time belong to a priory subsequently founded here by Bruce, who, on his way to the battle of Inverurie, bivouacked in a meadow called the "Camp Field."

Monymusk House (Sir A. Grant)

is beautifully situated on the banks of the Don. The principal tower is of some age, but modern additions have been made to it. The grounds are well wooded, and in a part called Paradise are some of the finest pines and larches in Scotland. The *parish Ch.* has an old tower, of architecture resembling Norman. The chancel and nave, probably of the same date, are so much mutilated by repairs that no trace of style is visible. The original doors and windows are abolished. The Monymusk Stone has a well-carved cross upon it, and is supposed to have been at some time a landmark on the Priory property.

Higher up the Don are the ruins of *Pitfichie Castle*, once the property of General Urry, hanged in 1650 at Montrose. He began as a Royalist, and then joined the Covenanters, whom he deserted after their defeat at Auldearn. To the N. is a ridge of hill, of which the most prominent feature is *Bennachie* (1440 ft.), which overlooks the battlefield of Harlaw (Rte. 55). On the l. of the stat. is *Cluny Castle* (John Gordon, Esq.), and the ruined castle of Tillycairn. Cluny is an imposing structure, built in 1836, but its large sash windows and other modern appliances harmonise but poorly with the pretentious exterior of a Norman fortress.

24 m. *Tillyfourie* Stat., to l. of which are Correnny Hill and quarries.

28½ m. *Whitehouse*, to the N. of which (2 m.) is *Castle Forbes*, the seat of Lord Forbes, a modern house, finely situated estate of 13,621 acres.

29½ m. The terminus of the line is reached at.

Alford Stat. (*Inn*: Haughton Arms, comfortable; good fishing quarters), a pleasant little village, near which Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Colonel Baillie in

1645. A cattle-market is held here once a month, when a large quantity of Aberdeen stock changes hands. There are also some *granite quarries* in the hills, or "howes," as they are locally called, between this and Strathdon. They yield a dark-coloured or blue granite. Just beyond is Haughton House (R. O. Farquharson, Esq.), estate 4500 ac.

[An *Excursion* may be taken from Alford, crossing the bridge, and at the next toll-bar taking road to rt. *Dalpersie* or *Terpersie Castle*, a small fortified house consisting of a quadrilateral building with a round tower (internally octagonal) at the diagonal corners. There are but three storeys, with one room in each. On one of the window sills is the date 1561, also the crest of the Gordons, a boar's head, beautifully cut.

The road on l. at the cross roads leads to **Craigievar Castle* (Sir W. Forbes). The estate belonged to the Mortimers, and was purchased by the Forbes in 1610. The building consists of three towers seven storeys high, surmounted by turrets, high pitched roofs, dormer windows, and mouldings and sculpture. "Its uses as a fortress against the Highland reivers, rather than a dwelling-house, are recalled by all its attributes of sullen strength, and not less startlingly by the admonition round the shield, by which the adventurous intruder is warned against the temerity of waking sleeping dogs." The most interesting portion of the castle is the hall, which has a magnificent ceiling with pendants and wall decorations. The house is kept up in the original style, but seldom occupied by the family. There is a roadside public-house at Muggert-haugh.

2 m. beyond Craigievar are the ruins of *Corse Castle* and *Corse House* (J. O. Forbes, Esq.) The old castle was built in 1581, and belonged

at the beginning of the 17th centy. to Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, who was greatly respected for his learning and goodness. It is said that the devil paid him a visit here, and being worsted in an argument, went away in a rage, carrying with him the whole front of the house.

The smaller road on rt. (from the cross roads) leads to Cushnie (Mrs. Lumsden), passing Hallhead (H. W. Gordon, Esq.), and on to Tarland, and by the ruins of Coul Castle to Charleston of Aboyne. At the corner of the *Hill of Coul*, at a place called the Stack of Tilly Lodge, there is a magnificent view. On a rocky eminence near the ch. are the remains of the old *Castle of Coul*, a fortification of square form, with hexagonal towers at the corners. It belonged to the Durwards, a family of considerable note in the time of Alexander II., and it is said that the ch. bell still rings of its own accord whenever one of the name dies].

Distances. From Alford to Kintore, 16 m. ; Huntly, 20 ; Craigievar, 4 ; Kildrummie, 10 ; Corse Castle, 6.

A good road runs along the N. side of the Don, joining that through Strathbogie.

Beyond the river is Breda House, with its burial-place, and farther on are the woods of *Brux*, once the property of the Camerons. They being at feud with the Mowatts of Abergeldie, it was agreed that 12 horse-men on either side should meet and draw up articles of peace. The Camerons came to the place of rendezvous according to agreement. The Mowatts brought 12 horses, but 2 men on each, who immediately fell on the Camerons and slew them. The property devolved on an only daughter, who was then, or subsequently, wooed by a cadet of the house of Forbes. She declared her intention of marrying none save the avenger of her father's murder. Whereupon young Forbes challenged

Mowatt and killed him in single combat, married the heiress, and established the family of Forbes of Brux. The last of his line, Jonathan Forbes, was proscribed in 1715, but concealed himself in the neighbourhood by working as a labourer. A dyke built by his own hands may be seen running up the hill from the opposite bank. The road, leaving on rt. Littlewood House, now enters a beautiful pass, having the softly wooded hills of Callivar and Coreen Hill on the opposite side of the river. It then crosses the Mossie Burn—

“ From Esset to Mosset,
From Bogle to Don,”

extended the original territory of the Forbes family. At the toll-bar the road divides, that on the rt. going to Lumsden, Hill of Noth and Huntly (Rte. 54), and on l. to

10 m. *Kildrummie Inn*, fair. Here is the old burial-place of Kildrummie, with its Norman wall and a vault containing monuments of the Elphinstone family and the Earls of Mar. Beyond is the conical hill of *Drumgowdrum*, in a glen behind which took place the massacre of the Camerons by the Mowatts.

Kildrummie Castle was a royal fortress in the days of Robert Bruce. His wife and children were placed here for safety, but the castle being besieged by the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, they fled to St. Duthus's sanctuary at Tain, where they were taken by the Earl of Ross, and given up to Edward I. Kildrummie was betrayed into the hands of the English, and as for the garrison, the chronicler relates concisely, “thai wer, all hangyt and drawyn.” The castle is the most picturesque object in the whole of Strathdon. It is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander II. by Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, and to have had 7 towers. It stands on a rock overhanging a

ravine, and consists of a square court with round towers at the angles. The material employed is freestone, which must have been brought from some distance, as the stone of the country is granite. The chapel with its 3-light window, in imitation apparently of Elgin, is very conspicuous among the remains. "Kildrummie may be pronounced the only castle in Scotland of which a chapel forms a conspicuous feature." Of the Snow Tower towards the W., which is said to have been 150 ft. high, there is but little trace.

The road now enters the *Den* of Kildrummie, a narrow picturesque pass, with steep wooded sides. At the end of this Morven appears in the distance, and Towie in the valley.

8 m. Ruins of *Towie Castle*, of which the insignificant square keep is left. In 1571 it belonged to Alexander Forbes, and in his absence was besieged by Adam Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly. On Forbes's wife refusing to surrender, Gordon set fire to the tower, and burnt herself, her children, and servants, 27 in all. Upon this tragic incident is founded the ballad of "Edom o' Gordon," though the scene is there transferred to Rodes in Berwickshire :

"But when the lady saw the fire
Come flaming over her head,
She wept and kissed her children twain,
Saying, 'Bairns, we be but dead.'"

In the ch.-yard is an old *gravestone* with a sculptured cross. It has 8 branches with trefoiled ends, and a gilt chalice, probably implying that it covered the body of a priest.

Pass rt. Glenkindie (A. Leith, Esq.), and just before the next toll-bar in the second field from the road is a very remarkable *Pict's House*. It has two chambers, communicating with each other by means of a small aperture, 3 ft. from the ground of the outer chamber, but on the floor level of the inner.

10 m. the Glenbucket river is crossed [and a road is given off to the N. up the glen, passing under the *Buck of Cabrach*, 2377. It ultimately divides; one branch down the valley of the Deveron to Huntly, and another through Glen Fiddick to Dufftown.

About 1 m. up this road are the ruins of *Glenbucket Castle*, built in 1590 (Lord Fife). An inscription on the walls tells the visitor that "n (ought) is left but famine"—although there is not even much of that about the place, as its history has been lost. The proprietor took the part of the Stuarts in 1715 and in 1745.

Mowatt's Stone, 4 m. up the burn, marks the spot where the duel between Mowatt and young Forbes took place, which ended in the death of Mowatt. An old-fashioned dirk found near the place is now in the Banff museum.] Continuing up Strathdon, on rt. is *Ben Newe* (the Holy Hill), and at the farm of *Buchan* there is another *Pict's House* in the garden. (Inquire at the house for the key and a candle.) It has one chamber, and winds considerably. It was only discovered a few years ago, though a tradition of its existence was acknowledged—an old "quoich" or drinking-cup and some wood ashes were found at the farther end. The Don is now crossed—the road on rt. leading to *Newe Castle* (Sir C. Forbes), a good view of which is obtained on the opposite side of the river.

15. m is *Colquhonny Inn* (good), standing 1100 ft. above the sea, and adjoining it are the ruins of *Colquhonny Castle*, begun by one of the family of Forbes of Towie, but never finished; for it is said that three of the lairds fell from the top and were killed, a disaster so ominous that the works were discontinued.

[From Colquhunny to Gartly Stat. is 21 m.] 16 m. on l. a group of trees on the opposite bank marks the site of the old house of *Colquhunny*; and above it is to be seen the *Hill of Lonach*, with a cairn on the top erected to commemorate the acquisition of a baronetcy by the father of Sir C. Forbes of Newe. In the valley, near the water's edge, stands Bellabeg—the original property and habitation of the family. Near the confluence of the Nochtly is the *Dune of Invernochtly*, an elliptical mound 40 ft. high, and 970 ft. in circumference at the base. Around the top may still be traced the foundations of walls, and at the bottom there was a moat. It is probably a natural eminence (perhaps an example of drift) adapted to the purposes of a fort. The *Bridge of Pol-dullie* over the Don was built in 1715, by Black Jock Forbes of Inverernan, as testified by the inscription. Ascending the hill beyond, a good view is obtained of Morven on the left, and Ben Newe behind. Opposite Candacraig is *Glen Coury*, where the Earls of Mar are said to have kept their hounds. Lonach Hill is in front.

17 m. At the confluence of the Ernan are Inverernan (Gen. Forbes), and Forbes Lodge.

At 18 m. Lonach there is a decent little *Inn*. The road beyond passes through a beautiful bit of scenery, rounding the base of Lonach, while the hills on the opposite side, clothed with birch and firs, close in like an amphitheatre. Beyond this Pass the road rises rapidly, and at the top of the first hill is Skellater House, after which the country becomes bare.

At the head of the Strath the high road from Ballater to Tomantoul runs northward. To Ballater, 13 m.; Tomantoul, 8½ m.

At the point of junction is the ruined Castle of *Corgarff*, supposed to

have been built by one of the Earls of Mar for a hunting-seat. It was subsequently purchased by Government, and kept up as a small military station for the repression of smuggling. Near it is Allargue House (Ts. of the late R. Farquharson Esq.). A bridle-road continues westward, passing very near to the source of the Don, and crossing the great backbone of Avon Forest; it then descends Glen Avon, and at the Bridge of Bruan falls into the Tomantoul and Cromdale road.

ROUTE 55.

Aberdeen to Inverness, by
Huntly, Keith, Elgin, Forres,
and Nairn, Great North of
Scotland Railway.

108½ m., 4 trains daily, and those very slow (time occupied, 6 hours). The tourist who cares for ecclesiastical architecture should stop at Elgin to visit the ruins of the cathedral, and those of Pluscardine Abbey.

For the country between Aberdeen and 7½ m. DYCE JUNCTION, see Rte. 53. From thence the line keeps the S. side of the Don to

10¾ m. *Kinaldie* Stat., where a bridge crosses the Don to Fintray village and House (Sir W. Forbes).

13½ m. KINTORE JUNCT. Stat. The town of Kintore (on l.) is a Royal and Parl. Burgh. Pop. 659.

About 1½ m. distant are the ruins of Hallforest Castle, an old building, said to have been a hunting-lodge of the Earls of Mar before Bruce's time. It has only two storeys, with vaulted roofs, and each of these could be divided by a temporary floor into two rooms. But there are no traces of staircase, which must have been at the outside. The castle was granted to

Keith, Earl Marischal, for services at Bannockburn. It was inhabited as late as 1639, and the present family take the title of Kintore from the property.

At this junction the Alford Valley Line is given off. The main line passes l. Thainston (D. Forbes-Mitchell, Esq.) Rt. of the line is seen *Keith Hall* (the seat of Lord Kintore), formerly called Caskieben, and once the property of the Johnstones. The Scottish Latin poet, Arthur Johnstone, was born here in 1587. It is an estate of 17,000 acres. The rly. now crosses the Don and arrives at

16½ m. *Inverurie* Stat. (*Inn*: Kintore Arms; fishing). It is a neat small town, with 3 churches and several modern villas, a Parl. Burgh (Pop. 2856), on the banks of the river Urie. Inverurie is said to have received the privileges of a royal burgh from Robert Bruce, in commemoration of a victory gained near here over Comyn, the adherent of Edward I. Rt. of the rly., at the S. end of the town, is a mound, partly artificial, called the *Bass*, supposed to have been the seat of justice, or a hillock to mark the grave of a Pictish king. Concerning this mound, which is in reality an example of drift, there is a local prophecy:—

“When Dee and Don run both in one,
And Tweed shall run in Tay,
The bonnie water of Urie
Shall bear the Basse away.”

[A branch of 5 m. is given off rt. to Old Meldrum, lying on the high road from Aberdeen to Banff. To the S. of the town is Barra (Col. Ramsay), on the hill above which is a fort, marking the locality of the battle between Robert I. and the English army under Comyn, Earl of Buchan. To the N. of the town is Meldrum House (B. C. Urquhart, Esq.)]

Crossing the Urie river the line reaches

21 m. **INVERAMSAY JUNCTION**, having on rt. *Harlaw*, where was

fought the bloody battle, in 1411, between the Earl of Mar and Donald of the Isles, who had invaded Scotland and burnt Inverness to make good his claim to the earldom of Ross.

Here a Railway branches to Banff (Rte. 55A.)

The *Garioch* is the name of the district, celebrated from its fertility as the “girnle” or meal-press of Aberdeenshire.

On the l. side of the rly. and 1 m. from Harlaw, are the ruins of *Balquhain*, a ruined tower belonging to the old family of Leslie of Balquhain. Here Sir William Leslie had the honour of entertaining Queen Mary for two days during her progress in the north, 1562. It is stated that the Duke of Cumberland, on his way to Culloden in 1746, ordered the castle to be burnt, and there is a local tradition that one of the tenants averted the calamity by filling his bonnet full of silver pieces and offering them to the soldiery; the bribe was accepted, and the vaults filled with damp straw, which produced such a dense smoke that the duke was satisfied that his orders had been executed. Several illustrious members of the family of Leslie were born at Balquhain, and amongst others Walter, Count Leslie, who served with distinction in the Austrian army, and was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; also James, who succeeded him in his German estates, and was second in command at the siege of Vienna. On the hills behind the castle are some tumuli.

1 m. from Balquhain is the village of Chapel of Garioch, and 1 m. beyond that is the *Maiden Stone*, about 10 ft. high, and ornamented on all four sides. On the E. side are three compartments—in the lowest, a comb and mirror—common emblems on Scotch sculptured stones—in the middle, an animal like an elephant, and in the upper one, a dog. It is

probably an early Christian monument.

Quitting INVERAMSAY JUNCT. the main line reaches

21½ m. *Pitcaple Stat. (Inn)*, to rt. of which is Pitcaple Castle (H. Lumsden, Esq.) and Logie (Sir James Elphinstone), and on l. Pittodrie (Mrs. Knight Erskine). Pitcaple was formerly a seat of the Leslie family, and in 1640 the Earl of Montrose, on his way south as a prisoner, was allowed to rest here for a night, the lady of the house being his cousin. *Harthill Castle* ruins (on rt.). This fortress was built in 1638 by Patrick Leith, and burnt soon after by the Covenanters.

24½ m. *Oyne Stat.* (pronounced *een*.) To the S. is the beautiful ridge of *Bennachie*, mentioned as the place looking down on the battlefield of Harlaw.

The traveller will call to mind the fine ballad in the "Antiquary:"—

"The Coronach's cried on Bennachie,
And down the Don and a';
And hieland and lawland may mournfu' be
For the sair field of Harlaw."

From the summit (1440 ft.), which is characterised by a number of granite peaks, is a charming view of the valleys of the Don and the Urie. In ancient charters it is called the "Royal Forest of Bennachie."

On rt. a road leads to *Westhall* (Lady Leith), the old seat of the Horns; another on l. leads to the Gaudie river, on rt. bank of which is *Likelyhead*, a seat of the Forbes in 1629. 2 m. farther up the stream is *Leslie Castle*, one of the most convenient of these ancient structures. This also was built by the Forbes in 1661, and consists of three towers joined together and turreted.

28 m. *Insch Stat.*, lying at the foot of the conical hill of Dun o' Deer, with an old fort on the summit, of the date of the 14th centy. Hector

Boece says "that the sheep that gangs on this mountain are yellow, their teeth hewit like gold." "On the l. is the hill of *Christ's Kirk*, a suppressed parish, where a fair, called 'The Sleepy Market,' was at one time held during the night. It has been supposed that it is the scene of the old poem of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,' ascribed to King James I."—*Oliver*.

Conspicuous on the N. are the *Foudland Hills*, on the old coach-road to Huntly, which, although of no great height, were in winter the terror of travellers on account of the snow.

31 m. *Wardhouse Stat.* and House (C. P. Gordon, Esq.).

33 m. At *Kennethmont Stat.*, to the rt. of which is Leith Hall (Colonel Leith-Hay), the line enters the valley of Strathbogie, and the country becomes more wild and hilly. Looking S.W. the traveller sees the peaks of the Buck of Cabrach, between Strathbogie and Strathdon; while to the W., near at hand, is the conical summit of the *Tap of Noth* (1830 ft.), a conspicuous landmark from the German Ocean. The archaeologist should visit it for its *vitified fort*, which is very perfect, enclosing a large area by a rampart some 15 ft. high, with a single opening at the S.E. corner. From the extent of the outworks it is plain that the fort must have been one of the greatest importance.

36 m. *Gartly Stat.* There is a good road up to Strathdon. It is 21 m. to Colquhouny Inn (Rte. 54).

41 m. *Huntly Stat. (Inns: Gordon Arms, Strathbogie Arms)*. The town stands at the head of Strathbogie, at the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, and consists principally of 2 streets that cross one another at rt. angles, forming a spacious market-place, in which is a

statue of the 5th Duke of Richmond. Hard by are the ruins of *Huntly*, or *Strathbogie Castle*, as it was called till the year 1544, cradle and seat of the Earls of Huntly, the most powerful chieftains in the N. down to the 16th centy. An old fortress here belonged in early times to the Comyns, but very little is left but the vaults. It was granted, along with the barony, by Robert Bruce to Sir Adam Gordon, founder of the family, whose head, in the time of Queen Mary, held three earldoms, and ruled more like a monarch than a subject from Deeside to the W. Ocean.

It was dismantled by James VI. in 1594, on account of the rebellion of the first Marquis of Huntly and his murder of the Earl of Moray. It was rebuilt by Patrick, E. of Strathmore 1696. At the end of the last centy. it ceased to be inhabited, and much of the material has been used for the building of *Huntly Lodge*, occupied by the late Duchess of Gordon, the gardens of which are very pretty, and are open on Wednesdays. The visitor should notice the Gordon schools, erected in 1851 to the memory of the fifth and last duke.

The Deveron is crossed by a bridge of 5 arches near.

45½ m. *Rothiemay* Stat. The line now approaches the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and crosses it at

Grange Junct. Stat., where the line to Banff (Rte. 55B) branches N.E. under Knock Hill.

53½ *Keith Junct.* Stat. (*Inn* : Gordon Arms). Keith consists of a group of 4 small towns on the Isla, the chief of them of modern origin, consisting of 5 straight streets crossed by others at right angles. It has 4 great cattle and horse fairs in the year. The Roman Catholic *Chapel* is elaborately ornamented, and contains an altarpiece, the *Incredulity*

of St. Thomas, presented by Charles X., King of France.

The trains of Gt. N. of Scotland Rly. go round from Keith to Craigellachie, and thence up the Spey to Boat of Garten, on Highland line.

Quitting *Keith*, the main line skirts the boundary of Banff and Moray shires, to

58½ m. *Mulben* Stat., and passes through a prettily wooded defile to the valley of the Spey, which is crossed not only by the rly. *Viaduct* of 6 arches 230 ft. long, but also by a suspension bridge, which has superseded the old ferry, from which the place is still called the "*Boat o' Brig*." The geologist will notice the sections of wealden-clay and drift on the banks of the Spey, which may be traced down below Fochabers.

62. ORTON Stat.

Passing rt. Orton, the seat of A. T. Wharton-Duff, Esq., and traversing for 3 m. the woods of the Duke of Richmond, the line reaches

65 m. *Fochabers* Stat., the town, which is visible from the railway, being about 3½ m. to the rt., on the opposite bank of the Spey, here crossed by a fine bridge. (*Inn* : Gordon Arms.) It is a neat little place, built upon a regular plan, with a handsome square in the centre. At the E. end is an *Educational Institution*, founded by Alexander Milne, a native of Fochabers, who made a large fortune as a merchant at New Orleans.

Close to the town is the entrance to *Gordon Castle* (Duke of Richmond), 1¼ m. distant, standing in a spacious park of 1300 acres, which was formerly a marsh, called the Bog of Gight, but is now well covered with trees. The Castle—the seat of the Dukes of Gordon till their title became extinct, and their property

passed in 1836 to the Duke of Richmond—is considered the great place in this part of the kingdom. Its exterior measures 600 ft. in length, and it has four storeys, the whole being faced with freestone and surmounted by battlements. Behind the centre rises a ponderous square tower of the 11th centy., 90 ft. high. With the exception of this tower the whole is modern, and there is no grandeur about it except as regards size. The gardens are well laid out, and occupy an area of 12 acres. In the interior are good family portraits, some copies of the old masters, and some statuary. The fishery of the Spey is part of the property, and has realised as much as £15,000 per annum. The duke's landed estate in county of Aberdeen amounts to 69,660 acres.

It is about 3 m. from Fochabers to the mouth of the river at Gar-mouth, where it is of considerable breadth. At Kingston Charles II. landed 1650, and was at once compelled to sign the Covenant. The Spey and the Findhorn are both notorious for their sudden floods, or "spates," during which the smallest burns become roaring torrents, creating terrible havoc in their course. In consequence, the river bed and delta at its mouth are constantly changing, from the shifting of sand-banks.

At *Port-Gordon*, 4 m. N.W., is a small harbour formed by the Duke of Richmond.

The rly. now turns to the l. to

68½ m. *Lhanbryde* Stat., whence the traveller obtains on a clear day a distant view of the Inverness and Ross-shire mountains, among which Ben Wyvis is conspicuous.

Passing l. Coxton Tower (*see* below), we reach

71½ m. *Elgin Junct.* Stat. (*Inn*: Gordon Arms, in the market-place). There is no comfortable inn (1874).

Elgin is a neat and somewhat busy town and Parl. Burgh of 7340 inhab., built on the winding banks of a deep but sluggish stream, the Lossie, and celebrated for the most splendid ecclesiastical ruin in N. Scotland. The centre of the town is a long and broad market-place, at one end of which stands the *High Kirk*, faced with a Grecian portico, and at the side the ancient *Tolbooth*. The Cathedral is situated about ¾ m. from the Stat. at the E. end of the town. On the way to it you pass the *High Kirk*, the *County Buildings* (modern Gothic), and the *Museum*—a praiseworthy collection of local antiquities, geology, fossils, etc.

* *Elgin Cathedral* (Holy Trinity) was founded about 1224 by Bishop Andreas de Moravia. It does not appear to have been completed by the end of the century, but in 1390 it was given to the flames on the Feast of St. Botolph, by the Wolf of Badenoch, King Robert III.'s half-brother, at the head of a band of wild highlanders. It was rebuilt with a steeple, which fell in 1506, but was raised again in 1538 to a height of 198 ft. Much of the existing remains, however, precede in date the catastrophe of 1390. They consist of 2 stately *W. towers*, 84 ft. high, seen far and near, flanking a very handsome pointed portal, deeply recessed with vigorous and beautiful mouldings—indeed all the carved work is excellent—surmounted inside by a pointed arcade, over which stood a large window, long since emptied of its tracery. Of the nave, of 6 bays with double aisles, nothing remains but the stumps of some of the piers. The central tower and part of the transept are quite gone. The beginning of this destruction was an order of Privy Council (1568) to strip the roof of its lead. A heavier blow was dealt (1640) by the General Assembly ordering the demolition of the interior, including a very perfect and

beautiful rood screen richly adorned, painted with Bible subjects. This work was effectually carried out by the minister of Elgin (Gilbert Ross), and the Lairds Innes, Brödie, and others.

The *Chancel*, raised on 2 steps, is lighted by 2 windows on each side. The choir was flanked by side chapels, and the main arches surmounted by an elegant clerestory of pointed windows in 2's and 3's. The high altar was lighted on each side by a pair of tall windows. The total length of the building was 264 ft. The two best bits of the church date from the 13th centy., the best period of Gothic, and escaped the conflagration by "the Wolf." They are the façade of the S. transept, showing a fine bold doorway, with a sort of toothed moulding, surmounted by a pointed oval, the round arch appearing in the windows above the pointed and the E. end of the choir. "The E. end wall is virtually one great window of 2 rows of 5 lancets each, but having piers between them instead of mullions, and a wheel at the top. Its details are exquisite, and the whole design rich and beautiful."—*Fergusson*.

The best preserved part of the building is the octagonal *Chapter-house*, entered from the S. choir aisle, retaining still its elegant central pier and finely-groined roof, not unworthy to be compared with some of those of England. It dates from the first quarter of the 15th centy., and deserves to be taken care of. Of late, indeed, the ruins have been preserved by Government, and some money laid out in repairs.

Of the *Monuments* the best is an armed effigy of Hay of Lochloy (1421).

The S. choir aisle, which retains its stone vault, is set apart as a burial-place for the Gordon family: here rests the last duke. In the nave is placed an antique block of granite, carved on one side with a *Cross*, on

the arms of which are the symbols of the four Evangelists; on the other side are figures of a knight carrying his hawk, the spectacle ornament, the broken mace (Z), and the half-moon. It dates probably from 9th or 10th centy., and deserves notice. It was dug up in the town 1823.

On the N.W. of the cathedral, within the wall of the college, are the remains of the *Bishop's Palace*, and the *Greyfriars Church*, a long narrow building of the 15th centy.; also of the Dean's house.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the town is *Anderson's Institution*, for the maintenance of 10 old people and the education of about 300 children. Its founder, General Anderson, H. E. I. C. S., was an orphan, who, according to the story, was reared in the lavatory of the Abbey Chapter-house. The building has a Doric portico, supporting a pediment, on which are 3 sculptured figures representing the founder of the institution and its objects.

Upon *Lady Hill*, among the ruins of an old castle, is a monument to the last Duke of Gordon, who died in 1836.

The geologist may visit the *Museum*, which contains a good collection of fossils of the district, including fossil fish from Lossiemouth, etc.

Railways to Inverness, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Lossiemouth, 5; Rothes, 14; Aberdeen, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Banff, 36.

Excursions—*a*. Coxton; *b*. Pluscardine Abbey, 6 m.; *c*. Spynie and Lossiemouth, 5; *d*. Kinloss and Forres, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; *e*. Fochabers, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

a. 2 m. from Elgin, at the side of the rly. to Fochabers, is *Coxton*, a good specimen of the old Peel tower. It is completely fire-proof, and has no access whatever to the entrance save by a ladder.

b. The ecclesiologist should make an excursion to **Pluscardine Abbey*, 6 m. S.W. from Elgin. The road (good, though rather circuitous) passes by Anderson's Institution. Take the first road to rt. and afterwards that to l., and at 5 m. turn to l. and cross a burn, after which the abbey becomes visible upon the rt., in a charming situation, furnishing plentiful subjects for the artist.

Protected from the chilling blasts of the Northern Ocean by a long and high ridge of hills, now thickly planted with fir, the abbey stands at the narrowest point of a valley which expands towards the E. and W. in a long vista of luxuriant fertility. The very perfect remains have been well cared for, and, surrounded as they are by a high wall enclosing about 10 acres, approached by a nicely-shaven lawn, neat garden, and well-pruned trees, convey a vivid impression of mediæval civilisation and monastic repose. The church itself was cruciform, with a square central tower. *Pluscardine Priory* was founded in the year 1230, and dedicated to St. Andrew. The monks were Cistercians of the rule of St. Benedict. The architecture is chiefly Early Pointed, retaining, as usual, the circular arch in its doorways. The nave is gone, all but a fragment of wall; the choir of 3 bays, without aisles, is 56 ft. long.

The *Chapter-house*, about 30 ft. square, shows remarkably delicate mouldings, and, like that of Elgin, is supported by a single central pier. The N. transept is a fine composition, and had a large round window in the gable. The old groined roof is still standing on the aisles of the transept and also on a small chapel at the N. of the choir.

On the N. wall of the choir is a credence table, on which 2 angels are represented as supporting a casket, and with their other hands squeezing a bunch of grapes. A flight of steps leads from the ch. up to the dormi-

tory, upon which a substantial roof has been set. The Refectory has been fitted up as a chapel; the old pulpit of Elgin Cath. is placed in it. The buildings are luxuriantly overgrown, and there are some fine old trees in the grounds.

[About the same distance from Elgin, to the W. of the Rothies road, is the old *Kirk of Birnie*, which was the oldest bishop's ch. in the diocese of Moray, and which still preserves its nave and chancel entire. There is no E. window, the church being lighted by round-headed windows of Norm. date. In the interior is a copper bell, said to have been made in Rome. To be buried in Birnie kirkyard is the ambition of many of the country people, who consider its soil as peculiarly sacred.

c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Elgin, on l. of the Lossiemouth Branch Rly., are the ruins of *Spynie*, the old residence of the bishop. The Loch below it has been drained. It was made the headquarters of the see by a papal bull in 1203.

At the destruction of the religious establishments it was granted to Alexander Lindsay, who was created Lord Spynie, and was afterwards killed in a street skirmish at Edinburgh. The castle originally consisted of 1 large square tower of 6 storeys, with turreted angles on the roof. A court was subsequently added, protected at the other 3 angles by towers, and on the S. and E. sides by a moat. Over the main entrance the crozier is still seen, and on the S. side the chapel can be identified.

Lossiemouth is 5 m. from Elgin, of which it serves as the port. A harbour was built here in 1839 with 2 basins.]

Quitting Elgin, the line crosses the Lossie at *Palmer's Bridge*, a name betokening its association with *Pluscardine* and Elgin, and passes under the Knock of Alves, a hill, on the summit of which is a tower, to

77 m. *Alves Junct. Stat.* [whence there is a branch rly. to the small port of *Burghead*, 5 m. Traces of ramparts and earthworks across the promontory on which it is situated bear out the tradition that *Burghead* was a Danish fort, although some antiquaries have considered it to have been the site of the Roman "ultima Pteroton" (?). In 1864 some mounds were examined at Bennett Hill, when kists were found with complete skeletons and flint arrowheads.

Pluscardine Abbey is 4 m. S. (see preceding page).

81 m. *Kinloss Junct. Stat.*, close to which is *Kinloss Abbey*, one of the most magnificent foundations of David I. The abbot was mitred and had a seat in Parliament, and the brethren were of the Cistercian order. At the Reformation it was sold, and for centuries the building served as a quarry for all the houses and walls in the neighbourhood; now it is reduced to 2 fine round-headed archways and a few vaults. King Edward I. in 1303, and King Edward III. in 1336, lodged in the Abbey. To the l. of the stat. are the ruins of *Burgie Castle*, the history of which is unknown, except that it once belonged to Kinloss Abbey, and that Alexander Dunbar, a judge of the Court of Session, acquired it by his marriage with the niece of the last abbot.

[A short branch rail on rt. is given off from Kinloss to *Findhorn*, a village at the entrance of the Findhorn Loch, which, owing to the devastations caused by the sea, is the third village of its name. "The first stood about a mile W. of the bar, the point at which the river originally entered the Firth, before the eastward progress of the moving sand drove it into the channel it now occupies. The second village was planted a little to the N. of the present one,

but it too has been swept away. Nor does it appear that the existing town is free from the risk of being overtaken, partially at least, by a similar catastrophe."—*Geikie*.]

84 m. at *Forres Stat.* (*buffet*) a *Junction* is formed with the Highland Rly. to Perth (Rte. 48), and with the railways to Inverness and Aberdeen. (*Inns*: Royal Hotel at the Stat., clean and good; Station Hotel; Edgar's, in the town). It is a clean little town, pop. 3959, believed by some to have been a Roman station, and the *Varis* of Ptolemy. On an elevated platform, at the W. end of High-st. nearest the station, stood the *Castle*, whose site is marked by a tall granite *Obelisk* to the memory of Dr. Thomson, a native, whose devotion to the troops in the Crimea is gratefully remembered. S. of the town rises the wooded *Hill of Cluny*, whose summit, crowned by a *Tower*, raised as a monument to Nelson, and accessible by winding paths, may be reached by following the street at the side of the Town Hall. On the slope of this hill is a magnificent Hydro-pathic establishment, to which an omnibus conveys passengers from the rly.

About a mile W. of Forres the Findhorn is crossed by a *Suspension Bridge*, replacing a stone bridge swept away by the floods, 1829.

Forres is in summer a cheerful place, from which several very interesting *Excursions* may be made.

The most interesting antiquarian remain in the neighbourhood is **Sweno's Stone*, a narrow shaft of sandstone, standing in a field at the side of the road leading to Kinloss, 1 m. E. of the Town Hall, just beyond the old turnpike. It is 23 ft. high, and is carved with figures of warriors and animals. "These figures are arranged closely in five divisions, forming, as it were, so many passages of the story. As far as can be discovered by ordinary ex-

amination, these, in the order from the top, are—1st and 2d panels, men and animals in two rows ; 3d panel, two rows of warlike figures, with instruments of music, entering a gateway as if in triumph ; 4th panel, four warriors with spears, driving before them animals with human heads ; 5th panel, men as if in consultation.”
—*Muir.*

It is asserted that the stone was erected by Malcolm II. or Macbeth (?) to commemorate the expulsion of the Danes. Between Sweno's Stone and Forres is a mass of granite riveted with iron, which marks the spot where witches used to be burnt.

[One of the finest and most compensating *Excursions* in Morayshire is along the rt. bank of the Findhorn above Forres. Follow the road to Grantown, through the fine forest of *Altyre* (Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, Bart.), turning rt. opposite his lodge, reach the river side, commanding splendid views, and enter Ld. Moray's grounds at the Lodge of Sluie. Here admittance is given (and a small fee paid to the gatekeeper) to a beautiful footpath through the woods looking down upon Findhorn, 100 or 200 ft. below. The bends and twists of the river, as it forces its way through grooves in the rock at the base of pink precipices of granite, are extraordinary. The path commands a new view of a fresh reach or bend at every 100 yards, as the water, brown as porter, settles in dark pools or eddies over shelving rocks. The carriage should be sent round from Sluie to Logie farm-house and the Burnt Mill—a distance of 3 m., which may be reached by the pedestrian keeping always the rt. hand footpath. Having rejoined the road at the mill, a mile farther you reach *Relugas* (Mrs. Geo. R. Smith), over the bridge of the Divie, close to which a wicket-gate rt. leads down the l. bank of Divie to its junction with the Findhorn. At this point,

and a little above it, these rivers attain the climax of beauty. The Findhorn writhes and tumbles through and over grand masses of granite fissured in all directions, and rushing through narrow chinks, one of which, called *Randolph's Leap*, is said to have been cleared at a bound—though the whole river passes through the gap. At various spots inscriptions mark the height of the river during the terrible floods of August 1829, which devastated the grounds of Relugas, planted and laid out with so much care and taste by Sir Thomas Dick-Lauder, their former owner.

The pedestrian may return to Forres by ascending the exquisite stream of the Divie, passing Dunphail (Rte. 48) (Lord Thurlow), and rejoining the railroad at Dunphail Stat., where he may take the train to Forres. Following up the Findhorn, some of the grandest scenery is met with at *Ferness*, where the river runs in a very deep chasm, forming a series of cataracts, well seen from a path made in the rock. From Glenferness, seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville, it is 2 m. to *Dulsie Bridge* (Rte. 48), where the traveller can bait, and, if he choose, can visit the Streens, or proceed direct to Nairn and Inverness.

A little before reaching Dulsie Bridge the river runs through the extraordinary narrow granite gorge called the “*Streens*.” “What spot on earth can exceed in beauty the landscape comprising the Old Bridge of Dulsie, spanning with its lofty arch the deep dark pool, shut in by grey and fantastic rocks, surmounted with the greenest of greenswards, with clumps of ancient weeping birches, backed by the dark pine-trees.”—*St. John*. A branch road has been made to Cawdor, 9 m. At *Corryborough Bridge* a junction is formed with the Highland road from Sloch-na-muich, and the Find-

horn is crossed, the Strathdearn road keeping up the l. bank. Although very wild and desolate, the scenery is not remarkable except at *Dalmagavie Dell*, where the glen becomes much contracted. The road finally ends at Coignafearn, a shooting-box of Mackintosh of Mackintosh.]

Distances from Forres to Relugas 7 m ; Keith, 29½ m. ; Elgin, 12½ ; Kinloss, 3 ; Dulsie Bridge, 12 ; Dunphail, 5½ ; Grantown, 23 ; Nairn, 9½ m.

The Cathedral of Elgin is best visited from Forres, as there is no good inn at Elgin.

Rail. *Forres to Inverness* crosses the Findhorn, which is one of the most rapid and dangerous streams in Scotland, by a closed iron plate bridge.

The mouth of the Findhorn is bounded on N.W. by the *Sands of Culben*, a broad range of moving hills and sand-drifts, which, since the latter part of the 17th century, have overwhelmed and destroyed a tract of 3600 acres, once known as the Garden of Moray. The rly. passes rt. *Dalvey* (N. M'Leod, Esq.), famous for its gardens (the finest in Morayshire), and arrives at

87½ m. *Brodie* Stat., to rt. of which is the House of Brodie, one of the stateliest in Morayshire, in the midst of well-grown fir-woods, seat of the ancient family of Brodie. It then passes (l.) *Hardmoor*, a wide and blasted heath, supposed to be that on which Macbeth and Banquo met the witches. A clump of fir-trees, visible from the train, was left by the Laird of Brodie to mark the spot when the forest was cut down. On l. are Boath House (Sir J. Dunbar), and the ruins of Inchoch Tower, once the seat of the Hays of Lochloy.

The village of *Auldearn* is the scene of one of Montrose's most brilliant victories, gained on the 9th May 1645, in which, with 1500 foot and 200 horse, he routed the Covenanters, under General Urry, with great slaughter.

About 3 m. from Forres, and 2 m. S. of Brodie, is seen (l.) the entrance-gate, decorated with 4 colossal earl's coronets, of *Darnaway Castle* (Earl of Moray), on the W. side of the Findhorn. The extensive walks through the woods on the river banks afford views little inferior to those on the opposite side (*see* page 366). It is shown on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Part of an old castle is included in the modern Italian edifice. Earl Randolph's Hall, 100 ft. long, with roof of oak, carved with pendants, is very magnificent. The castle is embosomed in a forest of oak and pine.

93½ m. *Nairn* Stat. (*Inn* : Marine, very comfortable and moderate ; a Parl. Burgh ; Pop. 3735) is a favourite watering-place, having good sands, and easily accessible. There is a large *Swimming Bath*, roofed with glass, near the shore, into which sea-water is pumped. Swimming lessons are given. Nairn is on the boundary between the highlands and the lowlands ; and until within a few years, both English and Gaelic were spoken here. The town has increased by the building of many villas and lodging-houses.

Episcopal Church here.

Excursions.—Same as from Forres

The banks of the *Findhorn*—for a picturesque and charming *Excursion* take road to Forres, by Brodie, cross suspension bridge to Sluie, walk up river banks to Logie farmhouse, where carriage may meet you.

[5 m. to the S.W., overlooking

the Nairn river, is *Cawdor Castle* (Earl of Cawdor). It is a well preserved and picturesque castellated building of grey stone, from one corner of which springs a square tower, with small turrets at the angles. It is approached by a drawbridge over the fosse, and is shown when the family are not living in it. Its chief interest lies in the belief that Macbeth, who, it will be remembered, was Thane of Cawdor, murdered Duncan in this castle. In reality, however, no part of the castle is older than the 15th centy. It contains some family portraits and fine tapestry, representing among other subjects the adventures of Don Quixote. In the dungeon is an old hawthorn-tree, which grew on the spot, the subject of the legend that the founder of the castle had a chest of gold carried by an ass, and that he had been advised by a hermit to build wherever the ass stopped. The halt took place at this very tree, which was enclosed in the fabric.

Around the Castle are some noble old trees: *obs.* a walnut and chestnut especially. There are fine walks in the woods.

2½ m. higher up the river Nairn, on its l. bank, is *Kilravock Castle* (Major Rose). It is not generally shown, but by favour may be seen on presentation of stranger's card. It consists of an old square tower, built in 1460, with lower buildings of a later date, and has been in the Rose family ever since. There is a good collection of armour and family pictures, and the gardens are beautifully laid out and well worth a visit. The 14th April, 1746, Prince Charles Edward spent at Kilravock, where he praised everything, and made himself exceedingly agreeable. The next day was the Duke of Cumberland's birthday, which he spent at Kilravock, remarking to Mr. Rose, the then proprietor, "you had my

cousin here yesterday." On the 3d day the cousins met at Culloden.]

Rail to Inverness.

99½ m. *Fort-George Stat.* The fort, which is 3 m. distant, is an irregular polygon, with 6 bastions, and was built soon after the Rebellion of 1745, to keep the Highlanders in check. It is large enough to hold 3000 men. Johnson and Boswell were entertained here by Sir Eyre Coote, who was governor at the time. It was made one of the military centres and dépôts, 1872.

1. m. from Fort-George is a Ferry across to Fortrose, a nearly straight road. The road is continued S. to Grantown, and across the Grampians by Tomintoul to Braemar (Rte. 64).

10½ m. *Dalcross Stat.*, to the l. of which is *Dalcross* or *Dacus Castle*, where the royal troops were put in array just before the battle of Culloden. The castle consists of 2 square blocks of buildings, joining one another at right angles. The windows are stanchioned with iron, and the original massive oaken door, studded with huge nails, still swings at the entrance. The hall is perfect, and has the daïs or raised part at one end for the lord and his guests. The ceiling is of carved oak, partly painted. It was built by Lord Lovat in 1621, and in the 18th centy. was purchased by the Macintosh family. It is now used as a farm-house.

rt. about half-way between Dalcross and Culloden Stats., overlooking Inverness Firth, is *Castle Stewart*, a fine example of the turreted house. It seems to have been built by the Earl of Moray in the latter part of the 16th centy. In 1624 it was taken by the Macintoshes and rendered uninhabitable, though in later years it has been repaired.

105 m. *Culloden Stat.* On l., close at hand is Culloden House

(A. Forbes, Esq.), built on the site of the old mansion, which in 1745 belonged to Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session, and a staunch supporter of the Hanoverian cause. It was for some days before the battle the headquarters of Prince Charles. About 3 m. from the stat. is Drumossie Moor, the ground on which the *Battle of Culloden* was fought on the 16th April 1746. It was then a wide open swampy heath, extending southwards from the Moray Firth, a great part of which has since been converted into arable land, and covered with luxuriant crops of grain. By the road from Inverness it is 6 m. to the large boulder stone upon which the Duke of Cumberland is said to have breakfasted that morning. The ground, it will be seen, was admirably adapted for the Royalists—strong in horse and artillery, and everything else appears, as if by a fatality, to have conduced to their success. Prince Charles was obliged to fight to protect Inverness, but he might have chosen better ground than this. He had won every battle that he had fought—he had not abused his successes by misconduct—and yet his army was demoralised as though by a succession of defeats. The pay of the men had been long in arrear, and among the officers there was jealousy and distrust of one another. The whole of the previous day the army had but one biscuit per man, and it had been marching all night with the intention of surprising the duke. This it had failed to do, and was now going to fight upon the most unsuitable ground that could have been selected. To crown all, at the last moment arose that ever-recurring difficulty about the position on the right wing. The Macdonalds claimed it as their right from time immemorial. The Stewarts and Camerons were placed there, and the Macdonalds on the left. The

armies had been about equal in numbers, but pressed by hunger and fatigue nearly one-half the rebels had straggled into Inverness, or fallen asleep on the line of march. The Duke of Cumberland drew up his forces in 3 lines, and began the battle with his artillery. The French gunners in Prince Charles' service feebly replied. The Highlanders waxed impatient and began to waver. Lord George Murray, seeing no time was to be lost, led forward the clans on the right,—who, charging with their usual impetuosity, broke the Duke's first line. But the second, drawn up 3 deep, front rank kneeling, reserved their fire till the enemy were almost on their bayonet-points, and then poured in so murderous a volley as to make the Highlanders recoil. M'Lachlan and M'Lean were killed, while Lochiel was carried off badly wounded. Now was the time for the Macdonalds to have proved the justice of the claim they held so tenaciously, and, like the Macphersons on a similar occasion, to have retrieved the fortunes of the day; but in vain the Duke of Perth rode up and implored them to advance. In vain Macdonald of Keppoch charged at the head of a few personal retainers, and fell, exclaiming, "My God! do the children of my clan forsake me?" Still one chance remained, and all might yet be well. Lord Elcho galloped up to the Prince, and begged him to put himself at their head and lead the charge in person. The Prince hesitated, and declined. Lord Elcho turned away with a bitter execration, and swore he would never see his face again. A few minutes afterwards Charles suffered himself to be led from the field—the Macdonalds marched off without striking a blow, but with pipes playing and colours flying—the battle of Culloden was lost, and with it the hopes of the Stuarts. The insurgents lost 1000 men killed and wounded, the royalists 300.

A monument $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the W. of the great boulder shows where the contest was fiercest, and where most of the slain were buried.

[1 m. to the S.E. of Culloden Moor, and 4 from the station on the S. (rt.) bank of the river Nairn, stand the *Stones of Clava*, one of the most extensive remains of the kind in the kingdom. A footpath leads from Cumberland's Boulder Stone across the road, past a farmhouse, to the edge of the river Nairn, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. On the S. side of the river are several cairns, but it is probable that originally they were scattered about on both sides of the stream, for on the N. there are upright stones here and there in the corn-fields, and the little tributary of the Nairn is choked with stones of all sizes which have been cleared off the fields.

The monuments on the S. side extend rather more than 1 m. They consist entirely of cairns surrounded by circles of stones, and of many detached upright stones, either marking the spot where a cairn has stood, or part of an avenue leading to and from the centre. The cultivation of the valley, and still more the erection of cottages and farm-buildings close by, have played sad havoc with this curious monument of antiquity—here detached stones have been heaped together, there the cairns have been scattered. The valley extends N.E. and S.W., and the uncultivated part of it is so covered with gorse and juniper as to prevent one's comprehending the general ground plan of the whole. The principal object is a line of 4 cairns, more or less perfect. When undisturbed they were 16 ft. high and 50 ft. in diameter. A ring of upright stones confines the base of each, and the whole is surrounded by a circle of detached slabs, some 50 yards in diameter. The 3d from the E. seems to be the most import-

ant, and the slabs are larger and flatter. With the exception of the last, which has fallen in, the cairns have all been opened, the easternmost very scientifically, by the order of Mrs. Campbell of Kilravock; it was found to contain a chamber 12 ft. in diameter, with a passage 2 ft. wide opening towards the S. In the chamber was an urn, in which were ashes. The fields to the W. are full of blocks which show how far the cairns extended. The largest of all is nearly a mile to the W. Round this cairn was a circle of moderate-sized stones, and beyond that a ring of very large ones, of the latter of which a single specimen is standing, 12 ft. high by 9 broad in its widest point. There can be little doubt, from all these indications, that the plain of Clava was at some prehistoric time a cemetery for the great and noble Caledonians in the N. But whether all the interments took place at once, or whether, as in Iona, these sepulchral monuments must be attributed to the history of several centuries, is a matter of conjecture. Fergusson ("Old Stone Monuments") supposes Clava to have been the burial-place of Brude, King of the Picts, who was converted to Christianity by St. Columba.

The flat shores of the Firth of Inverness are carefully cultivated and teeming with grain, as are also those of the Black Isle opposite. On approaching the Terminus, see rt. the mouth of the Caledonian Canal and the height of Craighadrick (Rte. 64).

110 m. *Inverness. Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 64). (*Inns*: Caledonian, very good; Station Hotel.)

ROUTE 55A.

Aberdeen to Banff, by Inveramsay, Fyvie, and Turriff.

As far as Inveramsay Junct. is

described in Rte. 55. Quitting that stat. the line reaches

2 m. *Wartle* Stat. and Warthill House (Wm. Leslie, Esq.), an old Scottish tower-house, with a handsome modern addition, filled with precious objects of Oriental art. Here also is an interesting portrait of Prince Charles Edward, with a hawk and cocked hat. The house is surrounded by thriving woods, which hide it from the rly.

6 m. *Rothie*, near which is Rothie House (Col. Forbes Leslie).

9 m. *Fyvie* Stat. To the rt., overlooking the banks of the Ythan river, is **Fyvie Castle*, one of the stateliest and best preserved castellated mansions of Aberdeenshire. It occupies a commanding site, and is built in the form of the letter L, with 3 lofty square towers, crowned by bartizan turrets, named after their founders, Preston, Meldrum, and Gordon towers. Between the first two is the old entrance, flanked by round bastions, now closed, but retaining its massive iron crossed-barred gate. The present entrance is in the rear, and leads to a broad winding stair. The interior contains an interesting painting by *Murillo*, and portraits of Monmouth, Claverhouse, Queen Mary, Montrose, and Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. The original castle, probably a tall peel tower, dates from the 13th cent. Edward I. is said to have slept in it 1296. The domain was part of the royal chase down to the time of Robert II., whose son received it as a gift from his father, but shortly gave it up to his cousin, Sir James Lindsay. In 1390 the estate of Fyvie, with the castle, passed from the Lindsays to Henry de Preston, by whom the Preston tower on the S.E. was built. In 1596 it was bought by Alexander Seton, created Lord Fyvie and Earl of Dunfermline, Lord Chancellor, and tutor to Charles I. By him the

Seton tower was added, and his arms sculptured on a tablet of freestone over the gateway. It is probable also that the whole was remodelled and redecorated under his supervision. The tower on the N.W. was added by the Gordons, who bought the estate in 1726. In the S.W. tower is the Charter-room, adorned with grotesque carvings, and underneath it is a chamber, walled up. No one knows when or why it was closed, but a superstitious tradition that some great calamity would follow its opening has hitherto checked curiosity. In 1644 the park was occupied by the Marquis of Montrose, whose intrenchments may still be traced near the garden. He was defeated here by Argyle.

It is now the seat of Col. W. Cosmo Gordon. On the Preston tower is a figure of the Trumpeter of Fyvie, the subject of a charming love ballad.

3 m. lower down the Ythan is the *Tower of Gight*, which belonged to the branch of the Gordons from which came Byron's mother. It was besieged by Montrose 1639, when he upheld the Covenanting cause, but he failed to take it.

To the l. of *Auchterless* Stat. (14½ m.) is Towie, now a farmhouse, but formerly *Tolly Castle*, the residence of the Barclay family. The old hall is still complete, and appears to have been built or used for a chapel. It has a groined and ribbed roof, and is decorated with sacred emblems. In the recess at the farther end are 4 shields with representations of the Evangelists. An inscription on the exterior (partly illegible) says:—

"Sir Alexander Barclay de Tolly
Fundator, decessit
Anno Domini 1136
In time of Valth al' men
Semis friendly and friend is not
Knavin bot in adversity. 1593."

In reality the date of the foundation

must be about 1300. The cynical spirit of the later inscription may be explained by Thomas the Rhymer's lines upon the castle :—

“Barclay Tolly of the glen,
Happy to the maids, but never to the men.”

Of this family was Field Marshal Barclay de Tolly, who commanded the Russian troops at the battle of Smolensko.

To rt. of Auchterless is *Hatton Castle*, the seat of Garden Duff, Esq., which still preserves part of the old tower of Balquhally, the place of the Mowatts, sold by them in 1723.

18 m. *Turriff (Inn : Commercial)*, a thriving industrious town, with manufactures of flax, thread, and brown linen, is a place of considerable antiquity, as shown by the remains of the old *Church*, once the property of the Knights Templars. It is 120 ft. long and 18 broad, and has a handsome belfry, with a fine-toned bell of the year 1557. There are monuments to the Lindsay and Leslie families. The town *Cross* is very old, and used to be the spot where the Sheriff's Court assembled. In 1639 the Master of Forbes, who had collected a body of Covenanters here, was ignominiously routed by a party of Royalists, and the skirmish was afterwards known as the “Trot of Turriff.” On this occasion, in this remote village, the first blood was drawn in the civil war of Scotland. In the neighbourhood are Forglen (Sir R. J. Abercromby), a handsome modern house (2 m. from stat.), beautifully situated on the banks of the Deveron, an estate of 8000 acres, and Dalgety (A. D. Ainslie, Esq.).

The rly. now approaches the river Deveron, and reaches

21 m. *Plaidy Stat.*

2 m. rt. is *Craigstone Castle* (Mrs. Pollard-Urquhart), built 1607. It is

a plain copy of the principal tower of Fyvie, so studiously plain indeed that the corner towers have been omitted after the corbels to support them had been built. The only decoration consists of a row of grotesque sculpture over the central arch.

25 m. *King Edward Stat.*, a corruption of Kin-Edart, formerly belonging to the Comyns. There are remains of a castle $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off, on a rocky eminence, which was one of their strongholds. 2 m. l. Eden House, belonging to M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.

On an eminence, separated from the town by the river Deveron, here spanned by Smeaton's Bridge, *Omnibus* to and from the town $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is

BANFF *Terminus*.

29 m. BANFF (*Hotel : Fife Arms*, clean and good), a Parl. Burgh and seaport of 2d class at the mouth of the Deveron, which separates Banff from Macduff. (Pop. 7439.) On the shoulder of the hill next the sea stood the *Castle*, at times a royal residence, and occupied for a day or two by the invader Edward I. in 1296 and 1298. The castle is now supplanted by a modern house; and a few lumpish walls and a ditch alone represent it. Beyond it is *Chalmers Hospital*. In the *Old Church-yard*, behind the Post-Office is a fragment of a *Gothic Church*, with one or two monuments. On the height near the present church are the *Schools*, a handsome building with a Grecian portico, built from funds left by Jas. Wilson, a native of Banff. In this building is a *Museum*, where some relics are preserved of Ferguson the astronomer (b. at Keith 1710).

In Low St., opposite the Fife Arms, are the *County Buildings*, and near the end of the street, close to the church, is the entrance lodge to

Duff House (Earl of Fife), a handsome Italian mansion, with towers at the four corners, designed by the

elder Adams, and built about the middle of the 18th centy., sheltered by trees near the mouth of the Deveron. It contains a fine collection of paintings, which can be seen in the absence of the family by an order from the factor. Besides a number of family portraits of more than average merit, the following are the most noticeable old pictures:—Henrietta Maria, *Vandyck*, full length in white satin; Penelope Countess Herbert, *same*; Charles I. as Prince of Wales, *Velasquez*, a good picture, but not a favourable portrait—the expression is sinister, and reminds one of his son James II. Lady Mary Coke, and Mrs. Abington, *Sir J. Reynolds*, a lovely picture, face full of expression and softness of colouring; Hawking, *Wynants*; Sir W. Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1640, *Mytens*; Infant Saviour, feeling the sharpness of the Crown of Thorns, *Alonzo Cano*; Italian Landscape, *Zuccarelli*: Salvator Mundi astride upon the globe, *Luca Giordano*, a fine picture, with more expression than is generally found on this subject; Assumption, *Murillo*(?); Duke of Richmond, *Vandyck*; Duchess of Richmond, *same*; Charles I., *Vandyck*; Duchess of Richmond, *Lely*, a beautiful face and figure; Prince Henry, *Jansen*; Jane Duchess of Gordon, *Reynolds*; Princess Elizabeth; 3 children of James I., stiff and disagreeable; 3 small heads by *Holbein*; an ecclesiastic, *J. van Eyck*; a philosopher with a skull, *Q. Matsys*; head of a girl, *Murillo*; Louis XIV. *Rigaud*; Queen Elizabeth, *Hilliard*; portraits of the English kings from Henry V. to George II., including a full length of Henry VIII. by *Holbein*; the Chevalier, Prince Charles, and Cardinal York by *G. Hamilton*, etc. There is a handsome library 70 ft. long, and a good collection of arms and armour. There is a charming walk straight through the Park to *Alvah Bridge* (2 m.), where the rocks

rise to the height of 50 ft. and are said to be as deep below the surface of the water. There is a Gothic mausoleum in the Park containing monuments to various members of the family. The estate amounts to 72,000 acres.

Banff has a reputation for sea-bathing, but there are no machines. However, a Bath-house was opened in 1872.

A little to the E. of Banff, on the other side of the Deveron, is the town of *Macduff*, politically united to Banff, though otherwise independent, devoted to herring-fishing and some shipbuilding. It takes its name from the Fife family, whose property it is. From the hills above there is a charming view of the vale of Deveron, and the Sutherlandshire mountains in the distance.

There is an *Episcopal Ch.* at Banff.

The terminus of the *Strathisla Railway*, leading to Elgin and Inverness by Tillynaught and Grange, also to Portsoy (Rte. 55B), is at Banff Harbour, close to the Pier.

5 m. from Banff on the road to Portsoy, passing the gable end of the old ruined ch. of *Boyndie*, are the remains of the *Castle of Boyne*, once the property of the Edmonstones and then of the Ogilvys. An older castle stood once upon the sea-shore, of which a few fragments remain. Boyne Castle overlooks a deep ravine, which served as a defence to the N.W. On the S. is the entrance by a raised causeway across the moat. The gateway is protected by 2 round towers, and the whole building consisted of a rectangle, defended by towers at the angles. The W. side, with its hall, 80 ft. long, was added in the latter part of the 16th centy.

2 m. S. of Banff is *Inchdrewer Castle*, now converted into a farmhouse. Here, in 1713, Lord Banff was burnt under very suspicious circumstances.

ROUTE 55B.

Perth to Elgin, by Craigellachie and Rothes, and to Banff, by Craigellachie, Dufftown, and Keith Junction. Rail.

From Perth to *Boat of Garten Junc.* Stat. is described Rte. 48. Quitting the Highland Railway, this line continues to descend Strathspey, by Nethy Bridge Stat.

Grantown Stat., and

Cromdale Stat. The river makes a wide sweep between well wooded hills. The Scottish dance music, the "Strathspey," is derived from this district."

rt. is *Tulchan Lodge*, residence of the hospitable M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., in a charming situation, and well backed by fir-woods, on l. bank of river.

Advie Stat.

Near Dalvey is Glenlivat, famed for its whisky.

The Avon, the largest tributary of the Spey, descending from the Cairngorm Grampians, falls in from the E. (see Rte. 52A). Railway crosses the Spey just above the junction.

Ballindalloch Stat. At Delveshaugh is a small *Inn* (Aberlour H.) where a horse and car may be hired to Tomintoul. *Ballindalloch Castle* (Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart.) consists of an imposing old square tower with modern additions. In the park are some fine avenues, leading towards the junction of the two rivers. It is an estate of 14,223 acres.

Blacksboat Stat.

The spire-like peak of Ben Rinnes is a conspicuous object on it.

Carron Stat. The Spey is again crossed.

Aberlour Stat. on rt. bank of Spey. 1 m. up the river Lour is a pretty fall, the *Lynn of Ruthrie*, 30 ft. high.

rt. Aberlour House (Miss Macpherson Grant), a handsome modern mansion, picturesquely situated.

A long hilly promontory, stretching N. from the Grampians towards the Spey here terminates in the cliff called *Craigellachie*, round which the road, the river, and the railway wind. "There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form; it is darkened with a few scattered pines and birch trees, and touched along the summit with a flush of heather; but it constitutes a kind of headland or promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs, a sort of initial letter of the mountains, and thus stands in the minds of the inhabitants of the district, and the Clan Grant, for a type of the country."—*Ruskin*. In old times it was the trysting-place of the clan, and hence their war-cry became, "Stand fast, Craigellachie."

Craigellachie Junc. Stat. Inn: Fife Arms (fishing). The Spey is here crossed by Telford's elegant *iron Bridge* of a single arch, 150 ft. span, so devised as to allow ample waterway for the destructive floods. Here a rly. branches rt. to Banff by Dufftown (see next page).

The rly. to Elgin follows the Spey, which winds round the W. base of the lofty hill of *Ben Aigen*, rising due N. after passing rt. near Arndilly the junction of the river Fiddich, as far as

Rothes Stat. (Grant Arms, a fair *Inn*), a picturesquely situated village on the l. bank of the Spey, and directly in view of Ben Aigen (1500 ft.) From this place a branch of the noble family of the Leslie takes the title of Earl. The ruined walls of

their old *Castle* rise above it on the W. They sold this estate about 1700 to Grant, Earl of Seafield, and migrated to Fife. Near this is the large *Distillery* of Glen Grant.

ELGIN JUNC. STAT. (Rte. 55).

Craigellachie Junct. to Banff.
Quitting Craigellachie and passing l. Kininvie House (G. A. Leslie, Esq.), we ascend the Glen of the Fiddich to

11 m. *Dufftown* Stat., which is 1 m. from the village of modern origin, founded since 1817, at the confluence of the Dullan and Fiddich Waters (*Inn*: Wilson's). Near the stat. is *Balvenie old castle*, once the property of the Athole family, whose motto is on the front of it. No part of the building is older than the 15th centy. At a short distance from it is the modern castle, the seat of the Earl of Fife. Close to Dufftown is *Mortlach Kirk*, on the steep banks of the Dullan, originally founded as a primitive cathedral ch. by Malcolm II. It has, however, been modernised with the strictest Presbyterian ugliness, 2 round-headed windows being all that is left of the old building, besides some tombstones in the interior. The limestone scenery around Dufftown, Glen Fiddoch and Dullan, is very beautiful, and contrasts well with the granite peaks of the neighbouring hills of *Benrinnes* and the *Convuls*.

[From Dufftown two or three roads run S. through Glen Rinnes and Glen Fiddoch to *Glenlivet*, celebrated for its whisky. Its principal historical importance is on account of the battle of *Glenlivet*. The Earl of Argyle had been deputed by James VI. to reduce to submission the Earls of Huntly and Errol, and marched hither at the

head of the Campbells. The rebel earls met him with a force numerically inferior, but chiefly composed of gentlemen well armed and mounted. The Earl of Argyle was defeated, and James VI. in consequence took the field in person. Huntly and Errol were not prepared, or could not muster force enough, to meet the king, who destroyed their strongholds, Huntly and Slaines castles. Overlooking Glen Fiddoch is the tower of *Auchindown*, which was burnt by the clan Mackintosh in the 16th centy., an event commemorated in an old ballad.]

The Railway next descends Glen Isla to

Drummuir Stat.

E. is Drummuir Castle (Major Gordon Duff).

Auchindachy—Earl's mill Stat.

Keith Junct. Stat. on the Railway from Aberdeen to Elgin (Rte. 55), which we follow as far as

49 m. *Grange Junct.*, whence the Strathisla branch is given off to Portsoy and Banff, passing

3½ m. *Knock* Stat., at the foot of Knock Hill (1640 ft.)

8 m. to *Cornhill*, rt. of which is Park House (Major Duff Gordon Duff).

10 m. at TILLYNAUGHT JUNCT. Stat. The Railway divides—rt. by Lady Bridge Stat. to the sea, and along the shore to

Banff Harbour Terminus, close to the Pier (see Rte. 55A)

1. 13 m. to *Portsoy Terminus*, a small seaport. The geologist will find in the rocks in the immediate neighbourhood a perfect storehouse of mineralogical specimens. Portsoy marble, a beautiful variety of serpentine, and a peculiar

flesh-coloured granite, are quarried here.

A coach runs daily from Portsoy Stat. to Fochabers, passing not far from the ruins of *Findlater Castle*, a few fragments of which are on a rock jutting into the sea. The Norman family of St. Clair obtained it by marriage with Johanna of Findlater in the reign of David II. It afterwards came into the possession of the Ogilvys, who were created Earls of Findlater. The last Earl Findlater died in 1811, and the estates passed to the family which the Earl of Seafield now represents.

About 6 m. to the W. is *Cullen*, (*Inn*: Seafield Arms, neat and orderly), a modern town, pop. 2055, of two cross streets sloping down to a small bay, on whose shore rise three rocks, called the "three Kings of Cullen." Here stood the castle where the wife of Robert Bruce died. Close to the town is the very picturesque and handsome castellated mansion, the finest in these parts, *Cullen House*, the seat of the Earl of Seafield, charmingly situated on

the edge of a picturesque wooded glen. It has been enlarged by two tall flanking towers, and decorated in the castellated style of the 17th centy., and contains a valuable collection of portraits, including one of James VI., by Mytens. The *Church*, which is cruciform, has been well restored. It was founded by Robt. Bruce, and the bowels of his queen were buried here. It contains the fine tomb of Ogilvy of Findlater.

It is a privilege to be allowed to drive through the fine woods of Cullen House on the way to Elgin. Proceeding westward the road runs under the *Binn of Cullen*, 1048 ft. high, and through a well-cultivated district called the Enzie, to *Buckie*, where the stranger will be surprised to find a somewhat imposing Roman Catholic Cathedral, the members of this religion abounding in this neighbourhood. From Buckie it is about

7 m. to *Fochabers* (see Rte. 55), passing l. Cairnfield (J. Gordon, Esq.) and through Gordon Woods.

SECTION VI.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (OUTER HEBRIDES)—SKYE—LEWIS—
LOCH MAREE—LOCH TORRIDON—GLENSHIEL—LOCH ALSH AND LOCH
DUICH.

INTRODUCTION.

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§ 1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

“The Hebrid Isles,
Placed far amid the melancholy main.”
Thomson.

FROM the N. side of the Great Glen of Scotland (the line of the Caledonian Canal) branch several nearly parallel valleys in a N.W. direction—Glengarry, Glenmoriston, and Glen Urquhart—all leading to splendid scenery. Glens Garry and Moriston conduct to Skye by *Glen Shiel*, which is pre-eminently the grandest approach to Skye (Route 60). Another line of access from the E. side of Scotland is by railway from Dingwall (19 m. N. of Inverness) to *Strome Ferry*, whence a daily steamer plies. This line of rail also gives access to the gloomy and grand scenery of *Loch Maree* and

Loch Torridon, and the smiling beauties of Gareloch. *Loch Hourn* opening into the mainland opposite Skye, accessible from Glenelg or Glen Quoich, is not to be surpassed for grandeur.

From Beauly or Invermoriston the wanderer may explore the unrivalled scenery of Kilmorack, the Druin, the Chisholm's Pass, Strath Affrick, Strathglass (Geusachan), the Pass of Kintail, and the Falls of *Glomak*, which are also accessible from Shiel House Inn.

The *Inn* accommodation of the district is very fair, good, and convenient. Shiel House Inn, at the mouth of Glen Shiel, is close to the lovely sea-lochs Duich and Alsh, and within a walk of Loch Hourn. Balmacarra and Strome Ferry, opposite Skye, are pleasant quarters. There are fair Inns at Loch Carron Station and other stations on the Dingwall line, and at Beauly is a large hotel. Strath Affrick has a smaller Inn, quiet and comfortable.

Achnasheen Stat. is the starting-point for visiting Loch Maree. At the foot of that lake is the well-known Inn of Kinlochewe, and 9 m. farther the new Hotel of Talladale, on its margin, commanding the finest reaches of the lake. Loch Torridon, which has no Inn but the small public house at Shieldag, may be visited from Kinlochewe. Drumnadrochit is a favourite Inn near the shores of Loch Ness, from which pleasant excursions can be made to the Fall of Foyers, to Strath Affrick, etc.

Skye also is well provided with *Inns*, at Kyle Akin, Broadford, Sligachan (rough, but fair), Portree (2), and Uig, as well as a new Inn at Steinscholl, near Quiraing.

"Stranger! if e'er thine ardent step hath traced,
The northern realms of ancient Caledon,
Where the proud Queen of Wilderness hath placed,
By lake and cataract her lonely throne;
Sublime but sad delight thy soul hath known,
Gazing on pathless glen and mountain high,
Listing where from the cliffs the torrents thrown
Mingle their echoes with the eagle's cry,
And with the sounding lake, and with the moaning sky.

"Such are the scenes, where savage grandeur wakes
An awful thrill that softens into sighs;
Such feelings rouse them by dim Rannoch's lakes,
In dark Glencoe such gloomy raptures rise:
Or further, where, beneath the northern skies,
Chides wild Loch Eribol his caverns hoar—
But, be the minstrel judge, they yield the prize
Of desert dignity to that dread shore,
That sees grim Coollin rise, and hears Coriskin roar."

Scott.

The Isle of Skye may be approached—

1. from Strome Ferry Stat. of the Dingwall Rly. by daily steamer to Portree (in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), calling off Broadford.

2. By ferry-boat from the pier near Balmacarra to Kyle Akin, a strait about 1 m. wide, or by ferry at Kyle Rhea.

3. By the coasting and cargo steamers from Glasgow and Oban twice a week, a voyage of 15 or 16 hrs.

The island is so indented by sea-lochs and inlets that it is said no part is distant more than 4 m. from the sea.

The climate of Skye is variable and rainy, the annual rainfall averaging 101 inches; but it is not so bad as has been described. June and July are pleasant months, and though in August and September the weather is often broken, the traveller, well prepared, will find no more serious impediments to his movements than in other parts of the Highlands.

§ 2. PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

There are 3 principal objects of interest in Skye:—(a.) *Coruisk*, the most original, which is reached most easily in a yacht or steamer from Loch Scavaig. This approach is a scene of unrivalled grandeur—splintered and shivered mountains of bare rock, so black that, after rain, they look as though pitch had been poured over them, overhang the sea-shore. On Saturdays during Summer (wind and weather permitting) a steamer lands passengers on the shore of Loch Scavaig, within half-a-mile of Coruisk. It is generally approached from Portree and Sligachan, whence it is a very romantic but severe walk or ride of 9 m. Coruisk is also accessible from Broadford—driving 5 m. to Torrin—boating thence round 2 promontories, and landing at the mouth of the Glen. The landlord at Broadford (Mr. Ross) can make an arrangement with the Torrin boatman, and this is by far the easiest route if you can count upon *fine weather*; and Portree, which is $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Sligachan, is the nearest point to the other great sights—Quiraing and Storr Rock.

(b.) *Quiraing* is 21 m. from Portree, and you can drive to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of it. (c.) The Storr Rock is 8 m. from Portree, and can be reached only on foot—a hard walk. Each of these 3 excursions requires a day to itself, but instead of returning to Portree from Quiraing the pedestrian may sleep at Uig or Steinscholl, and set out thence for the Storr. The *high-level Route*, following the tops of the hills and high plateau all the way from Quiraing to Storr and Portree, a suggestion of Mr. Nicolson, is recommended to the notice of hardy pedestrians. Cars and post-horses may be had at Kyle Akin, Broadford, Sligachan, and Portree.

The Coollin Hills, which encircle Coruisk, are described by

Boswell as "a prodigious range of mountains, capped with rocky pinnacles in a strange variety of shapes. They resemble the mountains round Corte in Corsica." Sir Walter Scott tells us they take their name from the Ossianic hero, Cuchullin. The geology of Skye possesses considerable interest. The Coolin or Cuchullin Hills are composed of a peculiar rock called, from its excessive hardness, Hypersthene. One of the most striking views of this very remarkable group is presented from the sea.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Portree a fine section of the *Beds of the Oolite*, from the Cornbrash to the Lias, is exposed, with ammonites, belemnites, and other characteristic fossils.

The telegraph wires, carried through Skye, afford facilities for ordering beds and conveyances.

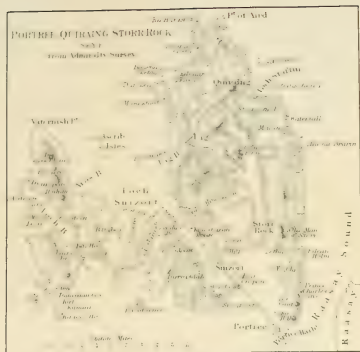
§ 3. PICTS' CASTLES.

Peculiar to the N. of Scotland, beyond the Great Glen or line of the Caledonian Canal, are certain round towers, called burghs or brocks, or Picts' castles, of unknown age and origin. The most perfect type is the Tower of Mousa, on an islet in Shetland. From this example, and others less perfect, they appear to be cylinders of masonry tapering upwards into a truncated cone, or waisted like a dice-box. The walls are composed of an outer and inner concentric shell of untrimmed stones—evenly set, but without mortar. This rude masonry is bound together by 4 or 5 courses of slabs of slate placed crosswise, so as to leave in the thickness of the wall a gallery or inclined plane winding up to the top like a corkscrew, and lighted by small openings or slits in the inside. The rest of the wall is filled up with loose stones, and it may measure in thickness from 10 to 15 feet. The towers vary in height from 25 to 40 ft., and in diameter from 30 to 50. They were not roofed, but the inner slits open into a circular court. A low door on the ground level led into this and communicated with the winding galleries or cells, which in some instances are so low and narrow (3 ft.) that it is difficult to understand how any but a race of pygmies could have traversed them.

Sir Walter Scott compares the Tower of Mousa to a ruined pigeon-house.

More than 400 examples are known of these towers in the N. and N. W. of Scotland and in the Isles, for the most part more or less ruined. They are thus distributed—in Shetland, 75; Orkney, 70; Caithness, 79; Sutherland, 60; Long Island, 38; Skye, 30, etc.

* * See "Hints for Yachtsmen," in the *General Introduction* to this Handbook.



ROUTE 56.

Oban to Portree in Skye, by Arisaig, Eigg, Kyle Akin, and Broadford.—(Steam Voyage.)

A steamer calls at Oban twice a week for Skye; coming round from Glasgow by the Mull of Cantyre. Beyond Oban it makes repeated stoppages, so that punctuality must not be looked for. The time taken in the transit varies with the amount of cargo and the number of places at which the vessel calls; but in general it may be calculated from 12 to 18 hours. Generally speaking the fare is good, and the officials are always remarkable for their attention to their guests, as, indeed, is the case in all Messrs. Hutcheson's fleet of steamers. Resist firmly all attempts at extortion by boatmen in rowing out to the steamers. We have seen a threat of throwing them overboard bring them to their senses when they attempted to pull ashore on their rapacious demands not being satisfied.

The route is the same as that described in Rte. 35 as far as Tobermory and the N. extremity of the island of Mull. Then the steamer rounds the cliffs of Ardnamurchan Point, having on l. the distant islands of Tiree and Coll, and in front those of Muck, Eigg, Rum, and Canna. *Muck* ("Insula Porcorum," the Isle of Sea Swine, *i.e.* Porpoises) is very small, not above $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and contains nothing of interest. Its geological constituents are trap and basalt. To the N. is *Eigg* (N. Macpherson, Esq.), off which the steamer calls. The landing is difficult, and there is no anchorage. It is distinguished by a peculiarly shaped hill terminating in a lofty peak, 1346 ft. in height, called the *Scoor* or *Scur* of *Eigg*, and formed of pitchstone and porphyry—the

trap overlying a forest of petrified trees. "The Scur of Eigg is a veritable Giant's Causeway, like that on the coast of Antrim, taken and magnified rather more than 20 times its height, and then placed on the ridge of a hill nearly 900 ft. high. This strange causeway is columnar from end to end; but the columns, from their great altitude and deficient breadth, seem mere rodded shafts in the Gothic style—they rather resemble bundles of rods than well-proportioned pillars. Under the old foundations of this large wall we find the remains of a pine forest, that, long ere a single bed of the porphyry had burst from beneath, had sprung up and decayed on hill and beside stream in some nameless land—had then been swept to the sea—had been entombed deep at the bottom in a sand of the oolite—had been heaved up to the surface and high over it by volcanic agencies working from beneath—and had finally been built upon, as arches are built upon piles, by the architect that had laid down the masonry of the gigantic Scur in one fiery layer after another." *Hugh Miller*, "Cruise of the Betsy." The tree which formed this fossil wood has been long known to geologists by the name of the *Pinites Eiggensis*.

The island is sometimes visited for the purpose of seeing the cave (*Uamh Fhraing*), in which all the inhabitants of the island were smothered. This cave is 250 ft. in length, and about 25 ft. in height and breadth, and is situated in the S.E. corner of the island, not far from the landing-place.

Some of the Macleods of Skye, having been thrown ashore upon Eigg, were hospitably treated by the Macdonalds; but in consequence of some of them offering an insult to one of the women, they were bound hand and foot, and turned adrift in an open boat. They were picked up by some friends, and Macleod landed at Eigg

with a large force to avenge their injuries. The inhabitants took refuge in the cave, and could not be found, and Macleod was on the point of re-embarking his warriors, when a man was discerned on the shore. Landing again, they tracked him by his footsteps (there being a light snow on the ground) to the mouth of this cave. There they lit a fire and stifled the whole population :—

“A numerous race ere stern Macleod
O’er their bleak shores in vengeance
strode,
When all in vain the ocean cave
Its refuge to its victims gave.”—
Lord of the Isles.

Hugh Miller mentions that in the Bay of Lagg, which is to the N. of the island, is an oolitic sand, which on being struck emits a distinct musical sound—a metallic ring like that described as existing in the mountains of Jebel Nakous, near the Isthmus of Suez.

Some 4 m. to the N. of Eigg is the island of *Rum*, called by Sir Walter Scott, “*Rona*,” the magnificent peaks of which appear to rise immediately from the water’s edge. It is seldom visited, save by the geologist—the island having undergone several changes, the struggling peasantry, who starved in their upland wigwams, having been removed to make room for a gigantic sheep farm. “The geology of Rum is simple but curious. Let the reader take from 12 to 15 trap hills, varying from 1000 to 2300 ft. in height; let him pack them closely and squarely together, like bottles in a case-basket; let him surround them with a frame of old red sandstone, measuring rather more than 7 m. on the side, in the way the basket surrounds the bottles; then let him set them down in the sea a dozen m. off the land, and he will have produced a second island of Rum, similar in structure to the existing one.”—*Macculloch.*

On the E. coast of Rum is the inlet

of Loch Scresort, at the head of which is the mansion-house (Captain Macleod), whence a glen of red sandstone can be followed across the island to Scoor More 1509 ft., which contains the bloodstones or heliotropes for which Rum is celebrated. The most lofty summits are to be found in the S. of the island, in the peaks of Haskeval 2667, Scoor-nan Gillean 2553, and Halival 2367 ft.

About the same distance to the N. W. of Rum is *Canna Island*, celebrated for its “Compass Hill” on the N. E., so called from the variation in the compass experienced by vessels which pass it, a phenomenon which Macculloch says is by no means confined to Canna, but is frequent through all the basaltic islands of the coast, owing to the quantity of iron present in that rock. In a pretty bay opening towards the E. there is a lofty and slender rock, detached from the shore. Upon the summit are the ruins of a very small tower, accessible only by a steep and precipitous path. Here it is said that one of the Lords of the Isles confined his wife, a beautiful foreigner, of whose fidelity he entertained suspicions :—

“Stern was her lord’s suspicious mind,
Who in so rude a jail confined
So soft and fair a thrall!
And still when on the cliff and bay
Placid and pale the moonbeams play,
And every breeze is mute,
Upon the lone Hebridean’s ear
Steals a strange pleasure mixed with fear,
While from that cliff he seems to hear
The murmur of a lute.”

As the steamer sails N., the traveller obtains magnificent views of the ranges in the mainland, embracing the mountains of Morven, Ardnurchan, Sunart, and *Arisaig*, at which latter port the steamer calls once a week. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. From the village (a good Inn) runs a very picturesque road to Glenfinnan and Bannavie (Rte. 37).

Occasionally the steamer touches

at Loch Moidart, overhanging which are the ruins of *Castle Tyrim*, an old fortress of Clanranald, burnt by the proprietor when he left in 1715 to join the cause of Prince Charles Edward.

As the tourist approaches the coast of Skye, nearing the promontory of Sleat, superb views are gained of the rifts and black precipices of the Coollin Hills and of Blaven, which, if the evening be fine, are lighted up by the setting sun with magical effect.

Entering Sleat Sound, the steamer passes l. *Armadales Castle*, the seat of Lord Macdonald, the lineal descendant of the Lords of the Isles, and head of the clan Macdonald. The modern Gothic castle is pleasantly situated amongst woods and conifers round the house and garden, in which standard fuchsias attain unusual size, with a background of hills. It was built about 1815, and is not, therefore, "the small house on the shore" in which Johnson and Boswell were entertained so inhospitably in 1773. "Instead of finding the Lord of the Macdonalds surrounded with his clan and a festive entertainment, we found a small company, and cannot boast of our cheer."—*Boswell*. The present house is ornamented with a window of stained glass, representing Somerled, Lord of the Isles, and founder of the family. To the clan Macdonald Napoleon was indebted for one of his best marshals. There is a small *Inn* at Armadale, and a good road thence to Broadford.

On the opposite coast is the entrance to *Loch Nevis*, up which the steamer occasionally goes for wool. It is a fine wild fiord, running some 15 or 20 m. inland, girdled on each side by steep mountains, and separating the districts of Morar and Knoydart. About half-way up on the N. side is the little village of Inverie, at the foot of Scoor-nan Gour ("Goat Peak") 2466, and at the very head is the hamlet of Sour-

lies, from whence a road runs through Glen Dessary to Loch Arkaig (Rte. 37).

The steamer now passes on l. the grey and ruined Castle of Knock, and then calls at *Isle Oronsay* (St. Oran's Isle), where are the ruins of a small chapel formerly belonging to a nunnery and a lighthouse. Overlooking this island, on the E. shore of the Sound of Sleat, is *Dimsdale*, a handsome modern seat of L. D. MacKinnon, Esq., with gardens. Opposite this is the opening of Loch Hourn, which separates the district of Knoydart from that of Glenelg.

Loch Hourn is a narrow sea-arm, extending inland about 25 m., through a series of mountains even finer than those of Loch Nevis, *Ben Screel* on the N. side being no less than 3196 ft., and Laorbhein ("Hoof-Hill"), on the S., 3341 (Rtes. 60-61). The Coollin mountains of Skye also contribute to the grandeur of this scenery.

It was in this neighbourhood that Prince Charles Stuart had a narrow escape from being surrounded by a chain of sentinels and watch-fires. Taking advantage of the few moments when the sentinels, having met on their beat, turned their backs to each other, he crept between them and got away.

The steamer next enters the narrow straits of *Kyle Rhea*, bordered on the Skye side by Scoor-nan-Gour (1983 ft.), and Bein-na-Caillich (2387 ft.), and on the mainland by the mountains of Glenelg. From Kyle Rhea, where there is no Inn, a very hilly road runs to Broadford, 12 m. (Rte. 61). On rt. is the village of *Glenelg*, with the ruined barracks of Bernera.

Emerging from the Kyle Rhea, the tourist will be puzzled to make out in which direction the exit can be from the landlocked sheet of water now before him. In front, and stretching to the rt., is *Loch Alsh*, which at its eastern extremity is

divided into two narrow lakes, named respectively Loch Luing and Loch Duich. Right opposite the mouth of Kyle Rhea is a wooded bank, under which the pleasant and comfortable little hotel at *Balmacarra* is situated (Rte. 61). Strome Ferry Rly. Stat. is 9 m. from it: hilly road (Rte. 62). The steamer, now guided by the lighthouse N. of the Kyle, turns sharp to the L., through the straits of Kyle Akin, leaving on rt. a granite *obelisk*, erected by Sir Roderick Murchison to one of his ancestors who was engaged in the '45.

†*Kyle Akin* (*Inn*: King's Arms, good), is the neatest-looking village in Skye, and possesses several modern slated houses. Here is a ferry, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and a good road thence to Broadford, 8 m. The steamer from and to Oban touches here. It is good headquarters for excursions. Upon a rock, near the village, are the ruins of *Castle Moil*, a small keep, said to have been built for the purpose of enforcing a toll from every ship that passed, by an old lady named Mackinnon, usually called "Saucy Mary."

Kyle Akin owes its name to Haco, King of Norway, who sailed through the strait in 1263 on his way to and from Largs. The steamer, passing the *Lighthouse* at the N. mouth of the Kyle, now comes more into the open, although it hugs the shore pretty closely as it passes to the inner side of the curiously green island of Pabba ("whose shores would furnish a museum with fossils"), in order to call off

Broadford, which is overshadowed by Ben-na-Caillich. Ross's Hotel here is a very fair *Inn*, some short distance from the landing-place, and it can be recommended as a good starting-place for those who visit the Spar Cave and Loch Coruisk by way of Torrin (Rte. 58) and Loch Slapin. But as the Oban steamer usually arrives about midnight, unless the tourist has written to engage beds

he may find them occupied. There being no harbour accessible for steamers, passengers disembark in a boat. The landing is bad if the weather is rough.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off the land is *Pabba Island*, interesting to the geologist. It consists of rocks belonging to the Upper Lias, which swarm with fossil remains. "They rise by thousands and tens of thousands on the exposed place of its sea-worked strata, standing out in bold relief, like sculpturings on ancient tombstones, at once mummies and monuments, the dead and the carved memorials of the dead. Trap dykes stand up like fences over the sedimentary strata, or run out like moles into the sea." Farther out is the Cambrian sandstone island of Lunga, the next island to which is that of Scalpa, separated by a narrow strait from Skye, navigable only at high tide. The steamer then passes the W. shore of *Raasay Island* (Rafn's-ey).

Next the narrow Sound of Raasay is threaded, skirting the W. shore of Raasay Island, in view of the modern mansion which has succeeded that of Macleod of Raasay (now no longer the Laird), where Johnson and Boswell were so hospitably entertained. On the E. shore is seen the picturesque mountain pyramid of Glamaig, rising by the side of Loch Sligachan, which is terminated by the more romantic peaks of Scoor-na-Gilleann. Leaving these behind, the steamer enters the small landlocked harbour of

†*Portree*, capital of Skye. (*Inns*: Royal, and Portree Hotels.) (See Rte. 57.)

ROUTE 57.

Strome Ferry to Skye, Broadford and Portree (Steamer), to Quiraing, Storr Rock, and Dunvegan.

Steamer daily in summer, starting from Portree at 9.30 A.M., to catch the mid-day train from Strome Ferry Terminus to Dingwall—returning at 2 P.M. It is a voyage of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (32 m.) from Strome, calling off Broadford to set down and take in passengers.

Quitting Loch Carron through the narrow strait at Strome Ferry (*see* Rte. 62), the steamer traverses outer Loch Carron, in view, *rt.*, of the grand mountains of Applecross, and *l.* of Mr. Alex. Matheson's modern *Castle of Duncraig*, while in front appear the picturesque mountains of Skye. Leaving to the S. the Strait of Kyle Akin, the shore is coasted along until abreast of

† *Broadford*.—A roomy boat puts out for passengers. *See* Rte. 57, where the rest of the voyage to Portree is also described. It is full of variety. Coasting round the Island Scalpa, it passes the opening of a narrow bay, Loch Sligachan, which washes the feet of the grand mountain Glamaig, while beyond appear Scoor-nan-Gillean, and others of the Coollin range. It penetrates between the Island of Raasay, no longer owned by the Macleods of R., but purchased by Mr. G. G. Mackay, in 1872, for £55,000. Here Prince Charles was some time sheltered by the laird in a miserable hut, all the houses having been burned by the soldiery. The steamer soon reaches the sheltered small harbour of

† **PORTREE.** *Inns*: Royal, just above the pier (L. Ross), very fair; Portree Hotel, newer and comfortable; good cuisine (A. Campbell);

[*Scotland.*]

(post-horses and carriages at both houses). This is the chief place in Skye, though but a village of 600 inhab. It is built on a platform of rock, which presents towards the harbour a cliff 60 or 80 ft. high. Its name, "King's Harbour," was given to it after a visit of King James V. It has 3 churches, 3 banks, and a Sheriff's Court-House. Behind the U.P. ch. is a pretty *Walk* among the trees overlooking the sheltered harbour. From this and other commanding points views may be had N. of Storr Rock, and S. of the Coollin range. On the outskirts of the town is a cloth (Tweed) mill, employing some hundred persons.

Steamer daily to Strome Ferry, returning in the afternoon; carries the mails. Twice a week it goes to Gairloch in the evening—returning next morning. Twice a week a steamer to Stornoway touches here (Rte. 50).

Coaches (Waggonettes) daily in summer to Uig, on the way to Quiraing, to Sligachan, on way to Coruisk, and to Dunvegan (Mail), returning in the evening.

Distances:—Prince Charles's Cave, 4 m.; Storr Rock, 8; Uig, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Quiraing, $21\frac{1}{2}$; Steinscholl, 24; Duntulm, 25; Dunvegan, 23; Sligachan, $9\frac{1}{2}$; Broadford, $24\frac{1}{2}$; Loch Coruisk, 18; Kyle Akin, $32\frac{1}{2}$; Strome Ferry, 32.

Excursions. — (a.) To *Prince Charles's Cave*, 4 m. due N., close upon the sea-shore; best visited in a boat. Its mouth is screened by a fringe of stalactites. It is pretty, but scarcely worth the trouble of a visit, and its connection with the Prince is not proven.

(b.) To *Storr Rock*.—A rough walk of 8 m. good ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), by a path

over marsh and moor, not clearly defined. It is accessible only to pedestrians. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road from Portree to Uig, a path strikes off rt., leaving rt. the hills of Tor Vaig and Essie. The track, which in wet weather is very soft and marshy, with many water-courses to cross, runs up a wide moorland valley, passing two small lochs, Fadda and Lethan, abounding in small trout, direct to the *Storr*, which, unless there is a mist, is tolerably conspicuous all the way.

From Portree to Loch Staffin and the N. end of Skye extends a remarkable range of black cliffs, reaching to a height of 2348 ft. The upper part is a stratum of imperfectly columnar trap-rock, resting on soft and crumbling oolitic beds and shales, which give way under the effects of rain and frost, and bring down the trap-rocks in masses, and detached pinnacles and blocks, resembling giant castles, exceeding far in dimensions any work of man, and forming miles of Cyclopean ruins. The most remarkable of them are Quiraing and *Storr Rock*, a black pinnacled cliff, rising 2348 ft. above the sea, commanding from its slope a grand and extensive sea-view. At the base of this range of high cliff is a broad terrace of moorland, from which a succession of precipitous descents (in fact, an *Undercliff*) leads down to the sea.

The *Old Man of Storr* is an isolated black obelisk of trap, rising to a height of 160 feet.

Near the shore, opposite the small green island of Holm, a singular *waterfall* bursts forth over a shelf of hard basalt, which, having resisted the water's action in washing out the oolitic bed below, has formed a cave, so hollowed out that you can get *behind* the cascade and see the sea-view through it. Beyond this the outlet of Loch Mehall bursts down over the cliff in a waterfall.

There is no inn or shelter near Storr Rock, and the usual course is to return to Portree; a very stout walker, however, may, in 3 or 4 hours, find his way across the moor to Steinscholl ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Quiraing), where there is a very fair *Inn* (*see below*).

An experienced Skye traveller suggests as an alternative "to ascend the Storr, and follow the mountain ridge the whole way till you come to the high road near Quiraing. I have no doubt it is one of the grandest promenades in Skye, commanding wide views in all directions."—N.

Portree to Quiraing, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.—*Coach* (Waggonette) every morning in summer; returning at night. A good road, traversing first a monotonous undulating moor of peat land, with few patches of cultivation. Glimpses S. of the Coolin mountains; N. W. of Macleod's Tables.

3 m. The road to Dunvegan turns off l. (*see below*).

6 m. Our road descends to the seashore at the extreme end of Loch Snizort, a Firth which penetrates far inland, dividing the promontory of Trotternish E., from that of Vaternish W. A little short of this a footpath strikes rt. across the moor, following the course of a small stream to the *Storr Rock* (*see above*).

[10 m. a road turns off l. to *Kingsburgh House*. The old mansion in which Prince Charles found refuge 1746, and where Johnson and Boswell were entertained by the Laird and his wife, Flora Macdonald, 1773, has been pulled down.]

After surmounting a long ascent, the eye is relieved by a view down into the cheerful bay of Uig, shut in by high hills, and so sheltered as to enjoy a climate like that of Devon. It is bordered by neat houses, and well-to-do cottages, and two churches, and among them is

14 m. *Uig Inn*—small but clean—where horses and carriages (rather dear) may be hired to go on to Quairing. Near the centre of the bay is the comfortable house of Captain Fraser, whose well-managed estate extends from this to Steinscholl.

From Uig Bay the road ascends in a sweeping zigzag, which the pedestrian may abridge by a short cut.

[At the top of the hill a road branches l. high above the sea to

5 m. *Kilmuir*, where, in the ch.-yd. is the *Grave of the brave Flora Macdonald*, long neglected and undistinguished, until in 1871 an *Iona Cross* of grey granite, 21 ft. high, was placed over it by a public subscription. There are 6 *Duns* or old forts in Kilmuir parish.

3 m. farther, on the top of a cliff above the sea, rise the ruins of *Duntulm Castle*, the original seat of the Macdonalds.

8 m. from Uig—l. at Mugstott (Monkstadt), on the shore, once a seat of the Macdonalds, and previously of the "Monks," Prince Charles landed, 1746, from Long Island, disguised as a female servant accompanying Flora Macdonald. The situation is very fine, backed as it is by basaltic cliffs.

From the top of the cliffs, which extend around the N. of Skye to Loch Staffin, noble views are presented of the indented coast of Skye, and of Lewis and Harris on the horizon.]

About 5 m. from Uig,* just where the road begins to descend E. to the sea, a well-marked footpath strikes l. across the grassy slope, which, a little way on, is crested by a range of black rocks. Skirting these, and constantly rising, at the end of about 2 m., a massive detached rock, resembling a castle, is passed. And now the black cliffs become split

into projecting towers, spires, and pinnacles, one of which, the *Needle Rock*, forms a natural obelisk 120 ft. high. A steep and difficult scramble, to accomplish which ladies will be glad to avail themselves of the strong arm and sure foot of the old shepherd who haunts the spot, brings you into a nook surrounded by these colossal skittles, but allowing peeps of the deep precipice through the interstices, and down to the sea 1500 ft. below. Above this rises the *Quiraing* or *Cuiraing*, a large cylinder of rock, with vertical sides, like a great plum-cake. It is difficult to climb, but on surmounting, it is found to be a circular turfed platform. From this you have a magnificent view down on the sea below, and across it to Lewis on the N., and the mountains of Ross-shire on the E.

These dusky rocks of Quiraing are of trap and amygdaloid, and are a continuation of those of the Storr. The cause of the phenomenon is, in this case, the slipperiness of the Oxford clay beds below, and the wasting away of the lower oolitic limestones and shaley strata, causing the upper rock beds to crack and fissure, and eventually to slide down in the fantastic fragments which we see, yet maintaining an upright position.

About 2½ m. from Quiraing, on the shore, is the new *Inn* of Steinscholl, where the carriage-road terminates at present, near the landing-place on Loch Staffin. Boats may be hired here.

The *Sea Cliffs* around the bay of Loch Staffin are grand in the extreme, and peculiar from the columnar arrangement of the basalt. Though not so exactly formed as in Staffa, their effect at a distance is equally grand. The name comes from their resemblance to *Staves*.

About 2 m. to the E. a remarkable, though small, *Waterfall* dashes over the cliffs from a considerable height into the sea. It is the outlet of a lake (Loch Miaghailt). A projecting

* See Sketch Map.

mass nearly opposite is called the *Kilt Rock* (Creag an Fhèile), from the resemblance of the strata to the bars of tartan, curiously banded and folded. It is a very striking object, and is best seen from a boat.

From Steinscholl to Storr Rock there is no regular road or marked path after the first 3 or 4 miles. The distance is 9 m. at the least, a good bit of it over boggy ground, and across deep rocky watercourses, very hard work even for the experienced pedestrian.

Portree to Dunvegan. 22 m.

Dunvegan is an interesting historic residence of a Highland chief, but few ordinary travellers will find it worth while to make a journey expressly to visit it, through a country for the most part dreary. The road to Uig is followed from Portree till within sight of Loch Snizort, when it turns to the l., skirts the loch, passing Carabost.

7 m. Skeabost. (*Inn*: Public House.)

4 m. Tayinloan. (*Inn*: Lyndale House.) Loch Grishornish to Fairy-bridge [whence a road branches N. to Vaternish Point, passing Stein on Loch Bay, once a station of the British Fishery Company. The *Isle of Isa* (Iosà, Jesus), at the mouth of this loch, was offered by Macleod to Dr. Johnson, provided he would live in it for three months every year].

Dunvegan Castle, seat of Macleod of Macleod, residence for centuries of the chief of the clan, is a picturesque building, partly old, partly modern, on a rock surrounded on 3 sides by the sea, backed by well-grown plantations. Formerly it was accessible only from the sea by a boat and a subterranean staircase, now by a modern bridge crossing the chasm. It forms two sides of a small square. It is said to be the

oldest inhabited castle in Scotland, and contains some antique family relics—1. A square Irish cup of wood, beautifully carved and mounted in silver, which belonged to John Macguire and his wife Catherine O'Neill, chief of Fermanagh, bearing the date 1493. 2. The fairy banner, supposed to be associated with the destiny of the family. The claymore of Rorie More (Sir Roderick Macleod), and his horn, carved and ornamented with silver, holding perhaps 2 quarts, which, filled with claret, the heir of Macleod, as a proof of manhood, was expected to empty at a draught. (See notes to Scott's "Lord of the Isles.")

Here Johnson and Boswell were hospitably entertained to their hearts' content for many days (1773). Here Sir Walter Scott was a welcome guest, and composed "MacCrimmon's Lament." The country around is comparatively barren; but the neighbourhood of the castle is adorned with plantations. Behind the castle is a waterfall.

Small *Inn* at Dunvegan.

[To the W. of Dunvegan stretches the peninsula of Durinish, out of which rise the singular-shaped hills called

Macleod's Tables, with flat tops and steep sides. The most northern point is Dunvegan Head, where the cliffs are high and grand, commanding views of the Outer Hebrides.

There is a good road direct from Dunvegan to Sligachan, 24 m., abounding in fine scenery. At Kilmuir is the parish ch. of Durinish, and in the ch.-yard a monument to the father of Simon, Lord Lovat.

At Caroy is the only Episcopal church in Skye.

11 m. is the village and church of *Bracadale*. Near this is *Struan Inn* (poor), at the head of the sea-loch Bracadale. From its shores inexpressibly fine views are commanded of the Coollin Hills, while on the W., off the S. point of Durinish, are seen

Macleod's Maidens. 3 stacks of basaltic rocks resembling the Needles, compared by Sir Walter Scott to the Norwegian "Riders of the Storm," rising sheer above the waves, and backed by cliffs 600 or 700 ft. high.

At Ulenish, a few m. W. is a well-preserved example of the Celtic burg or dune, which is described by Dr. Johnson in his "Tour to the Western Islands."

The road thence skirts the shores of Loch Harport, at the head of which a road branches off to the west to *Carbost*, celebrated for its distillery, and *Talisker*, a rich valley, overlooked and sheltered by the bold basaltic hill, *Breesval*.

10 m. *Sligachan (Inn) (Rte. 58).*

ROUTE 58.

Balmacarra (Loch Alsh) to Portree in Skye, by Kyle Akin Ferry, Broadford and Sligachan (Excursion to Coruisk).

See Sketch Map.

The strait separating the Isle of Skye from the mainland is crossed by ferries at Kyle Rhea (from Glenelg), and at Kyle Akin from Balmacarra. The distance across is about a mile. Carriages and horses are taken across. The fare is 6s. a horse.

At the neat village of Kyle Akin in Skye (*see Rte. 56*) is a very fair *Inn* (King's Arms), which furnishes horses, cars, and other traps. Many pleasant *Excursions* may be made from this, not only in Skye, as to Lochindaal and Armadale, whence the views of the mainland and of Isle Oronsay are magnificent, but also by crossing the ferry ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. passage) to Loch Alsh, Glenelg, and Loch Hourn.

There is no longer a coach to Broadford. It is a drive of 8 m. thither, by a good road, commanding fine

views of the Coollin mountains and of Ben-na-Caillich, under which lies

8 m. *Broadford (Inn: John Ross's hotel, very good, at the junction of the roads to Torrin and Sligachan. Carriages and horses kept).*

This is a village of 40 or 50 scattered cottages, above which rise a very ugly kirk and the hotel, and one or two other houses of 2 storeys, with a small pier for herring-boats.

The old farm-house of *Corrychatachan*, where Johnson and Boswell were hospitably entertained by MacKinnon, who sent Bozzy to bed so drunk that he was found in bed by the doctor next day at 1 P.M., and soundly rated—"What, drunk yet!" no longer exists; the modern house is close to the village.

The *Excursion to Loch Coruisk* may be conveniently made from Broadford. Mr. Ross of the Hotel will furnish cars and bespeak a boat. Those who do not mean to return to Broadford can telegraph to Sligachan for ponies to meet them at Camasunary. The journey may proceed thus:—By car or on foot to Torrin (6 m.) by a good road, passing the small lake and ruined Ch. of Kilchrist, in full view of the wonderful mountain of Blaven (Blabhein, 3012 ft.)

At Torrin, a poor hamlet at the head of Loch Slapin, a boat may be hired for 25s. for one or two persons, or 10s. a-head for more, to Coruisk and back, including a visit to the Spar Cave, or to Kilmaree only, omitting Spar Cave (no great loss). The distance is 14 m., requiring from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs., according to tides, to go thither.

a. In rough weather the carriage can drive round the head of Loch Slapin to *Kilmaree*, 12 m. from Broadford, from which there is a footpath 3 m. to Camasunary, a solitary white farm-house, the only one on the savage shores of Loch Sea-vaig, where a boat can be hired to

row to the mouth of Loch Coruisk. N.B.—2 boats are kept here. To this farm-house ponies may be sent from Sligachan to convey travellers thither instead of returning to Torrin. There is also a rough and difficult path along the rocks, above the sea, often a mere broken ledge 6 in. wide, from Camasunary to the mouth of Coruisk.

From Camasunary a path strikes due N. to Sligachan ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) under Blaven (rt.), keeping the burn on the l. and skirting the 2 small lochs which feed it, Loch-na-Crèach and Loch-nan-Damff. Ascending the mountain by a rough path on his l., he may look down upon L. Coruisk, as described farther on.

b. Starting from Torrin by water, the boatmen keep pretty close to the coast of the rocky peninsula of *Strathaird*, which is interesting from its geological features. "It is for the most part surrounded by cliffs, seldom exceeding 60 or 70 ft. in height, and cut smoothly down so as to afford a perfect display of the succession of the (sandstone) strata of which they are composed. On the E. side these are remarkable for the very extraordinary number of caves they contain, and for the fissures by which they are intersected. 20 or 30 are sometimes found in the course of a few hundred yards, the interstices having a resemblance to the ends of detached walls placed in a parallel manner. They are the consequences of trap-veins that have been washed away."—*Macculloch*.

About half-way down the coast is *Kilmaree*, whence a foot-track crosses the hill to Camasunary, 3 m., so that the tourist can return from the Spar Cave, and then walk to Camasunary. It is a fine walk, and there is a magnificent view from the top of the hill. Beneath is Loch Scavaig, on the margin of which stands the solitary farm-house of Camasunary. Out at sea the islands of Rum, towering and

mountainous, Canna flat and fertile, and Eigg, distinguished by the lofty Scoor. On the opposite side of the loch, and beyond the solitary farm-house, the mountain side slopes down into ocean with shelf and precipice. On the right Blaven towers up into the mist, and at his base opens the desolate Glen Sligachan. On the left the eye travels along the whole S.W. side of the island to the Sound of Sleat, to the hills of Knoydart, and to the long point of Ardnamurchan, dim in the distance.

The *Spar Cave* is an enlarged example of a trap-vein worked out of the sandstone, such as on a smaller scale have been visible all along the coast. The entrance is strikingly picturesque, through a narrow rift bounded by very high cliffs, rocks of which strew the ground in wild confusion. After proceeding some little distance into the interior, the stalagmite floor of the cave suddenly rises steeply up like a Montagne Russe. A considerable amount of caution must be exercised in climbing it, as the smoothness of the steep floor gives but little footing, and the wetness of the surface makes it still more unpleasant. It is not fit for ladies, but a rope fastened above would remove much of the difficulty. Arrived at the summit, the visitor finds that a "facilis descensus" of corresponding height and smoothness awaits him, and that if he makes a false step on this side he will end his glissade in a rather deep pool of water, beyond which is another small cave. The stone on each side, but especially on the rt., has assumed several fantastic shapes, which, seen by the dim light of the candles, will afford full scope to a lively imagination. But the stalactites which once formed the great beauty of the cave have been carried away or mutilated to satisfy the acquisitive propensities of tourists. On the whole, the cave is curious, particularly to the geolo-

gists; but otherwise it is scarcely worth the visit, and ladies will find it particularly disagreeable. The Spar Cave is directly opposite the inlet of *Loch Eishort*.

Then the boat rounds the point of Strathaird, passing between the cliffs on the mainland, which are much frequented by seals, and a small island tenanted by rats. Once the corner is turned, and the boat is fairly within *Loch Scavaig*, a view faces the tourist not to be surpassed in Britain. A huge amphitheatre of peaked hills girdles the blue sea, the centre being formed by a serrated line of jagged peaks, which, if the weather is clear—a rare thing in this district—cut the sky like so many lancets. Below is a deep dark mass of purple colour, often relieved by drifting wreaths of vapour. As the boat nears the land, the hills grow upon the sight until we imagine that we are entering a huge hall, and we land at the head of *Loch Scavaig*. This is, beyond doubt the finest approach to *Coruisk*. Boats must, however, beware of sudden squalls. Rings are let into the rock for mooring yachts. Rt. and l. rise up directly from the water's edge the rough peaks of *Sgor-na-Stree* (Peak of Strife) and *Gairsbheinn*, down which the *Mad Cataract* comes dashing with a loud roar. The visitor lands on the spot where the Bruce is said to have landed, and after a short climb up the l. bank of the stream, which discharges the waters of the lake into the sea after a course of 300 yds., he stands on a rocky dam, from which he looks upon the marvellous wilderness of *Loch Coruisk*, or *Coir-uisge*, i.e., the water cauldron, from *Coire* (Gael.), a cauldron or hollow, and *uisge*, water. A small boat may easily be carried across and launched on the lake, which contains quantities of small trout. It is not deep except in one place, 20 fathoms, and seems to be filled with gravel.

“Picking your steps carefully over huge boulders and stepping-stones, you come upon the most savage scene of desolation in Britain. Conceive a large lake filled with dark-green water, girt with torn and shattered precipices, the bases of which are strewn with ruin, and whose summits jag the sky with grisly splinter and peak. There is no motion here save the white vapour steaming from the abyss.” *Loch Coruisk* is about 5 m. round, and the little valley at its upper end is bounded by a barrier of perpendicular rocks, some of which are considered inaccessible. They are composed of hypersthene. The jagged peaks are black and angular, and the points which occasionally protrude from the sides are so sharp as to convey the impression of their being composed of iron rather than stone. A mist generally rests upon the summits, and little verdure relieves the sombre blackness of the sides which is reflected in the water. Only near the waterside occur a few grasses and an occasional stunted shrub, and in nooks and crannies of the rock does heather or bog-myrtle grow. The weathering of a thousand years has no power to disintegrate the surface of the hypersthene rock, it only causes the hornblende crystals slightly to project from its surface. An awful silence reigns in this *Avernus* of the North, where all is hard, dark, and motionless. The geologist will notice the frequent occurrence of glacial striations and perched boulders.

It will be remembered that upon the shores of this lake Bruce and the Lords of the Isles met Cormack Doil and his companions. The description of the scene by Scott is wonderfully accurate and spirited. It cannot be improved, and needs no addition:—

“Rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone,

Seems that primæval earthquake's sway :
 Hath rent a strange and shattered way
 Through the rude bosom of the hill ;
 And that each naked precipice,
 Sable ravine and dark abyss,
 Tells of the outrage still.
 The wildest glen but this can show
 Some touch of Nature's genial glow ;
 On high Benmore green mosses grow,
 And heath bells bud in deep Glencroe,
 And copse in Cruachen Ben :
 But here—above, around, below,
 On mountain or in glen,
 No tree nor shrub, nor plant nor flower,
 Nor aught of vegetative power
 The weary eye may ken,
 For all is rocks at random thrown,
 Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone
 As if were here denied
 The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
 That clothe with many a varied hue
 The bleakest mountain side."

Lord of the Isles.

Instead of returning by boat to Camasunary, the stout pedestrian, by keeping a short distance along the E. side of L. Coruisk as far as a tumbling torrent, may clamber up its precipitous rocky bed till he reaches the source of the burn, a small tarn in the lap of the mountain, called Loch Dhu. A second climb in a slanting direction will bring him, after a good hour's walk, to the shoulder of the mountain *Scoor-nan-Damff*, a part of the black mountain wall which encircles the lake, whence he may look down upon Coruisk, and after enjoying the grand scene pursue his way down the opposite side to Sligachan Inn, a walk of 9 m., as described below.

The carriage-road from Broadford to Sligachan follows a very circuitous course ; ascending 3 hilly promontories and bending round 2 inlets of the sea. It commands fine views seawards, first of Scalpa Island, next of the still larger island *Raasay*, 14 m. long, on which is the already mentioned modern house, and *Brochal Castle*, a picturesque ruin on a rocky slope, on the opposite (E.) side of the Island. A long and steep descent brings the road down to the

level of the sea at *Loch Ainort*, the resort of the heron and of herds of red deer. Winding round its head we again ascend to come down to the sea at Sconcer, a poor scattered hamlet near Lord Macdonald's shooting-lodge, at the mouth of the gloomy sea-loch Sligachan. The road round it skirts the base of *Ben Glamaig*—a grand mountain of syenite seen from far and near.

15 m. *Sligachan. Inn*, not first-class but very tolerable, homely accommodation and fare, civil host. It stands at the junction of the roads from Dunvegan, Portree, and Broadford, at the mouth of the glen, up which runs the rugged path to Coruisk, 9 m.

The view from the Inn is backed by the grand form of *Scoor-na-Gillean* (Peak of the Youths), most picturesque of the Coollin range, surmounted by 3 peaks. Its summit, 3220 feet high, was first attained by the late Prof. James Forbes, 1836. It may be reached, with a guide, in 3 hrs. from the *Inn*, not less. It is somewhat difficult, and requires a steady head. There is no beaten path. It is not suited for ladies ; and, when mists arise, is dangerous for strangers to the mountain.

The *Mail Coach* from Portree stops at Sligachan inn.

Ponies and guides, *Sligachan to Coruisk*, 9s. each. It is a walk or ride of 2½ hrs., crossing the bridge and turning rt., by a path as rough as any in Scotland, intersected by frequent water-courses. It skirts at first the base of Marscow (l.), but *Scoor-na-Gillean* (rt.) is still the grand feature of the view. As soon as it is passed, the deep mysterious corrie, called *Hart-a-Corrie*, like a cirque in the Pyrenees, is seen opening out behind it (rt.), surrounded by jagged peaks, at whose base rises the stream of the Sligachan. Up its flanks lies the ascent of *Scoor-na-Gillean*, one of no

trifling difficulty. [From Hart-a-Corrie it is possible to scale the steep ridge of Druim-na-Rahm, descending upon Coruisk—wearisome work.]

Leaving this opening of Hart-a-Corrie on rt., you reach a watershed, and find another rivulet running with you to feed 2 small lakes. As soon as these come into sight the traveller must bend to the rt. across the stream and valley, over the green-sward, towards a conical peak. The path to Loch Coruisk may be discerned as a streak on the hillside. Make for this alongside of a rambling burn, which falls into the lakes, and it will bring you up to a neck or depression in the ridge. Here you stand at the top of Druim-na-Rahm on the edge of the deep oval basin, 2000 ft. below, filled by Loch Coruisk, shut in all round by an abrupt wall of mountains, black as ink, and herbless, cutting the sky with their fantastic jagged outline. Half-way down, in the green lap or recess on the mountain side lies the small tarn of Loch Dhu; following the stream issuing out of it, you may descend in an hr.'s hard scramble to the margin of Loch Coruisk; but the view is finer from above. Out to sea it extends to Loch Scavaig and the Isles of Eigg, Rum, and Muck. It embraces the whole succession of the Coollin peaks, topped by Scoor-na-Gillean, between which and the observer intervenes the mysterious Hart-a-Corrie.

The ponies may be left at the bottom of the steep ascent on the Sligachan side. Thence there is a path to

Camasunary (4 m.) on the sea, keeping Loch-nan-Damff and Loch-na-Creach on the rt., and following the stream flowing out of them under Blabhein (*see* p. 390) to its mouth.

Distance from Sligachan to Portree, 9½ m. Coach daily.

Mr. A. Nicolson recommends the

excursion from Sligachan to Coire-nan-Crich, a grand corrie, commanding fine views over L. Bracadale.

Coach daily in summer to and from *Sligachan to Portree.*

Except the views of the Cool-lin range, it is a dreary and uninteresting drive to Portree, until within 2 or 3 m. of it, when the distant Storr Rock and the harbour appear in view.

9½ m. *Portree* (in Rte. 57).

ROUTE 59.

Portree to Stornoway and the Outer Hebrides.

The bi-weekly *Steamer* to Portree from Glasgow proceeds, after landing her cargo, to Stornoway twice a week, varying its course and calling at Tarbert (Harris), and Loch Maddy in Uist, and Loch Boisdale. There is also a *steamer* direct from Glasgow to Barra and Benbecula, and a steamer once a week from Strome Ferry to Stornoway.

The Outer Hebrides, commonly called "The Long Island," extend from the Butt of Lewis, the most northerly extremity of that island, to Barra Head, a distance of 130 m., separated from the mainland by the Minch. They include Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, lying between these two, Barra, Pabbay, etc. To the N.W. part of Scotland they form a sort of breakwater. By the tourist these islands are seldom visited, although the accommodation is much improved. There are fair *Inns* at Stornoway, Tarbert, Barvas, Garry-na-hine, and Loch Maddy. There is also a good road through the whole Long Island; also from Stornoway to Uig, from Stornoway to Ness, through Barvas (a small inn), and from Stornoway to the Aird. The scenery is monotonous, from the comparative absence of bold features, except in Harris and

Barra, and the number of little lakes and sea-arms that intersect the country at every turn.

Lewis (pron. *Lews*), the N. part of the principal island, belongs to the county of Ross, and the S. portion, which is called Harris, to that of Inverness. The climate is mild and humid; annual rainfall 30 inches; average temperature 40° to 46° 5", but liable to violent storms. The surface is flat, the soil is extremely poor, and, though great efforts have been made by the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, to improve its powers of production, they have as yet been attended with but little success. The peat is so soft and spongy that it is only by continual repair that the drains can be kept from closing up. The division between Harris and Lewis is partly arbitrary, and partly decided by the approach of 2 fiords—Loch Seaforth and Loch Resort. The W. coast line from the latter to *Gallon Head* consists of groups of mountains of considerable height, and frequently approaching the sea in rugged precipices. To the N.E. of this are a number of winding fiords, all forming part of the large bay of Loch Roag. "The loch is hollowed into bays, and interrupted by passages of such variety and intricacy, that it requires no ordinary degree of attention and readiness in discerning the true nature and bearings of the land under such circumstances to effect its circumnavigation. With the chart it is sufficiently difficult, without that it would be almost impracticable. The entrance by *Loch Roag* in particular is so obscure that a boat may pass within a few hundred yds. of the entrance without perceiving it. The cliffs which bound most of the islands and shores are rugged, without beauty, and with little elevation. One or two detached rocks may, perhaps, be exempt from this general remark, and of these, *Gariveilan*, placed at the mouth of the loch, is the most interesting, displaying a

detached arch of great height, with considerable simplicity and grandeur of effect." — *Macculloch's Western Islands*.

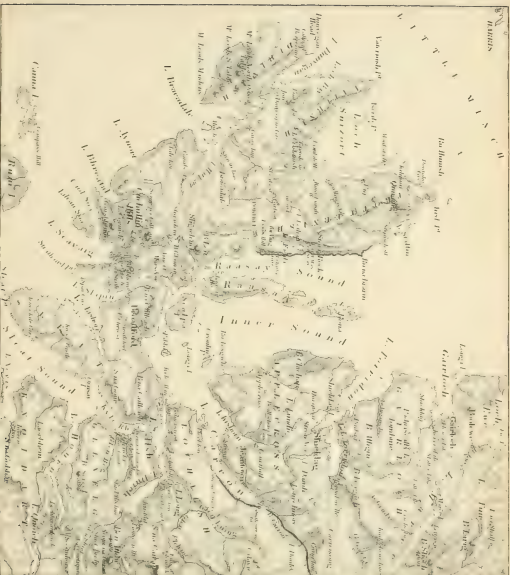
The only town in Lewis is *Stornoway* (*Inn*: *Lewis Hotel*, good) on the E. coast, originally founded by James VI. Separated from it by a narrow channel of the bay is *Stornoway Castle*, the residence of Sir James Matheson, Bart., who, to all the other benefits which he has conferred upon this property since he purchased it from the Mackenzies of Seaforth in 1844 for £90,000, has added this, greater than all, the building of a house upon it and living there. Since Sir James became proprietor of Lewis, a domain of 406,090 acres, he has spent there on education and improvements in the island upwards of £200,000. *Stornoway Castle*, his residence, is a large turreted building in the Tudor style, principally of granite, with extensive conservatories. Great skill and cost have been laid out in the *Garden*, which, by artificial soil, glass, and other contrivances, is as productive as any in the S. of England. The grounds have been planted with suitable trees.

Stornoway is a cheerful small town of slate-roofed white houses, well supplied with water and gas. There is a commodious *Pier*, and an *Episcopal Chapel*. A *Lighthouse* marks the entrance of the harbour: there is a patent slip. There is also a courthouse and resident sheriff-substitute. It will interest those who have read "The Princess of Thule."

Steamer, 4 times a week to Ullapool and back (Rte. 67); twice a week to Portree, Oban, and Glasgow.

About 2 m. from *Stornoway*, on the banks of the *Creed*, are a range of *Furnaces* for distilling oil from the peat of the country by a chemical process. They cost £25,000.

MAP OF ALBERTA, AND NORTH MOUNTAIN.



The *Standing Stones of Callernish*, next to Stennis the most remarkable relic of the kind in Scotland, form the principal object of interest to antiquaries. They are situated near the head of *Loch Roag* on the W. side of the island, 16 m. from Stornoway, by a good road. There is a fair *Inn* at Gearaidh-na-Aimhne (pronounced Garry-na-hine). These stones, planted on a high tableland above the sea, are arranged in the plan of a cross, with a circle in the centre, 42 ft. in diameter, and a tall stone in the centre, 18 ft. high. The circle consists of 13 stones from 8 to 13 ft. in height, great boulders of gneiss, which have been moved to the top of the eminence. The N. extremity of the cross is an avenue of 19 stones, the highest of which is 12 ft. Excavations were made in the peat of 6 ft. deep, and a stone chamber was discovered in the centre of the circle—probably the grave of the individual in whose honour the whole was erected.—(*Proc. Scot. Ant. Soc.* vol. iii.) There is also $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, 2 more circles, one within the other, and scattered about the island there are a great number of single stones or pairs, probably erected over the graves of Celtic or Norse warriors. Cairns, too, are frequently met with, some of which have been opened and found to contain bones.

Numerous specimens of the old dunes or burs occur in Lewis. That of *Brager*, constructed of unhewn stone, is 3 storeys high, and tapers towards the summit. It has a double wall, bound by large flags, which incloses a winding staircase round the building. (*See Introduction, Section II.*) A similar fort at Carloway is still more perfect. These lie to the N. of Callernish, about 12 and 7 m. respectively. There are also ruins of very early Christian churches, hermits' cells, and religious houses.

In the reign of James VI. an extra-

ordinary project was started by some Fife Lairds to colonise Lewis, as we in our time have colonised Nova Scotia or New Zealand. It proved eminently unsuccessful.

The extreme N. point of the island, the *Butt of Lewis*, is a wild spot, with precipitous cliffs surmounted by a Lighthouse, and detached rocks and pinnacles worn by the sea. A natural arch above the sea is said to have been made by the Devil, to attach a chain by which he meant to drag Lewis out to sea!

The cattle on Bernera isle, in Loch Roag, pass to the main island by swimming across the sea straits at certain seasons, in search of pasture.

The lower or S. half of the island is called *Harris*, and the only good *Inn* is to be found at *Tarbert*, at which the steamer calls twice a month; but there is a thatched country inn at Obe. Good salmon-fishing can be had at Tarbert in the neighbouring lakes. As the name Tairbeart implies, there is here a narrow isthmus of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. between the E. and W. Lochs. Harris, one-half of which was sold by Lord Dunmore in 1871 to Sir Claude Scott, the banker, for £155,000, consists almost entirely of high sterile hills covered with stones, with a very slight sprinkling of stunted heather. The N. part of the island has a foundation of gneiss—the oldest stratified rock in Scotland—rising into a scattered group of grandly peaked mountains, called the *Forest of Harris*, striking for weirdness and sublimity, but destitute of trees. At the S. end, at the foot of Roneval, 1502 ft., is *Rowdill*, where there is a house formerly inhabited by Macleod of Harris, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from a glen with a thriving plantation of trees. “Above the house is situated the ruins of the ancient *Church* of Rowardill, unfortunately burnt down some years ago by accident. It is in the form of a

cross, with a rude tower at the E. end. Upon this are certain pieces of sculpture of a kind, the last which one would have expected to find on a building dedicated to religious purposes."—*Sir W. Scott's Diary*. Macculloch says, "The sculptures present some peculiarities which are well worthy the notice of an antiquary, and from their analogy to certain allusions in oriental worship, are objects of much curiosity." Inside are 2 monuments of the Macleods, minutely described by Sir Walter Scott, one of them an effigy in armour, 1428. This *Church, St. Clement's*, has been restored, and is in good preservation. Macculloch describes the extreme violence of the wind as instanced around the mountain of *Roneval*, where the ground has been ploughed up by its action as though in great dykes.

Southwards, and separated from Harris by the Sound of Harris, is *North Uist*, the property of Sir John Orde, Bt., succeeded by *Benbecula*, *South Uist*, and *Barra*, all belonging to Mr. Gordon of Cluny. In *North Uist* are the little harbour and comfortable inn of *Loch Maddy*, in *South Uist* that of *Loch Boisdale*, at both which places one of the Hutchinson steamers calls from Glasgow once a month. The entrance of *Loch Maddy* is flanked by the projecting basalt islet crags of the Big and Little Maddy ("Madadh," a dog). There is hardly even a village here, only a jail, court-house, and *Inn*. Prince Charles Edward was sheltered in *S. Uist* by *Clanranald*, after *Culloden*, in the inaccessible cave of *Corradale*.

Barra brings up the rear, once the property of the Macneils, whose old *Castle* still stands at *Kisamul*, on the S. of the island, on an isolated rock $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. It is certainly the grandest and most picturesque ruin in the West Islands. The walls are about 60 ft. high, and enclose an irregular area, within which are a strong square keep and other buildings.

Near to *Barra* is *Mingalay*, a strange rocky island, with cliffs 1000 ft. high, 3 m. long, cleft by a rift 900 ft. deep, stretching across the island, ending in a cave. The inhabitants climb the rocks like monkeys after birds and eggs. The rocks are fissured by whin dykes, which the sea has in part washed out, so that boats pass between their vertical walls. In one instance a fragment of a dyke left in situ, forms a natural bridge 550 ft. above the water.

Communication is maintained between the smaller southern islands by *Fords*, practicable for 6 or 8 hrs. at ebb tide, but known only to local guides. Thus the tides exercise an important influence on market, ch. services, funerals, etc.

The westernmost of the Scottish islands is *St. Kilda*, about 55 m. W. from Harris. It is about 3 m. long by 2 broad, and has a fine bold outline, with magnificent cliffs, swarming with sea-fowl. It is dangerous to approach save in moderate weather. The settlement, numbering 72 persons in 1873, is lodged in 18 cottages with zinc roofs, which replace the ancient low hovels where the people sat and slept alongside of the accumulated offal of birds and fish, which in summer they spread over their fields. They are now better housed than the average of Highland peasants, but the general health and vitality of infants has hardly advanced. The old huts, entirely unroofed by a great storm in October 1860, now serve as cow-sheds, and man and beast at length live apart. The inhabitants live almost entirely upon fish and sea-fowl, which they catch for exportation of the oil and feathers. Their regular communication with the mainland occurs only once a year. A breed of small dun sheep is peculiar to the island. The flock amounts to 600. During the great storm, Oct. 1860, everything

in St. Kilda was blown away. Only one roof was left in the island, and the whole stock of provisions laid in for the winter was carried off by the wind or spoiled by the rain. Since then the island has been purchased by Macleod of Macleod.

Habit and hardships have given these poor people a nerve which appears to strangers unaccountable, and they are devotedly attached to their dreary home. Bird-catching is a dangerous occupation, but is followed with much hardihood by men who have been fowlers from time immemorial. One sits at the top of the cliff holding the rope in his hands, or it is fastened to his waist, while the other descends to his perch. These ropes, which are generally about 30 fathoms long, usually last only three years. They are protected by a sheath, to run in, made of leather, raw cow hide, or sheepskin, to prevent them fraying against the rocks.

At times it is not possible to land for a week together, no harbour existing on its shores, so that strangers are liable by a sudden shift of the wind to be detained several days, the vessels which brought them being drifted to a distance. In spite of certain primitive habits and customs, as the use to this day of spindle and distaff to spin the wool with which they make their own clothes, and of the quern to grind grain, they have acquired from the sight of casual visitors an inveterate habit of begging. Warm clothing, such as mittens, needles, scissors, and knives, are very acceptable. They depend a good deal upon the sea-fowl which they catch (fulmers), of which they eat the eggs and sell the down.

In 1732 a judge of the Court of Session, Erskine, Lord Grange, found it necessary to get rid of his wife on account of insanity. She was carried away from Edinburgh by some followers of Lord Lovat, conveyed to St. Kilda, and put under the care of the chief of Macleod.

This is the simple explanation of an event which has been converted into a political mystery. She died, May 1745, and, on her death, was buried at Trumpan, in Skye.

ROUTE 60.

Invergarry or Fort-Augustus (Loch Oich) to Skye, by Tomandoun, Glenshiel, Loch Duich (Falls of Glomach), Loch Alsh, and Strome Ferry.

This most interesting route opens a short cut for travellers by the Caledonian Canal desiring to visit Skye without performing the circuit by Inverness and Dingwall. They may leave the steamer either at Laggan Loch, W. end of Loch Oich, or at Callanich, E. end, 3 m., from Invergarry, but must bespeak a carriage from the landlord of the *Inn* there to meet them.

36 m. to Kyle Akin, 8 m. from Loch Alsh to Strome Ferry. A good road, very interesting scenery. Cars and post-horses may be hired at Invergarry, Shiell House, and Balma-carra, uncertain at Tomandoun and Clunie. This is the shortest way from Oban to Skye (Rte. 62).

At *Invergarry*, on the line of the Caledonian Canal (*see* Rte. 39) (22 m. from Bannavie), is a fair, homely *Inn*: the landlord, if written to, will send a machine to meet travellers by the Caledonian Canal at Callanich (3 m.), at the E. end of Loch Oich.

Leaving behind Mr. Edward Ellice's handsome house, but traversing for 30 m. on end his well-managed domain, the road ascends the pretty wooded

Glengarry. Passing through pensile woods of birch, it emerges upon Loch Garry, a smiling sheet of water, 4 m. long. It passes the burial-

ground of the Ellice family, in which lies the amiable Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, better known as "the Bear," the able politician who moved the Whig party from 1836 to 1852.

Near the W. end of Loch Garry is 16½ m. Tomandoun. (*Inn*, a solitary house of limited accommodation, but sometimes can furnish a car and post-horses.)

To reach Glen Shiel we must ascend from this point out of the vale of the Garry. [The road up it continues to the romantic narrow-lake of *Glen Quoich*, girdled with mountains (in the midst of which, in a romantic spot, is the lodge, long the autumn residence of Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice. A road of 5 m. leads thence over a summit ridge to *Loch Hourne Head* (? no *Inn*), a most romantic scene, well worth exploring; whence it is 10 m. walk, over the mountain ridge dividing Inverness from Ross-shire, by the *Pass of Corryvarlign*, to Shiel House *Inn*.]

From Tomandoun an ascent, nearly continuous, of 4 m., passing Glen Luing, amid some fine mountain scenery, brings you down upon

10½ m. Clunie (*Inn*, another poor mountain hostel, sometimes can furnish horse and car, and 2 or 3 post-horses), a little to the W. of Loch Clunie and the shooting-lodge.

We are here on the high road from Invermoriston (25 m.) to Skye (Rte. 39).

Leaving Clunie *Inn*, after 2½ m., an almost continuous descent begins into Glen Shiel, through a magnificent defile, deep and narrow, yielding in grandeur only to Glencoe, overhung by preponderating mountains, with peaked sugar-loaf heads, serrated ridges, and mysterious corries. The slanting rocks which edge the torrent are clothed with such a tapestry and fringe of ferns as will delight the painter's eye. Few trees or houses.

Glenshiel. In addition to its natural attractions, this glen is interesting as having inspired Dr. Johnson with the idea of writing his "*Journey to the Western Isles*." At Auchnashiel he observes, "I sat down on a bank, such as a writer of romance might have delighted to feign. I had, indeed, no trees to whisper over my head, but a clear rivulet streamed at my feet. The day was calm, the air soft, and all was rudeness, silence, and solitude. Before me, and on either side, were high hills, which, by hindering the eye from ranging, forced the mind to find entertainment for itself. Whether I spent the hour well I know not, for here I first conceived the notion of this narration."

Mr. Geikie thus writes of it:—"Perhaps the defile of Glenshiel in the S.W. of Ross-shire, with its encircling group of lofty naked mountains, may be taken as one of the best examples of the more savage and rugged forms which the granite rocks assume. Dark masses of bare rock seem there piled upon each other, giving a corrugated outline to the steep acclivities that rise up into an array of grey serrated ridges and deep corries, over which tower the peaks of Glenelg." The pass of Strachel, in this glen, was in 1719 the scene of a skirmish between a small force of regular troops and a body of Highlanders, chiefly Macraes and Mackenzies, under the Earl of Seaforth, who joined the rising of the Earl of Mar, backed by a fleet despatched from Cadiz by the King of Spain in support of the Stuart cause. Only 2 vessels out of 30, however, reached Loch Duich, where they landed 400 Spaniards and 2000 stand of arms. They were encountered in this glen by Gen. Wightman. The Highlanders fought fiercely, but were routed, the Spaniards laid down their arms without firing a shot; Lord Seaforth was badly wounded, and the rebellion crushed.

11 m. *Shielhouse Inn* is homely, but comfortable, situated in a beautiful spot at the mouth of Glen-shiel, overhung by precipices and peaks of the greatest grandeur, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the S. end of *Loch Duich*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the inn is a remarkable subterranean "Picts' House," by the roadside. To explore it the traveller must enter on his hands and knees, but it soon rises to a height of 8 ft. The passage is lined with large flat stones.

Many very fine *Excursions* may be made from this;—*a.* The ascent of *Rattachan* (Rte. 61), over which the road to Glenelg and Kyle Rhea is carried in many curves, should be made, for the sake of the views over Lochs Alsh and Duich, and, on the opposite side, of the grand peaks of Ben Screel; *b.* The *Pass of Corrycarligen*, leading to Loch Hourn Head. A stiff walk, but through scenes not surpassed for grandeur, 2000 ft. about the sea.

c. *To the Falls of Glomach.* The carriage-road winds round Loch Duich to Linassie Bridge and up the valley of Kintail as far as the shooting-lodge. Thence runs a footpath on l. ascending to a pass nearly 2000 ft. above the sea, leaving on l. *Scur-na-Leamrag* (2070 ft.) It is a rough walk of at least 5 hrs. from Kintail, and is rather severe for ladies, though they sometimes walk or ride up on ponies. The direction is nearly N.N.E. The top of the pass is a narrow dry defile between low rocky cliffs, after which bear to the rt., under the shoulder of the hill at first, and next across the open moor, where the path is lost for a time in green boggy ground. The sources of the Glomach are in 3 small lochs stretching in a line N. and S. The path over the Pass of Kintail into Strath Affrick runs S. of these. Our path leaves them far on rt. In front rises the grand mass of *Scur-na-Cairan*, which ends in a black-pointed precipi-

ce, 1000 ft. high. At the foot of this are the Falls of Glomach, and the traveller may guide his steps to them by it. They lie 900 ft. below the summit of the Pass, so that to reach them you have to descend nearly half the distance you have ascended from Kintail. The solitude around is perfect: not a sign of habitation or cultivation. The narrow gush in the mountain-side, down which the stream is precipitated, must have been caused by a shift or upheaval of the strata, which are here turned up like the leaves of a book. The volume of water is not large, but the depth of the chasm, the pure white foaming water against the black precipices, fearful to look over, give peculiar grandeur to this cascade, which goes into a rent impenetrable by the eye.

The traveller bound for Skye or the W. coast has the choice of re-ascending the mountain and returning the way that he came, or of following the course of the Glomach downwards to Glen Elchaig, thence by Loch Luing and Loch Alsh at Dornie Ferry. The descent to the Elchaig is pathless and almost precipitous. Below is a rough road.

The drive from Shiel House Inn to Loch Alsh and Strone Ferry is one of the most beautiful and varied in the Highlands. It skirts the N. shore of Loch Duich, passing the opening of the valleys of Kintail, crossing the Avon Cumhanag, near Kintail village. The views extend S. across the lake, at Linassie Bridge, to Mam Ratachan, over whose shoulder winds the romantic road to Glenelg, and E. to the towering peak of Ben Attow (4000 ft.), a grand group of mountains, sometimes known as Scour Ouran.

The terrace road along the lake skirts *Inverinet*, a charming seat of Mr. Alexander Matheson, and soon after the broad expanse of Loch Alsh,

the continuation of Loch Duich, opens out, and a third, but minor fiord, Loch Luing, comes in, opposite the picturesque island Fort of

Eilean Donan, a rare subject for the artist; a square old keep founded on a rock, within an enclosing wall. It was the stronghold of the Mackenzies, Earls of Seaforth, and the trysting-place of the clan, when summoned by the beacon lighted on the top of Tullochard. It was battered by a ship of war 1719, after the Battle of Glenshiel. The Lord of the Isles lost his life in an attack upon this Castle.

At Dornie Ferry (very poor public-house), the inlet called Loch Luing is crossed in a ferry-boat. It takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to transport carriage and horses. At Dornie on Loch Luing is a R. C. Convent founded by the late Duchess of Leeds. [A road runs along its W. shore to Glen Elchaig, whence it is a walk of 5 or 6 m. to the Falls of Glomach (*see* preceding page).]

Quitting the Ferry, the terraced road, carried high above Loch Alsh, commands a succession of the finest views W. to Skye, E. towards Glenshiel. It turns inland to Loch Alsh, the name of a pretty village, as well as of the lake.

From this we have a choice of 2 roads to Skye:—*a.* Continuing due W. to *Balmacarra* (Inn, clean, and good views), a pleasant place to stay at. Distances:—to Dornie Ferry, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Glenshiel Inn, 15 m.; Strome Ferry Inn and Rly. Stat., 12 m.

Near the Inn is *Balmacarra* House (one of Mr. Alex. Matheson's charming seats), looking S. down the strait of Kyle Rhea, and W. to Kyle Akin and the Coollin Hills; to *Kyle Akin Ferry*, 8 m. Rte. 58). *N.B.*—The Mail has ceased to run on this road. A boat may be hired at Balmacarra Pier, 1 m. from the Inn, to cross direct to Kyle Akin in Skye (? 4 m.) *b.* Turning due N. from Loch Alsh, ascending the hills which separate

Loch Alsh from Loch Carron (commanding exquisite views) and descending on

8 m. *Strome Ferry*, Rly. Stat. and *Inn*, whence a steamer runs daily to Skye (Rte. 62).

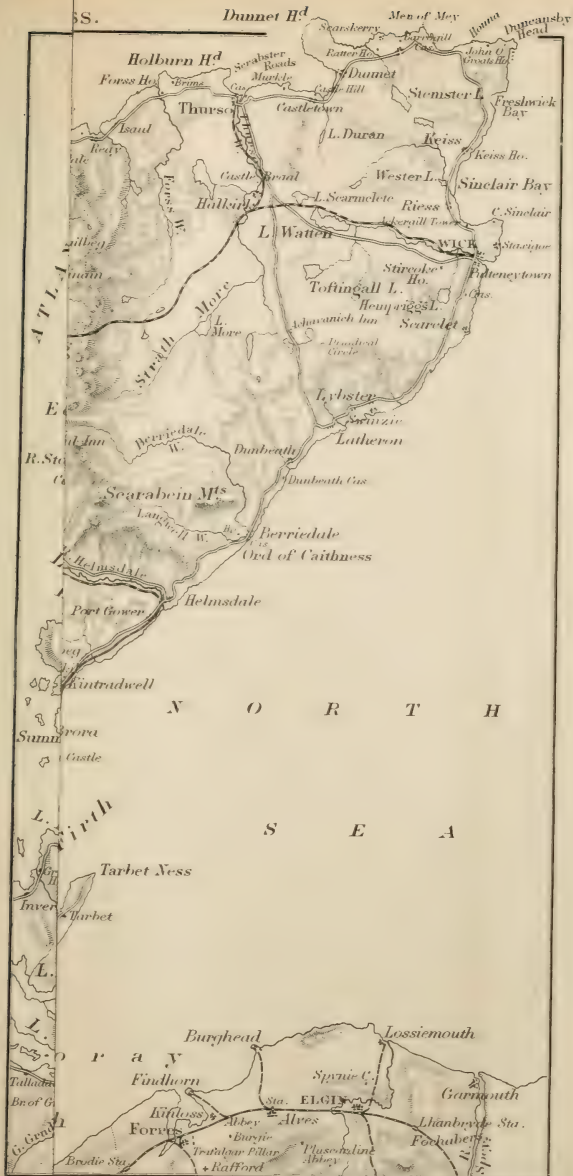
ROUTE 61.

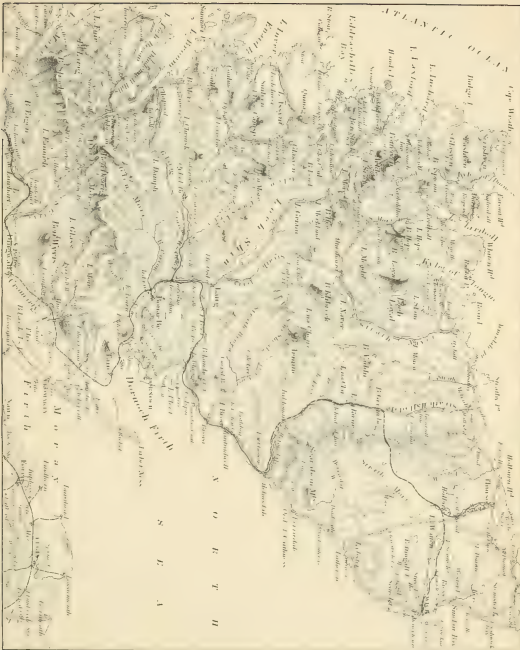
Shiel House Inn to Skye, by Mam Rattachan, Glenelg, and Kyle Rhea Ferry, 10 m.

Within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Shiel House Inn (Rte. 60), the good carriage-road begins from the margin of Loch Duich to ascend the steep hill of Rattachan. It is much improved since Johnson and Boswell rode on horseback over it; "a terrible steep to climb, notwithstanding the road is formed slanting along it." At present it curves round the hills, and into the gullies, and some of its gradients are steep; but the views, expanding at every step over the winding shores of Lochs Duich and Alsh, are superb. On reaching the summit, the prospect opens upon a new scene, the singular peak of *Ben Screel*, and other giants which rise above the shores of Loch Hourn. The descent is less steep to

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Glenelg* (Kirkton). (*Inn*: very clean and good. A pleasant neat village grouped around the Bay, but one of the most rainy places in all Scotland. *Glenelg* (Glen of Deer), which gives its name to the district, consists mainly of 2 subordinate glens, *Glen More* and *Glenbeg*—the former not particularly striking, while the latter has some very fine scenery, at *Eilean Reach*, near the mouth of the river.

Excursions.—*a.* A walk of about 3 m. from Glenelg up Glenbeg leads to two ruined *Pictish Towers* (*see* Introduction, Section II.) In both cases only half of the tower remains, exhibiting an instructive section, to





show how it was constructed, about 25 ft. high, and 30 ft. diameter. The whole of this district belonged to the Macraes, a tribe which came from Ireland with Colin Fitzgerald.

b. There is a rough road, just practicable for a car, to Loch Hourn Head, running round the coast from Glenelg, and skirting the north side of Loch Hourn. It winds round the base of Ben Miolary and *Ben Screel* (3196 ft.), which gives this district a peculiarly wild aspect.

“Less accessible, but not less striking, examples of savage scenery may be found along the gneissoic shores of Loch Hourn and Loch Nevis. The height and the angular forms of the mountain ridges, the steep and deeply rifted slopes, and the ruggedness and sterility of the whole landscape, distinguish these two sea-lochs from the rest of the fiords on the W. coast.”—*Geikie.*]

Distances of Glenelg from—Kyle Rhea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Bernera, 1; Glenbeg, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Shiel House, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Broadford in Skye (hilly road) is

13 m. from Kyle Rhea ferry. The Strait is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but owing to the strong tide it takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to cross. Charge (carriage and 2 horses), 6s.

ROUTE 62.

Dingwall to Strorne Ferry and Skye, by Strathpeffer, Garve, Achnasheen, and Loch Carron [Skye Railway].

53 m. 2 trains daily in less than 3 hrs.—a single line, constructed 1870—greatly facilitates access to the beautiful sea-lochs of Ross and Sutherland—also to the Island of Skye. At

Dingwall Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 65), this Raily. turns l. out of that to Lairg and Golspie, and begins to ascend. l. rises the ridge of Drumm Chat (the Cat's Back), separating

[Scotland.]

Strathpeffer from Strathconan, and the large and very perfect Vitrified Fort of *Knockfarrel*; rt. are the woods of Tulloch (D. Davidson, Esq.), 36,100 acres.

A long and steep incline carries the train up to

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Strathpeffer Stat.*, at a considerable height above the Wells, and about 2 m. distant from them, whereas the carriage-road thither from Dingwall is only 5 m.

(*Inns*: The Old Spa Hotel; Strathpeffer Hotel, near the Wells and the Stat.) A watering-place of some local repute, not very lively, but is improving. It has pleasant walks around the Wells, and many large houses, in a well-cultivated valley; belonging to the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).

Strathpeffer is resorted to for its mineral waters, strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas—far more so than those of Harrogate, containing, in addition, some saline ingredients which add much to their medicinal properties.

The neighbourhood is sufficiently interesting to make it convenient headquarters from which to explore Ben Wyvis, Strathgarve, or Strathconan.

Onnibus to Dingwall—also to the stat. to meet every train on the Skye Rly.

a. The chief *Excursion* (10 m. walk) is to the summit of *Ben Wyvis* (Ben Uaish, Mountain of awe), which rises to the height of 3426 ft., though from its enormous bulk it does not seem so lofty. It is held from the Crown by the tenure of producing a snowball from its ravines on any day of the year—no very difficult task. “On the ascent, the pedestrian will be annoyed at the immense extent of mossy broken ground at the base; but after passing the first snow-wreaths in Aultcunire, which we recommend as the easiest track, he will find the whole upper

acclivities deeply covered with a fine elastic moss, and from the corrie on the top he may approach and look down the cliffs of Corie-na-Feol or the Flesh Corrie. Ben Wyvis is composed of slaty gneiss, with numerous large veins of hornblende and granite, and intermixed with garnets. To the botanist this mountain is chiefly interesting for the earlier spring flowers, such as *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Arbutus alpina*, *Azalea procumbens*, *Betula nana*, etc., and for its mosses, and as a habitat for the scarce grass, *Alopecurus alpinus*."

b. The *Falls of Rogie*, formed by the river that issues from Loch Garve, in a fine birch forest on the estate of Coul, are picturesque, though of no great volume—a drive of 5 m. Near them is the *Inn* of Contin.

Strathpeffer was the scene of a bloody fight between the M'Donalds and M'Kenzie's, and subsequently between the latter and the Monroes, in both of which the M'Kenzie's were victorious. Near the pump-room a stone pillar, with a rude sculpture of an eagle, marks the spot where the tide of battle turned, and the Monroes fled.

To the l. of the road to Dingwall is the old ivy-covered *Castle Leod*, a baronial mansion of the Duchess of Sutherland, with pretty grounds; open to the public at times.

Distances.—Dingwall, 5 m.; Garve, 8; Loch Acheltie, 3; Rogie Falls, 5 m.

The rly. continues to ascend the valley of the Peffery, and traverses the ravine of Craig-na-Fidach—the Raven's Rock. The line here is blasted through slate and gneiss rocks, and emerges upon the wooded district of Rogie (Sir Arthur Mackenzie of Coul). N. rises Ben Wyvis. Along the shore of Loch Garve, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, near which is Strathgarve, Mr. Hanbury's shooting-lodge, backed by woods, the rly. reaches

12 m. *Garve* Stat., a small hamlet

on a pretty green plain, with a tolerable Highland *Inn*, where a horse and gig may be hired.

From this a road to Loch Broom and Ullapool—28 m. (Rte. 66).

After 3 intervening dreary miles of moorland and stones, we rush into scenery affording an agreeable contrast; a wood of birch and larch is traversed, on the shores of the crescent-shaped *Loch Luichart*, of which pleasing but partial glimpses are seen through the branches l. It is 7 m. long, but the rly. touches merely its upper extremity, and passes swiftly rt. the Italian villa and grounds of *Kinloch Luichart* (Dowager Lady Ashburton, who has a private stat. on the rly. and an estate of 8500 acres.)

A lattice girder bridge carries the line over the stream pouring out of Loch Fannich—first skirting the margin and then cutting through the midst of Loch Cullen to

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Auchenault* Stat., and *Inn* at the foot of Ben Eigen N., and at the entrance of the monotonous green valley of Strathbran, over which *Scurrvullin* towers on the S. with its 3 peaks, dividing Strathconan from Strathbran. The shooting-lodge of Mr. Prout is passed.

27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Achnasheen* Stat. (*Inn* at Stat. good; horses and cars here).

From this the interesting Excursions to Loch Maree, Gairloch, and Loch Torridon (Rte. 63) are made. *Coach* daily in summer to Loch Maree and Gairloch.

Leaving behind Achnasheen, the train passes rt. Loch Ledgowan (on the N. shore of which is a shooting-lodge of Alex. Matheson, Esq.), and attains the summit-level, 634 ft. above the two seas. The small and melancholy Loch Scaven sends its waters W. into Loch Carron. rt. is seen Glencarron, purchased in 1874 by Sir Ivor Guest, Bart., with the

small deer forest attached, for £50,000. Sir Ivor owns 33,900 acres in Ross.

Auchnashellach Stat. overlooks the handsome shooting-lodge and grounds of Sir Ivor Guest, Bart. A path over the mountain N. leads to Kinlochewe and Loch Maree (Rte. 63).

The freshwater Loch Doule is quickly passed.

45 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Strathcarron* Stat. (*Inn*, small but very good; furnishes horses and carriages), at the E. extremity of the grand sea-loch *Carron*, of which a fine view opens as far as Strome Ferry, the mountains of Skye rising in the far distance to the W.

There is a road from this to *Loch Carron*, or *Jeantown*, 4 m., a village on the N. shore of the Loch (*Inn*, clean and moderate), whence Excursions may be made to Shieldag, 16 m., Loch Torridon and Applecross, 20 m. (Rte. 63).

The course followed by the rly. along the S. shore of Loch Carron is the most picturesque and interesting of the whole route; very winding, following the ins and outs of the rocks, which frequently descend vertically into the sea, in rapid curves and some cuttings. It is carried only a few feet above the level of high tides, and the depth in many places is very great.

53 m. *Strome Ferry Terminus*, close to which is the Stat. *Inn*: or Achmore Hotel, commanding fine view, near the landing-pier.

Steamer to Skye and Portree, 30 m. (see Rte. 56) daily.

On the opposite side of the loch, here crossed by a ferry $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, is the *Strome Inn*.

4 m. W. on the shore of outer Loch Carron rises *Duncraig Castle*, the modern seat of Alex. Matheson, Esq., in a lovely situation, and beyond, to the W., is the village of Plockton.

Instead of taking the steamer from Strome Ferry to Portree, the tra-

veller bound for Skye may go by land to Balmacarra, crossing the hills behind Strome, up the glen of Achmore, a bleak drive, until the heights are reached, which command a view of Loch Alsh, of the grand mountains of Glenelg S. of it, and of the Coollin range in Skye to the W., a glorious prospect. Passing the small lake and manse of Loch Alsh, we reach

12 m. *Balmacarra* (*Inn*, comfortable; finely placed), a hamlet of scattered houses, the property of Alex. Matheson, Esq., opposite the ferry of Kyle Akin in Skye (Rte. 58). He owns 220,483 acres in Ross-shire.

ROUTE 63.

Achnasheen to Loch Maree and Gairloch, to Loch Torridon, Shieldag, and Applecross. Shieldag to Loch Carron.

28 m. to Gairloch. From Auchnasheen a *Coach* daily in connection with the 10.45 a.m. train from Dingwall, returning for afternoon train, fares between Auchnasheen and Gairloch, 7s. 6d.; to Pocklewe, 8s. 6d.,—in summer, by Kinlochewe and the W. shore of Loch Maree. Loch Maree is seen to most advantage from this approach.

This is one of the most beautiful and perhaps the least known Excursions in Scotland, embracing the finest scenery in Ross-shire.

Achnasheen Stat., on the Skye and Dingwall Rly., is provided with a very fair *Inn* (Rte. 62), which will furnish cars and waggonettes. The road thence runs N.W. alongside of *Loch Roshk*, a long melancholy lake, with bare treeless sides. At the foot of the lake, near Auchnasheen, the geologist will observe interesting examples of glacier moraine heaps, through which the river has cut its

way. At its head, a low watershed is crossed, and the road thence passes down the narrow Glen Dochart, at the end of which is a vista of *Loch Maree*, which suddenly comes into view, flanked on the E. by the grand mass of Ben Slioch, and intersected by promontories, which in the perspective project beyond one another, till in the distance they seem to meet.

10 m. (from Achnasheen) is

Kinlochewe. (*Inn*, comfortable, but small.) Kinlochewe is a scattered hamlet, with a large shooting-lodge, 2 m. from the head of Loch Maree, near the junction of three streams from Glen Dochart on the S., Glen Logan on the E., and Glen-garry (up which runs the road to Loch Torridon) on the S.W. The scenery around is grand, the white peak of Ben Eay overhangs it, and the river, fringed with birch and alder, adds a charm to the landscape. A *Free Kirk* was built here 1875.

Excursions can be made by boat on the lake, or by road to Talladale (9 m.), and Gairloch, 18 m. This is the best way of seeing the wild and savage ranges of mountains that rise from its banks—to Loch Torridon 10 m., and Shieldag (*post*).

N.B.—The right of fishing on Loch Maree can be obtained at the Inn, and *Boats*—10s. to Isle Maree; 20s. to Poolewe.

[A rough road from Kinlochewe runs over the hills to join the Loch Carron Road, near Craig Inn, 8 m.]

Distances from Kinlochewe.—Torridon Lake, 10 m.; Shieldag, 14 m.; Achnasheen, 10 m.; Loch Roshk, 9 m.; Talladale *Inn*, 9½ m.; Poolwe, 19½ m.; Gairloch, 18.

The road to Gairloch runs along the side of Loch Maree, and is very beautiful, passing through groves of indigenous woods which shade the

road and hang high on the brows of the hills, and having in full view the bare sides of *Ben Slioch*.

Loch Maree (St. Maolrubba's Lake) is 18 m. in length and 2 in breadth, and, while possessing many of the ordinary features of the Scottish lakes, has some very distinguishing ones, such as the abrupt way in which the mountains shoot up, the beautiful vegetation which in some places, especially on the S., festoons the rocks, and the cluster of islands, 24 in number, in the centre of the lake. And yet, taken as a whole, the sides of Loch Maree are bare, owing probably to the establishment of some iron-smelting works about a century ago, and the extensive cutting down of the timber consequent thereon. The most striking object in the scenery is *Ben Slioch* or Sliabhoch (4000 ft.), which rises up in such an uninterrupted mass, nearly straight from the water's edge, that the tourist can scan its great rifts and gullies from base to summit at one glance. To the l., near Kinlochewe, the traveller gets good views of the curiously white quartz summits of Ben Eay and the hills near Loch Torridon. The scenery is particularly striking at the Bridge of Grudie, looking up the Glen of Grudie. Nearly opposite is *Letterewe*, an estate of 69,800 acres (Meyrick Bankes, Esq.), where the ironworks just mentioned were carried on. Their remains may still be seen, as also a cemetery called Clach-na-Sassenach, or the Englishman's Grave. Continuing farther W. is a spacious amphitheatre of mountains, rising range above range, their summits grey and bare, with varied forms, but all with graceful easy outlines, though sharp and jagged towards the top.

9½ m. *Talladale.* A large and handsome *Hotel*, built in 1872 by Sir K. Mackenzie of Gairloch, on a height commanding a grand view of lake and mountain. It will be a

great convenience to travellers, being almost the only house between Kinlochewe and Gairloch.

11 m. *Slattadale*, where the lake trends to the N.W., and the road turns due W. The lake here, increased to its greatest breadth, is crowded with islands, and a more distant view of the mountains is obtained in either direction. In the centre is *Eilean Maree*, crowned with woods and thickets, upon which it is said that St. Maree lived as an anchorite; it is now used as a cemetery by some of the families in the neighbourhood. Close by is a little well, once celebrated for its healing virtues, and considered infallible in cases of insanity; but the use of the water of the well had to be preceded by submersion of the patient in the loch.

By driving from Kinlochewe as far as Slattadale, all the finest part of the scenery of the lake is disclosed.

At Slattadale a path branches to rt., following the bend of Loch Maree to Poolewe at the head of Loch Ewe, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The road to Gairloch now ascends l. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. a considerable hill, from which there is a magnificent retrospective view, and soon turns W., descending a narrow and romantic glen, a fracture in the slate rock, traversed by the river Kerrie, passing Loch Padhascally. A little farther on is a most picturesque *waterfall*. *Kerrisdale* is a charming glen, in its lower course completely grown up with firs and pines, over which peeps the summit of Bershuin.

18 m. from Kinlochewe, *Gairloch Inn*: a handsome large inn, built 1872. This pretty village has the same name as the Bay of the Sea, round whose shore its houses are spread. It is furnished with a *Pier*, at which the *Steamers* from Portree in Skye touch three times a-week, and from Glasgow once. It nestles

at the head of the inlet, and close by the embouchure of a brawling stream. A little way up the glen is *Flowerdale*, an old-fashioned but comfortable house, built in the last century, in a nook surrounded by thriving plantations. It is a seat of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, the possessor of 164,680 acres in the Loch Maree district. It is well protected on the N. by a bank of rock, covered by trees, and serving as a rampart against the winds from the Atlantic. Beyond it are the present parish ch., and the ruins of its predecessor. Gairloch was the district in which so much of Hugh Miller's early life was spent, as related in "My Schools and Schoolmasters."

Conveyances from Gairloch.—Coach every day to Achnasheen Stat.

Distances.—Kinlochewe, 18 m.; Achnasheen, 30; Talladale Inn, 9; Poolewe, 6; Loch Torridon (Shieldag), across the hills, 16.

The road to Poolewe runs pleasantly along the high banks overlooking the Gairloch and a wide expanse of sea, with the northernmost promontory of Skye, and the islands of Lewis and Harris. It then crosses a ridge of hills, and descends to Loch Ewe at

6 m. *Poolewe Inn* comfortable) is prettily placed at the mouth of the Ewe, a fine salmon river, which has but a short course from Loch Maree.

5 m. N.E., under the precipices of Ben Lairg lies *Loch Fruin* (or Finn), where *Salmo ferox* may be caught. Inquire at *Poolewe Inn* about boat and guide (6s. a day, charge, 3s. 6d. per rod.

[From Gairloch the pedestrian may reach Loch Torridon and Shieldag, without retracing his steps to Kinlochewe by a fine walk across the mountains, about 16 m. There is no continuous path, and the way is difficult to find. Following the road from Gairloch to Loch Maree for

about a mile, before penetrating into Kerrisdale, a path on rt. leaves the main road, and in about 3 m. arrives at a hamlet called *Shieldag Gairloch*. There secure a guide if you can, at least inquire for the path to Mr. Beatson's lodge, which follow into the mountains until a considerable loch is reached. The path passes a short distance to the l. of it. The tourist will then have Ben Alligin on his l. and in front of him a low conical hill called Tombuie. Make for this latter, and keep to the rt. shoulder, descending on Loch Relugan. It is difficult to strike the right path, owing to the number of sheets of water, among which it is hard to distinguish Loch Relugan. Cross an intervening ridge and descend to the sea to a hamlet called Diabag, where a boat may be got for Shieldag. There is no inn at Diabag, but at Shieldag a decent small inn, with 3 beds.

The views on the Gairloch side of the Pass are remarkably fine, over to the island of Lewis, the mountain ranges of which are very conspicuous, but they are not to be compared with those round *Loch Torridon*, which for abruptness, singularity of form, and extraordinary gleaming surface, present landscapes equal to anything in the Highlands.]

Kinlochewe to *Loch Torridon* (10 m.) thence to *Shieldag* (6 m. by water).

A good carriage-road turns W. from the inn, up the vale of the Garry, under the white quartz crags of Ben Eay, which remind one of dolomite or chalk cliffs. The stream flows out of Loch Clair, where Sir Ivor Guest has a deer forest and shooting-lodge (Coulin). Now looms into view the grand form of *Ben Liugach*, whose dark mural precipices, rising in places 2000 ft. above the road, are skirted by it for a space of 3 m. It forms the grand

predominant feature of this journey ; its colossal lines, seamed with horizontal lines of stratification, resemble a series of terraces. The road at present ends at the shore of Loch Torridon, where there is a poor fishing-hamlet, not far from Torridon House (Duncan Darroch, Esq.), an estate of 32,000 acres. There is a humble public-house on the shore.

Boats, rather dirty, with 4 rowers, may be hired here to Shieldag, 6 m., for 12s., 1½ hr. (depending on the tide). It will save time to land 1 m. short of Shieldag, and walk a mile, as the tide runs strong round the point. *Loch Torridon*, though very little visited, is better worth seeing than most of the Scotch lakes, and it is to be regretted that the country is so wild and the accommodation so scanty that it precludes many tourists from approaching it. It consists really of three inlets, the outer or lower loch, and the upper loch, between which branches Loch Shieldag, separated from the others by a very narrow entrance. The mountains which girdle Loch Torridon consist of dull red Cambrian sandstones, capped with quartz rock, which "may be seen stealing up the backs of the mountains, even to their very summits, and as they are marked by a snowy whiteness, the contrasting hues of the two rocks give rise to some of the most unexpected features in the scenery of these districts."—*Geikie*.

The surrounding mountains support very little verdure, so that the prevailing tint of the landscape is grey, not green. The rocky knob rising at the back of Shieldag is of gneiss, and commands fine views.

Shieldag is a quiet little village, circling round the bay, with ch. and manse, inhabited by fishermen, and containing a clean small *Inn*, furnishing 3 beds ; and, by giving previous notice, good meals ; but meat and bread come from a distance, and

there is not a horse or cart within 9 m. Its situation is very secluded, being just under the hill of Stron Nea, which rises up to the height of 1667 ft.

Distances from Shieldag to Torridon House, 6 m. (footpath, no road). Capital carriage-road to Courtown, 14 m.; Strome Ferry, 20; Loch Carron, 20; Strathcarron Stat. on Skye Rly., where horses and cars can be had, 24 m. (see Rte. 62), but by a mountain path it may be reached in a walk of 10 m.

[If the traveller has time, it is a beautiful excursion to Applecross. A good road runs S. through Glen Shieldag to Kishorn and Loch Carron, 16 m. The traveller can either take this, or, if a pedestrian, can cross to the farm of Durinear, on the W. shore of Loch Shieldag, and then strike over the hills to Applecross. The walk is difficult, and the path indistinct, but once the central plateau is gained, there is a good landmark in Loch Lundie, which must be kept well to the l. Right in front the path may be seen breasting the steep mountain, on the other side of which is Applecross, the domain of Lord Middleton, 63,000 acres. It is difficult to over-estimate the beauty of the view from the summit of the hill, which embraces Loch Torridon and the mountains round Loch Maree. To the W. the Minch and the whole of the western islands, with Skye and the Quiraing, are seen lying directly underneath, while to the S. is a wide panorama of the Highland district of Loch Carron, Kintail, Glenshiel, Loch Hourn, with Ben Screel, and on a clear day Ben Nevis.

One would scarcely expect to find any architectural remains in such an out of the way district as this, but in former times *Applecross (Inn)* was selected as one of the earliest sites for a religious home by the brethren of Iona, and *Maolbride's ch.* was founded here in 673. Maol—Gaelic,

bald—the equivalent of tonsured. A slab carved with a cross is still standing near the modern ch. Other crosses once existing have disappeared. It is said that the name is derived from a belief that every apple in the monks' garden was marked with the sign of the cross. The real derivation seems to be *Apor* or *Aber*, river mouth, and *Crosan*, cross.]

Shieldag to Strome Ferry or *Strathcarron* Stats. (Skye Rly.) A good though rather monotonous road, first up a wooded glen next skirting a wild open basin, crosses a ridge and descends to the head of *Loch Kishorn*. It leaves on rt. the bridge over which the road into Applecross passes, ascending from which it attains the brow of a hill, whence a magnificent view opens of Lochs Kishorn and Carron, with the Skye mountains beyond, the sea, and an archipelago of islets.

One mountain of peculiar form and great elevation, called Bein Bhain, especially arrests the eye. At the point best suited to command this view of unrivalled grandeur stands the mansion of *Courthill*, Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, who owns 32,000 acres.

From this the road turns due E., threading the romantic pass of Kishorn,—extending to Loch Carron, in part filled with débris of fallen rocks; fine views appear through its vista. A descent in zigzag carries the road to *Loch Carron* (formerly Jeantown), a considerable village on the N. shore of that lake, with a *Church* and manse. It stands on the old mail road running W. 5 m. to Strome Castle, opposite Strome Ferry, the terminus of the Skye Rly.

There is a mountain path direct from Loch Carron to Shieldag (10 m.) The road skirts the shore of Loch Carron, and at its head reaches

Strathcarron Stat. (good *Inn*), on Skye Rly. (Rte. 62).

[The road from Kishorn to Applecross is wonderfully fine, in the opinion of some equalling that through Glencoe. It winds in a series of slants through the truly Alpine pass of *Beallach-nam-Bo*, the mountains rising on each side to nearly 3000 ft., and throwing a perpetual gloom over it. To the traveller just emerging from its shadows, the sunniness of

Loch Kishorn affords a very welcome and pleasant relief. Do not attempt to cut across the estuary at the mouth of the river, for this is treacherous ground, and it is better to follow the road. It winds round the N. flank of Glen Bhain, and keeps the large Loch Danch well on the rt.]

SECTION VII.

INVERNESS—SUTHERLAND—CAITHNESS—ROSS—CROMARTY—ASSYNT—
LAIRG—LOCH INVER—DUNROBIN—CAPE WRATH.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

IN a traveller's point of view, these Northern Counties contain many objects of interest ; but, as they are somewhat scattered, the best mode of guidance seems to be to lay down a route which will include the most remarkable.

The singular scenery of Assynt, extending from Loch Broom, N., derives its character from the geological composition and modifications of "a group of sandstone hills unique in the British Isles"—to use the words of Hugh Miller, who spent his youth among them. They rise abruptly as pyramids or columnar masses to a height of 2000 to 3000 ft., and include Suilven, Canisp, Quinaig, Coulmore, Ben More, Benilie ; all forms of peculiar grandeur in the landscape. To these may be added, on account of their picturesque forms and great height—in the district between Assynt and the N. coast—Ben Hee, Ben Strome, Ben Spionn, Ben Hope, Ben Lair, and Ben Laoghal. The Assynt mountains consist of nearly horizontal strata of sandstone with vertical sides—looking as though regularly built up tier over tier, like courses of masonry.

The *Vale of the Beaully*, in its upper portion called Strathglass and *Strath Affrick*, deserves to be explored to its farthest extremity ;

[*Scotland.*]

and, *without fail*, as far as Loch Affrick. It is one of the loveliest, and, in parts, the grandest in the Highlands.—*Route 65A.*

Caithness consists of barren but elevated land, much less varied by mountains, almost entirely bare of trees, except at Berriedale. The geology of Caithness has become specially interesting from Hugh Miller's account of it, and its extraordinary fossils, in his "Old Red Sandstone." The sea-cliffs about Thurso, however, with Dunnet Head and Holburn Head, and the singular detached rock, the *Clett*, have a grandeur of their own. The sea views from Dunnet Head to Duncansbay Head, over the furiously raging Pentland Firth, and the cliffs of Hoy and the Orkneys, are peculiarly grand. The Bay of Wick, the focus of the *Herring-Fishery*, is an interesting sight, morning and evening during the summer, when a fleet of 500 to 1000 fishing-boats may be seen standing out to sea, or returning laden with their spoil.

Travellers from the S. usually approach this district by the Highland and other *Railways*, *via* Inverness and Dingwall. It is also accessible by *steamers* from Aberdeen to Thurso, or on the W. coast to Ullapool and Loch Inver from Glasgow. Excellent roads penetrate the whole district, and tolls are so rare they may be said to be unknown.

The *Inns* of the district are comfortable and clean, especially those kept by tenants of the Duke of Sutherland, a liberal landlord, at the same time watchful over the interests of the public. The best inns are at Golspie, Lairg, Loch Inver, Scourie, Tongue, Dornoch, Durness, Alt-na-harra, Helmsdale, Brora.

Lairg, besides its comfortable inn, is a good starting point, because from it set out the mail carriages, which convey the post as well as travellers. They are a sort of open waggonettes, carrying from four to twelve outside passengers only, but not much luggage. Their courses are as follows :—

Lairg to Loch Inver, Durness, and Scourie.—Mon., Wed., Fri.

Returning Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Garve to Ullapool.—Mon., Wed., Fri. { 1 horse mail-gig daily
Ullapool to Garve.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. { (except Sat.)

Lairg to Thurso.—Three times a week.

Thurso to Tongue, 45 m. in 9 hrs.—Three times a week.

At the *chief Inns* post-horses, gigs, waggonettes, etc., may be hired at the usual charge—for one horse, 1s. a mile; two horses, 1s. 6d.

A carriage and pair may be hired at the Sutherland Arms, Lairg, for the whole tour, at the rate *per diem*—

For two horses, £1 : 1s. ; feed of horses, 10s. ; Driver, 6s. ; total, £1 : 17s. On rest days only 16s. a day is charged.

Sketch of a Tour.

	Miles.
Lairg—To Inchnadamff—beautiful drive by Loch Assynt	34
To Loch Inver - - - - -	13
To Scourie—Excursion to the Isle of Handa - - -	31
To Durness, Kyle Skou - - - - -	25
[Excursion to Cape Wrath.—The Cave of Smoo is scarce worth the trouble.]	
Round the head of Loch Eriboll. A pedestrian may be ferried across.	
To Tongue (Inn a good resting-place)—fine sea views—fine situation under Ben Laoghal. [Excursion to Loch Laoghal] - - - - -	30
Return by Altnaharra Inn (good) to Lairg - - -	38

Or, Lairg to Thurso.

Thurso to Wick, by John-o'-Groat's and Duncansbay Head.—Grand sea views.

Berriedale. Brora.

Dunrobin and Golspie.

Lairg. Inn, 1 m. from Railway Stat.

For the *Fly-fisher* Sutherland and Caithness present greater attraction than almost any part of Scotland, from the number of their rivers and lochs ; they are nearly countless, and abound in trout and salmon. The fishing is private property—in some cases preserved for the owner, in others let by him at so much per rod. The landlords of the various *Inns* have usually a right of fishing, the enjoyment of which can be obtained by visitors staying in their houses. Braal Castle, near Thurso, is a place of constant resort for anglers.

(See J. Watson Lyall's excellent "Sportsman's Guide to the Rivers, Lochs, Moors, and Forests of Scotland.")

The county of *Sutherland* comprises a district of 1754 square miles, 1,176,343 acres of which belong to the Duke of Sutherland. It touches the sea on 3 sides, and those parts which are near the water are more or less cultivated ; while upon the E. coast agriculture has been carried to a high standard. But the interior of the county is an elevated plateau, in many parts covered with heather, and including vast tracts of peat divided by straths of some fertility, and containing numerous lakes embosomed in bleak and dismal regions, and solitary mountain peaks. This part of the county is now wholly uninhabited, though at one time it contained a numerous population.

It is divided into 35 sheep-farms, each bearing from 1500 to 8000 sheep, and let at an average of 3s. for every sheep that it is able to maintain.

Previous to 1800 the interior of the county was in a state of barbarism, tillage being performed in the very rudest way and on the smallest scale. The implement used was the crass-cron, a crooked stick shod with iron. There were no roads, no bridges—except at Brora and Dornoch—nor even was there any intercourse with the rest of Scotland. Since that time the mountaineers have either been removed to the coast, where the soil is good enough to repay the labour expended upon it, or enabled to emigrate to Canada. Their huts were pulled down, and all cultivation being abandoned, the ground was thrown open to the sheep and the deer.

Much heartburning and some indignation were the result of these wise and humane measures. But the people were incapable of improvement as they were, and, since the cessation of private and clan feuds, were unable to find a maintenance or employment upon such ground. For

upwards of 20 years the whole rental of the property was spent in these alterations, and so successful has the plan been, that, instead of living, as they were obliged to do, by robbery and violence, there is now no more peaceable or honest population in the kingdom than the people of Sutherland, and strangers will be struck with their civility and good manners. Though Sutherland was at an early period conquered and partly colonised by the Danes, it is probable that they did not, except by occasional raids, penetrate into the interior, but contented themselves with the foundation and possession of its principal towns and villages. Gaelic has always been the language of the people, but it is fast dying out, and probably two more generations will find it extinct in these parts.

Both roads and inns in Sutherland are excellent.

That the *Northern* part of Scotland should be called *Sutherland* is to be accounted for only by the fact that the name was given by a people dwelling still farther north, in Norway and the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

ROUTE 64.

Inverness to Cromarty, by Fortrose.

Inverness (*Hotels*: Caledonian, good; Station Hotel; Royal).

Post Office, 27 High Street.

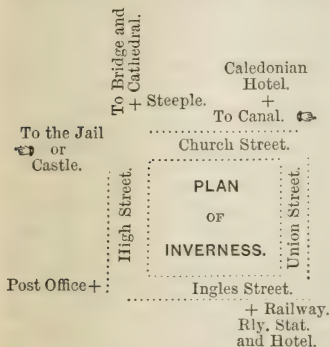
Morel, purveyor, Church Street.

Pastrycook—Macdonald, High St.

Inverness, capital of the North (Pop. 14,463), stands near the mouth of the river Ness, chiefly on its rt. bank. The river, whose course is only 6 m. long between Loch Ness and the sea, is crossed by a wooden Bridge, by the Rly. bridge below, and by a light suspension bridge above it. It is a well-built and prettily-situated town, without any fine

buildings; but it is a dull one except on market-days and county meetings, or at the half-yearly assizes, and at the Highland Gathering in September, when it is much too full. There is not much to be seen here. The *Rly. Stat.* is in Academy Street, and opposite the stat. runs Union Street, where are some of the best shops. If the stranger makes his way to a tall *Steeple*, corner of Church Street, containing the town clock, close to the *Town Hall*, and old *Cross* built into the wall, he will see a rude untrimmed stone in front of the *Exchange*, called Clach-na-Cuddin, stone of the pails, because the water-carriers used to rest their tubs on it. By following Bridge Street, he will reach the

Suspension Bridge, from which he will behold l., on the height, the *City Jail* and County Courts, imitating in a humble way the feudal and royal castle which once occupied the grand site and commanded the passage between the N. and S. of Scotland. It was blown up by Prince Charles, 1746. Dr. Johnson was willing to look upon the ruins which he visited as the site of Macbeth's Castle, an assumption for which there exists no



evidence. The view from the *Terrace* in front of the jail is pleasing. Crossing the river by the *Chain Bridge*, and turning l., we come to the

Episcopal Cathedral (St. Andrew's) of the see of Moray and Ross, of which the Primus resides here. It is a handsome modern Gothic building (Alex. Ross, architect), conspicuous for its twin towers, intended to be crowned with spires when money comes in. It is a cross ch., in style Dec., with aisles, ending in an apse. The Nave, of 5 bays, has granite piers; the roof of timber. The *Font*, of white marble, and supported by an angel, is copied from one by Thorwaldsen at Copenhagen. The ch. cost about £20,000.

A furore for Gothic has infected the kirks here—Old, Free, and United Presbyterian—all of which

have adopted the style, while two have built towers, which aspire, some day, to have spires.

Oliver Cromwell appreciated the strategic importance of Inverness, and built a strong fort on the rt. bank of the river, below the town, to command the passage and bridle the wild Highlanders. It was pulled down at the Restoration to please the Clans and their Chiefs.

The *Academy* is a school where about 200 pupils are educated, to which is attached a bequest of a Captain Mackintosh for boys of his name. Here is also one of the schools endowed by the late Dr. Bell, of St. Andrews.

The country in the neighbourhood is exceedingly pretty—every charm of wood and cultivation is here in profusion. The landscape is flanked on the one side by the Firths of Moray and Beaully, and on the other by the fresh-water lochs of Dochfour and Ness.

The dialect of the Inverness people is much more pleasant and less broad than that of the lowland or Aberdeenshire Scotch. Some account for this by the fact that the English troops of Cromwell were garrisoned here, and taught the people (who then spoke nothing but Gaelic) a better English than they would otherwise have acquired. Certain it is that English spoken more “tripingly on the tongue” is not to be met with in Great Britain.

Pleasant walks 1 m. S.W. to the *Cemetery* on the Fairies' Hill (Tomna-hurich). See below.

About a mile above the town the Ness is divided by several islands, joined by bridges covered with trees, and intersected by agreeable paths.

The outlet of the *Caledonian Canal* is at Muirtown, 1½ m. W. of Inverness, where it descends into the sea through six pair of gates.

Steamers every morning at 7, from Muirtown Quay, start to Bannavie,

60 m., and Fort-William (*see* Rte. 39). Passengers may breakfast and dine on board. A sea-steamer will take them on at once to Oban from Bannavié.

Railways South by Nairn and Forres, 24 m., to Dunkeld—Perth, 144; Elgin, 36; Banff and Aberdeen, 108. North to Golspie, 83; Dingwall, 18½; Tain, 44; Lairg—to Skye by Dingwall and Strome Ferry (Rte. 62); Beaully, 10 m.

Environs.—A. *Craig Phadrick*, an isolated conical hill, 420 ft. high, 2½ m. W. of Inverness, beyond the Caledonian Canal, forms the extremity of the mountain chain projecting forward and commanding a large expanse of flat country. Its summit is traversed by two walls or ramparts of large stones, partly vitrified on the surface. This hill fort was the capital of the Northern Picts in the 6th cent. St. Columba came hither from Iona to convert and baptize Brud, King of the Picts.

B. Nearer the town than *Craig-phadrick* is a smaller hill of much the same shape, called *Tom-na-hurich* (Hill of the Fairies). This has been converted into a cemetery, most of the graves being on a *plateau* on the top of the hill, which is reached by a road winding round the sides. The hill is prettily wooded, and is one of the most beautiful burial-places in the north.

C. *Culloden Moor*, battle-field of 1746, is 6 m. by road. 1 m. from Culloden Stat. (Rte. 55).

D. *Clava Plain*, 3 m. from Culloden, is strewn with a number of old stone circles and cairns (*see* Rte. 55).

D. *The Fall of Foyers* is 18 m. W. on the S. shore of Loch Ness (Rte. 39). The daily steamer from Inverness reaches the Fall about 9.30 A.M.; the return steamer touches there about 12.

From Inverness to Cromarty a

mail car runs daily, returning the same evening. Conveyances can also be had at the inn on the N. side the *Kessock Ferry* (Rte. 65), which is the connecting link between the Firths of Moray and Beaully, and about ¾ m. broad. Upon the N. side of it is a conical hill, wooded to the top, on which are the remains of a vitrified fort. Take the old road to it (which will shorten the way by about a mile) and ascend the hill, round which the new road is carried. The whole of this peninsula of Ross-shire, lying between the Firths of Moray and Cromarty, was in old times known as the "*Black Isle*," from the dark colour of its soil. It was also called "*Ardmeanach*," "*the Monks' Height*," from its religious establishments. It has 3 great ridges, about 600 ft. in height, running parallel to each other. The old road crosses them in succession, while the new one goes round their bases; but, except in the case already mentioned, it is doubtful whether the new road is really the longer. [By the road to the l. on the N. of Beaully Ferry, the traveller reaches at 5 m. the old tower of *Redcastle*, once the principal house of the promontory, which, on the forfeiture of the earldom of Ross, became a royal castle, and then the property of the Mackenzies.

The road soon after enters Beaully near the rly. stat. (Rte. 65).] 4½ m., at the bottom of the first hill, is the village of *Munlochy*, from which there is a road going due N. to Invergordon, while that to the rt. leads along the coast to Fortrose and Cromarty.

Passing at some distance on l. Rosehaugh, formerly the property of "*the bluidy Mackenzie*," now the seat of James Fletcher, Esq., the tourist reaches

8½ m. the village of *Aroch* (pronounced Auch), occupied, it is said, by the descendants of a Danish colony, who have preserved many Norse words and expressions in their Saxon

tongue. The House of Aroch belongs to J. G. Mackenzie, Esq.

10 m. *Fortrose*. The quickest way of reaching Fortrose from Inverness is to go by train to Fort-George Stat., then to walk 4 m. to Fort-George, whence a ferry-boat lands the passenger 1 m. from Fortrose.

Fortrose (Inn, good), a somewhat lifeless seaport and Parl. borough—Pop. 911—was formerly the seat of the Bishops of Ross, whose palace has utterly disappeared. The lane on the rt., at the broken shaft of the old cross, leads to the *Cathedral*, standing in a green close. It is a mere fragment of a large Cross ch., and consists of the S. aisles of nave and choir of elegant 2d Pointed Gothic, in red sandstone, the sharp mouldings testifying, as usual, to the skill of Scotch masons. It was not completed until 1485, by Abbot Frazer, who came from Melrose, and the ch. retains portions of his work in the Perp. style of that Southern abbey. The ruin of the ch. is attributed to Cromwell, who used its stones to build the fort at Inverness. Against the wall of the chancel is the canopied *tomb*, much mutilated, of a Countess of Ross, said to be founder of the ch., 1330; and there is a later and poorer monument of a bishop. One arched compartment under the tower is walled off as the burial-place of the Mackenzies of Seaforth.

Near the N.E. corner is the *Chapter-house*, a detached building of 2 storeys, the upper one is used as a school, and the lower—a crypt, in which there are some sedilia—as a granary or coal-hole. Sir James Mackintosh went to school at Fortrose, 1775.

12 m. *Rosemarkie*, an old borough, much frequented for sea-bathing. There is a ferry hence to Fort-George. The road to Cromarty is very uninteresting, but the walk

along the edge of the cliffs is a favourite resort of geologists, and has been much illustrated by the writings of Hugh Miller. The *Burn of Eathie* exhibits the junction of the granite and the old red sandstone. The road passes Newhall (J. A. S. Mackenzie, Esq.) and Pontzfield, (G. M. G. Munro, Esq.)

20 m. *Cromarty* (anc. Crombathi, “the crooked bay”) was in former days a place of some importance, but has been reduced to its present insignificance principally by the failure of its herring-fishery. Pop. 1476. Cromarty Bay is well known as one of the safest anchorage grounds in the north. This is owing to lofty isolated rocks (Lower Silurian), which form its portal, called “the Souters,” which contribute to break the force of the waves outside. “One who approaches from the E. is at once struck with the narrow chasm-like entrance of the Cromarty Firth, cut through a long lofty range of red sandstone precipices. It is wholly unlike the mouth of any other firth in the country, for it is not the seaward expansion of a land valley, but seems in some abnormal fashion to have been broken through a high barrier of hard rock.”—*Geikie*. Cromarty House (Col. Ross) stands upon the site of the old castle of the Earls of Ross. On a hill above the town rises a pillar-statue of red sandstone to the memory of Hugh Miller, b. 1802, in a humble cottage close to the churchyard, which contains several tombstones cut by him while a mason. *Tarradale*, in the Black Isle, not far distant, was the paternal estate of Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist.

Steamers from Edinburgh to Inverness call at Nairn, Cromarty, and Invergordon twice a week.

From the ferry on the N. of Cromarty it is 9 m. to Tain, and a diversion to the old *Abbey Ch.* of Fearn, and the stone at Shandwick, will

make it 3 m. longer, but it is not worth while, except for a determined ecclesiologist, to go to Fearn, which he can reach more easily by rail. The first place passed from Cromarty is the village of *Nigg*, where there is a very curious old *sculptured stone* attached to the S.E. corner of the Established Ch. It has been broken, but is riveted together again. Upon the top are 2 figures in an attitude of supplication, and below their outstretched hands are 2 dogs, while between the two descends the Holy Dove, with the wafer in its mouth. Underneath is a cross composed of rectangular figures. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from this is the cross at *Shandwick*, a still more handsome and curious monument. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Ankerville Kirk, at which point the roads part. The stone stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the village, is about 9 ft. high, and has on it a large cross formed of a number of bosses, which, being covered with lichen, look like so many brass-headed nails. Below the horizontal shaft are 2 representations of St. Andrew's martyrdom, and below that again an elephant and a dog. These stones may have been preaching-stones in the early days of Christianity, erected to mark the place where the priest or missionary of the district would meet and preach to the people.

Fearn Stat. is 2 m. from Sandwick. The Abbey was originally founded at Edderton, 12 m. to the N.W., but was subsequently placed here, on account of the fertility of the soil. It was built by Farquhar, 1st Earl of Ross, about the year 1230, and inhabited by Augustinian monks. Patrick Hamilton, the earliest martyr of the Scottish Reformation, who was burnt at St. Andrews in 1528, was Abbot of Fearn, and at his death the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Ross. The chapel was used for Divine worship till the year 1742, when the roof fell in on a

Sunday and killed 44 persons. The ch. was subsequently repaired without the slightest regard to architectural propriety.

The style is mixed, the doors being round, and the windows pointed. The entrance was on the N. side by a Dec. door. Both on the N. and S. sides are small chapels, which at first sight bear the appearance of transepts. The chapel was roofed with 5 arches or ribs, 2 of which are still standing. In the S. chapel, now the Shandwick burial-ground, is a recumbent figure, under a handsomely carved canopy, long supposed to be that of an abbot, but ascertained to represent a lady of the clan Mackenzie, with a veil over her face. One-half of the chancel is set apart as the burial-place of the Ross family.

From Fearn there is a road to *Tarbet Ness*, the extremity of the peninsula. To get thither a little piece of the county of Cromarty is traversed, the remainder belonging to Ross-shire.

On the l. is *Loch Slyn*, at the N.E. corner of which are to be seen the ruins of an old castle.

4 m. beyond this is *Tarbet*, in the churchyard of which are some curious plain and sculptured stones, and beyond is a fragment of the old castle of *Balone*, an outpost of the Earls of Ross, allowed to fall into decay after the strength and aggressive power of Denmark and its settlements had ceased to be formidable.

ROUTE 65.

Inverness to Golspie and Helmsdale, by Beaully, Dingwall, Tain, Bonar Bridge, and Lairg (Rail).

$101\frac{1}{2}$ m. Three trains daily in 8 hrs.

The railway journey, of which this

route forms a part, may now be continued nearly to John-o'-Groat's, at least N. to Wick and Thurso. The line passes through one of the most fertile and best-farmed districts in Scotland, the land chiefly held by resident landlords.

Quitting the central station at Inverness, the train crosses in succession the Ness, the locks of the Caledonian Canal, and the road to *Clacknaharry*, the "Watchman's Seat," whence the citizens in olden time looked anxiously out for the predatory bands who came from the N. and W. to plunder and destroy. The line keeps *Craigphadrick*, with its vitrified fort, to the l., skirting the S. side of *Beauly Basin*, and passing rt. *Kessock Ferry* (Rte. 64), leading to the *Black Isle*.

3½ m. *Bunchrew Stat.* *Bunchrew House* was formerly a residence of the Lord President Forbes. On the opposite side of the basin is *Redcastle* (Right Hon. Hy. Jas. Bailie), the old fort of the Mackenzies (6500 acres).

5½ m. *Lentran Stat.*

7½ m. *Clunes Stat.*

10½ m. *Beauly Stat. Inn*: *Beauly Hotel*, good quarters for fishing and for making excursions. This village is named from the *Priory* "de bello loco," whose ruins still remain, surrounded by some venerable trees, at the end of the broad street, on the l. bank of the *Beauly*. It was founded by Sir John Bisset of *Lovat* in 1230 for monks of the house of *Val des Choux* in *Burgundy*. At the Reformation the then prior gave it in trust to Lord *Lovat*, and his descendants have retained its revenues. The ch. is of *Pointed Gothic*, consisting of nave and choir without aisles, rather plain, if not rude, in style; in the S. wall are 3 windows in shape of large trefoils. It contains several monuments, chiefly to the Mackenzie family.

Excursions.—The beauties of the

upper valley of the *Beauly* are hardly to be exaggerated. No stranger should omit to visit its three grand gorges of *Kilmorack* (with its falls), the *Druim* (pron. Dream), and the *Chisholm's Pass*, nor should he stop short of the romantic *Loch Affrick*, all described in Rte. 65A.

Within 4 m of *Beauly*, on the S. side of the open valley, beyond the river, are *Belladrum*, the seat of J. Merry, Esq., on a tributary stream (5400 acres), and still nearer *Beaufort Castle* (Lord Lovat), long seat of the Bissets, now of the Frazers (161,574 acres). The old tower was besieged by Edward I., and was nearly razed to the ground after *Culloden*. The present house is not remarkable. A charming drive of 7 or 8 m. may be taken through the parks and woods of these two fine domains, returning by the *Falls of Kilmorack*, crossing the *Beauly* by the timber bridge 2½ m. from the *Inn* (see Rte. 65A).

12½ m. *Muir of Ord Stat.*, where large sheep and cattle fairs are held in an enclosed space upon the *Moor* once a month during winter and spring, and twice a month during the remainder of the year. Passing l. *Highfield* (J. Gillanders, Esq.), where is a neat *Episcopal Chapel*, and *Conon House*, the property of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., of *Gairloch*, a lovely view is obtained on l. of *Strathconon*, a picturesque and fertile valley, backed by a range of mountains of moderate height, over which towers *Ben Wyvis*. *Castle Brahan*, the seat of Jas. Stewart Mackenzie, Esq., of *Seaforth*, stands on the lower slopes of the ridge, surrounded by thick masses of trees. It is an old castle, but so cropped and modernised outside as to look like a factory. An estate of 8051 acres.

16 m. at *Conon Stat.* the river of that name is crossed, just as it flows into the *Cromarty Firth*. About 2 m. rt. on the S. bank of the *Firth* is

Ferintosh, once greatly celebrated for its whisky; the privilege of distilling which free from duty was originally granted 1689 to Duncan Forbes, father of the President of the Court of Session, as a recompense to him for the losses he had incurred from the soldiers of Buchan and Carron at the Revolution. It was redeemed in 1786 for a payment of £20,000 to the family.

18½ m. *Dingwall* Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: National, best, but ill-managed, near the Stat.; Caledonian), Pop. 2125, is still called in Gaelic *Inverpefferan*, because of its situation at the mouth of the Peffer, near the head of the Cromarty Firth. Dingwall is a Norse name derived from *Tingvölla*, "Field of the Thing" or Parliament, or place of general assembly. There is one long street, with an old tower, once a jail, in the centre, and at its N. end is the Rly. Stat., and close to it the new *Jail* and *Law Courts*, and a Gothic Free Kirk. Behind the old court-house, which is still used occasionally as a lock-up, stands an *obelisk* 57 ft. high, strengthened by bands of iron, erected by order of one of the Earls of Cromarty over his own grave, that his wife might be disappointed in her threat of dancing thereon! It is now in a field by itself, outside the cemetery.

From Dingwall *Excursions* may conveniently be made westward by the *Skye Rly.* to Skye—the first stage, 5 m., being the watering-place of *Strathpeffer* (Rte. 62); also to Loch Maree and other interesting Highland scenery (see Rte. 63).

Railways to Golspie and Helmsdale; to Inverness;—to Strathpeffer, Garve, Auchnasheen; to Strome Ferry by Skye Rly. (Rte. 62), which diverges W. from Dingwall Stat.

Continuing N. the rail from Dingwall keeps close to the shore of the Cromarty Firth, having on l. the hill

and woods of Tulloch (D. Davidson, Esq.) (36,130 acres), and of *Fowlis Castle*, the seat of C. Munro, Esq. (4458 acres). The clan of that name has been seated in this country for many centuries.

23 m. *Fowlis* Stat. A little farther on is the village of Evanton. On the height is Balcony House (Miss Munro), built on the site of an old fortress of the Earls of Ross.

25 m. *Novar* Stat. 1½ m. from the Stat. is the extraordinary *Ravine* of the *Ault Graat* or "Ugly Burn," which flows out of Loch Glass on the northern flanks of Ben Wyvis. Its deep and tortuous channel, only a few feet wide, nearly 2 m. long, between sandstone cliffs 100 or more ft. high, is overgrown with bushes, concealing the burn, which rumbles beneath like a subterranean torrent. "Over the sullen pool in front we may see the stern pillars of the portal rising from 80 to 100 ft. in height, and scarce 12 ft. apart, like the massive obelisks of some Egyptian temple; while in the gloomy vista within, projection starts out beyond projection, like column beyond column in some narrow avenue of approach to Luxor or Carnac. The precipices are green, with some moss or byssus, that, like the miner, chooses a subterranean habitat—for here the rays of the sun never fall; the trees, fast anchored in the rock, shoot out their branches across the opening, to form a thick tangled roof at the height of 150 ft. overhead—while from the recesses within, where the eye fails to penetrate, there issues a combination of the strangest and wildest sounds ever yet produced by water—there is the deafening rush of the torrent blent as if with the clang of hammers, the roar of vast bellows, and the confused gabble of 1000 voices."—*Hugh Miller*.

Then succeed the beautiful beech and fir woods which surround Novar (Col. Ferguson of Raith) (14,582 acres).

At the back of Novar Stat. is the *Hill of Fyrish* (1478 ft.)

28½ m. *Alness Stat.*, a village of considerable size, at the mouth of the valley. 5 m. up the Alness river is *Ardross*, a grand modern *Castle*, built by Alex. Matheson, Esq. The rly. crosses the Alness by a singular viaduct, consisting of a skew bridge built on a curve, to

31½ m. *Invergordon Stat.*, a flourishing little port with a good harbour (*Inn*: Commercial, good), situated opposite the opening of the Cromarty Firth into the sea. Invergordon Castle, a short distance to the W., was burnt down 1804, and is still a ruin. The views in the neighbourhood are varied and pretty, embracing seaward the whole of Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle, while Ben Wyvis is a conspicuous and magnificent inland feature.

34 m., near *Delny Stat.*, is *Tarbat House*, a seat of the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie). It lies between the road and the sea, and was built by the late Lord M'Leod on the site of one of the old castles of the Mackenzies, Earls of Cromartie, forfeited after the rebellion of 1715, but subsequently restored. It is surrounded by some venerable yews and elms, and old gardens. Estate of 149,879 acres.

36 m. *Parkhill Stat.*

37½ m., near *Nigg Stat.* (Sculptured stones), is *Balnagowan House* (Sir C. Ross, Bart.), a very handsome mansion, consisting of an old tower with a pointed roof, numerous turrets—one of the grandest specimens of the Scottish architecture of the 16th centy. It has beautiful gardens and grounds, communicating with a picturesque rocky glen. Estate of 110,445 acres.

39 m. *Fearn Stat.*, whence the ecclesiologist can pay a visit to the old ch. of Fearn (Rte. 64). Calrossie is another seat of Sir C. Ross. The

high farming of this district is celebrated. The rly. now descends slightly to the shores of Dornoch Firth.

42 m. *Tain Stat.* (*Inns*: Royal H., fair; Balnagowan Arms. Pop. 1765), an antique town of gradually decreasing importance. Its name is evidently a corruption of "Thing," the Norse for "Court," the town having been the capital of the district lying between the Firths of Dornoch and Cromarty. It was made a royal burgh by Malcolm Canmore, and is still a picturesque old-fashioned place, which will well repay a halt. In the centre of it stands the original *Tower* of the Sheriff's Court, re-cased, but retaining its quaint old shape and its conical spire, with small pointed turrets at each angle. Below the town, that is, between it and the Dornoch Firth, is a large flat, partly covered by the drifting sand. Here stands the *old rough chapel* in ruins, dedicated in the early part of the 13th cent. to St. Duthus, a Bishop of Ross. Probably there was some restoration at that time, for it will be seen that the E. end is of later date than the rest. The masonry of the body of the ch. is excessively rude, and must be as old as the 11th centy. To this ch. the queen and daughter of Robert Bruce fled from Kildrummie Castle, and from it they were taken by the Earl of Ross and given up to Edward I. In 1429 the church was burnt by the M'Neills during the prosecution of a feud with Mowat of Freswick, who with some followers had taken refuge here, and it was never rebuilt.

In 1471 the new *Church* of St. Duthus was founded in the centre of the town. It is a fine specimen of the Dec. style, with an E. window of 5 lights, surmounted by a six-foiled circle, supported by 2 trefoils. At the W. end a heavy porch has been erected in modern times, above

which is the figure of a bishop, probably St. Duthus himself. King James V. made a pilgrimage to the old chapel in 1527, at the instigation of Cardinal Beaton, who wished to get him out of the way during the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton. Beyond the ch. stands the *Academy*, a school of some reputation. On the S. side of the town is the modern ch., which most people mistake for the jail. It is a square battlemented building, with formidable towers in front. On the opposite side of the Firth may be seen the Cathedral of *Dornoch* (Rte 65B).

Railway to Golspie, Thurso, and Wick, and to Inverness, 44 m.

Distances — Dingwall, 25½ m.; Meikle Ferry, 2½; Bonar Bridge, 13½; Dornoch (by Ferry), 6; Fearn, 3 m. The Rly. skirts the shore of Dornoch Firth, which is the estuary of the Oykel, the Shin, and the Flete rivers.

46½ m. *Meikle Ferry* Stat. At this point, before the rail was made, was a ferry by which the coach passengers crossed the Firth, so as to save them going round by Bonar Bridge. It is nearly 2 m. across, though a mole on each side has much reduced the distance. The direct distance to Golspie this way may be about 14 m., while the circle which the rly. makes increases the distance to 36. The entrance to the mouth of the Firth is much impeded by a long sandbank called the "Giz-zing" or "*Geysen Briggs*," a term evidently of Norse origin—and in stormy weather the breaking of the waves upon it may be heard at a considerable distance. Above the stat. is the house of Tarlogie (H. L. Ross, Esq.), on the other side of the Firth, Skibo (E. C. Sutherland-Walker, Esq.)

49½ m. *Edderton* Stat. Near the *Church*, built 1793, are 2 sculptured Scandinavian monuments.

57½ m. *Bonar Bridge* Stat., situated on the borders of Ross and Sutherland, is named from a bridge, where the rly. leaves on the rt., spanning the estuary of the *Dornoch Firth*, or Kyle of Sutherland, which is here contracted to a narrow channel. It consists of an iron arch 150 ft. in span, and two stone arches of 50 and 60 ft. respectively. It was built in 1812 at an expense of £14,000 by Telford, and has repeatedly withstood, uninjured, the shocks of masses of ice and timber which the winter storms have driven against it. The Bridge Inn is very poor, but there is a good Inn at *Ardgay*, close to the stat.

Distances.—Tain, 13½ m.; Meikle Ferry, 11; Dornoch, 13½; Golspie, 21; Oykel Bridge, 20; Loch Shin, 12; Loch Assynt, 38; Loch Inver, 52; Ullapool, 38 m.

At Invercarron, where the rly. crosses the Carron, Montrose's final array on behalf of King Charles I. was defeated 1650, and he himself driven a fugitive into the wilds of Assynt, where he was soon after captured. The river Oykel is crossed on a lattice girder bridge.

60 m. *Invershin* Stat. Here the Shin, a good and early salmon river, is reached, as it flows into the Kyle of Sutherland from Loch Shin. There is an *Inn* at Inveran on the opposite side. The line then follows the river Shin up to

66 m. *Lairg* Stat. (omnibus), 1½ m. from the village, and *Inn*,* Sutherland Arms, good; situated near the foot of Loch Shin, a tame and narrow lake 24 m. long, but abounding in trout. Observe the extensive and enterprising agricultural operations going on by the sides of the loch, under the superintendence of the Duke. Four roads meet near here, making Lairg a place of importance in Sutherlandshire communications. The innkeeper furnishes cars, and gigs and waggonettes, and boats on Loch Shin for fishing, which is good

here. *Achany* is a seat of Sir James Mathieson, Bart., who owns much land hereabout.

Mail-drags or waggonettes start Mon., Wed., and Frid., to Loch Inver, by Inchnadamff (Rte. 67); to Scourie, with a branch to Durness (Rte. 68), returning the alternate days; to Tongue (Rte. 67).

Distances.—Bonar Bridge, 9 m.; Inveran, 6; Rosehall, 10; Golspie, 17; Altnaharra, 20; Tongue, 35; Laxford Bridge, 37; Loch Inver, 46 m.; Inchnadamff, 33 m.

From Lairg the rly. turns sharp to the E., and surmounting a steep rise attains to the head waters of *Strathfleet*, which, wild and moory at first, improves in appearance and value as it descends to the E. coast. The farm-houses are comfortable and substantial buildings, and the cottages weather-tight. The land, not long since uncultivated moor, is now fertile in corn crops, the result of the most improved scientific husbandry.

76 m. *Rogart* Stat. From this a road runs northward to Strathbrora.

80 m. *The Mound* Stat. *The Mound of Fleet* is an artificial embankment 1000 yards long, crossing an arm of the sea, raised in 1815, at the cost of £9600. It was the means of recovering from the sea a fine tract of alluvial land.

Mail-gig from Mound Stat. to Dornoch (Rte. 65B).

To the l. is a line of hills, including Ben Lundie (1454 ft.) and Ben-na-Braghie (1384), upon which is a colossal statue, by Chantrey, of the 1st Duke of Sutherland.

83½ m. *Golspie* Stat. (*Hotel*, Sutherland Arms, very good). (Rte. 69.)

ROUTE 65A.

Beauly to Shiel House Inn and Loch Duich, by the Valley of Beauly, Kilmorack, the Druim, Strathglass, Chisholm's Pass, Glen Affrick, and the Pass of the Beallach of Kintail.

Distances from Beauly:—

m.		
2½	Kilmorack Gorge and Falls.	} Good road. 2½ hrs.' drive, exclusive of stoppages.
6	The Druim.	
	Eilean Aigas.	
10	Struy Inn.	
17	Strath Affrick Hotel, Invercannich.	
19½	Fasnakyle Bridge.	} 1½ hour's walking.
21	The Chisholm's Pass.	
24	Loch Beneveian.	
29	Loch Affrick (carriage road ends), Aultbea Lodge, and Shepherd's hut, footpath.	
46	Shiel House Inn, by Pass of Kintail.	

The vale of the Beauly, in its upper course called Strathglass and Strath Affrick, is one of the most attractive for its scenery in all Scotland. From first to last it is remarkable for the extent and beauty of its forests. It is also readily accessible by a good carriage road for 29 m., and a *mail-car* runs daily, carrying 3 or 4 passengers as far as Invercannich and Geusachan. *Post-horses* and traps may be hired at the hotel, Beauly, and at Invercannich Inn.

Two roads run up the vale of the Beauly, and that on the l. bank by Falls of Kilmorack and the Druim is the most interesting and is described below. That on the rt. bank by Kiltarlity leads to Belladrum (J. Merry, Esq.) and *Beaufort Castle* (Lord Lovat), described in Rte. 65. The two roads unite at Fasnakyle.

The road on the l. side of the Beauly ascends the valley in

2½ m. to Kilmorack Village and Church, on a height commanding views of

The Falls of Kilmorack, about 200 yards below. The falls themselves are of no great height, consequence, or beauty, but the traveller should not fail to take the footpath striking up the rt. bank of the river from the Black timber Bridge just below the Falls, and follow it up through the luxuriant birch copse for a mile or a mile and a half, and he will be well rewarded by the views—the river, struggling between the dark porphyry rocks deep below the spectator, forming scenes of really picturesque grandeur.

Returning to the high road and pursuing the ascent of the valley, you come in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to another and grander defile, called *The Druim* (pron. Dream), where the black cliffs traversed by the Beauly rise higher and in more picturesque forms, and a huge detached obelisk of rock in the middle of the river breasts its current, studded with luxuriant growth of trees. The road commanding this grand scene winds among huge fragments of rock draped in foliage, not unlike the Trossachs.

At the upper end of the Druim the river is divided by the island hill of *Aigas*, on which is a small house, in former times a refuge for Lord Lovat, 1697; in our days occupied as a summer retreat by Sir R. Peel a short while before his death.

Above this the valley opens out and takes the name of *Strathglass*. Although its features are tamer, still the woods surrounding *Erchless Castle*, seat of The Chisholm, whose clan has possessed this valley since the 14th centy., are very stately.

There is a ferry across the river at *Eskadale*.

Near it is a Roman Catholic Chapel, and not far off the public-house called the *Craske of Aigas*.

Our road crosses the river Farrar, descending from the W. close to

10 m. *Struy Inn* (very fair). The Beauly is formed by the union of the

Farrar and the Glass, giving the names to the straths. They unite at *Erchless Castle*.

[Here the road up *Strathfarrar* turns W. out of *Strathglass*. The glen, bounded on the N. by the long line of *Benevachart* (3000 ft.), is little cultivated, for in wet seasons the river rapidly rises, and overflows a great part of the space between the hills. Another small lake succeeds, and 3 m. beyond it is *Loch Monar*, at the end of which is *Monar House* (H. W. Whyte, Esq.). The eastern end of *Strath Monar* is very narrow, and the whole of the scenery more wild than picturesque. The road, too, ends here, and there is no Inn, but a night's rest may be obtained at a shepherd's hut. A foot-track leads round the shoulder of *Scur-na-Lapich* to *Loch Luing*, and another (of about 8 hrs.' walking) to *Attadale* on *Loch Carron*.]

Leaving behind *Struy Inn*, the pretty shooting-lodge of Captain *Chisholm* is next passed.

The river *Cannich*, flowing from the W. to join the Glass, is crossed by a bridge at the mouth of the glen, close to the hamlet (P.O.) and small

7 m. *Inn* of *Invercannich*, called *Strath Affrick Hotel* (unpretending but comfortable, 4 or 5 bedrooms). Post-horses and waggonettes:—good head-quarters for excursions to *Chisholm's Pass*, 3 m.; *Loch Affrick*, 11; *Geusachan*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *Drumna drochet* in *Glen Urquhart*, 10. (*Coach* thither in summer.)

[*Glen Cannich* has a carriage road up it for 15 m.:—beyond, and over the pass to *Loch Luing* is a bridle path. There is a pretty Fall of the *Cannich* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Inn. The scenery of the whole glen is striking. The S. side is densely wooded with Scotch firs. The finest view from it is 13 m. from the Inn. The river passes through a succession of small lakes—*Loch Culavie*, *Loch Moilardoch*, etc. At the farther end of *Loch*

Longart, or Moylie, 17 m. from Invercannich, there is a small shepherd's hut, the only place where refreshment can be obtained. Kilellan, on Loch Luing, is 17 m. farther on. There is a bridle road from the head of Glen Cannich into Glen Affrick.]

The Affrick river receives the Geusachan from *Fasnakyle*, another hamlet, with a Free Kirk and a Roman Catholic Chapel, and a bridge over the river at its junction.

[Up the side valley of Geusachan a road runs through a well-wooded park, past the pattern village of Tomich, to *Geusachan*, the luxurious mountain villa of Sir Dudley Marjoribanks, Bart. Estate of 19,186 acres. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the house the valley ends in a *cul-de-sac*, into which the burn, a head water of the Affrick, pours over the precipice, in a pretty fall 60 ft. high. There is a bridle road from Geusachan over the hill into Glen Affrick, crossing the Affrick by a narrow bridge just below Loch Beneveian. Another road leads direct to Glen Affrick Lodge.]

The high road up Strath Affrick, leaving l. *Fasnakyle* and the wooded hill of Dun Foin, ascends steeply and enters a third defile, surpassing in grandeur those already traversed, called the *Chisholm's Pass*, more than 3 m. long, of extreme beauty, where the river struggles through a rocky bed, often 300 ft. below the road, which winds through a *Forest of Birch*, many of the trees of great age and size, adding an indescribable charm to the landscape by its graceful pensility and transparent foliage. In the midst of the pass are two small cascades known as the *Dog Fall* close to the road and the *Badger Fall*. At various points through the vista of the valley W. appears the towering summit of Mam Soul.

The road next reaches *Loch Beneveian*, fringed with a scanty fir-wood 5 m. long, and *Loch Affrick*, situated

at the S. base of Mam Soul (3863 ft. high). On the slope above the S. shore of the lake is Sir Dudley Marjoribanks's pretty *Shooting-Lodge*, which is a sight in itself.

"The road is closed to carriages within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of Loch Affrick, but tourists should walk the distance. On a fine day the view from Affrick Lodge of the loch and glen beyond, apparently blocked up by the great bulk of Ben Attow, is, I think, the finest lake scene in the Highlands. There are bridle-tracks on each side of the loch, which unite in that leading to Kintail; but the view on the N. side is preferable."—I. B. The loch is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long.

The shepherd's hut at Culvie is capable of affording a rough shelter and bed to a traveller. The ascent of Mam Soul may be made from this. Its top commands both seas. On the opposite side of the stream, here joined by the Grivie, is another shepherd's hut, reached by a ford. The Pass of Annamulloch was defended by Col. Donald Murchison (ancestor of the geologist), for his chief the Earl of Seaforth, against the soldiers of George II.

For the journey above this to the W. coast and to Falls of Glomach a guide is desirable.

From Culvie is a rough walk of 8 or 9 hrs. to *Shiel House Inn*, following upwards the stream of the Affrick up its l. bank, a wild path. About 4 m. farther at *Aultbea*, is a shepherd's cottage, 29 m. from Invercannich, at which a tolerable meal and bed can be obtained. From this point the track becomes very rough, but quite distinct, leading up to the *Beallach* (or Pass) of *Kintail*, a steep gorge between Ben Attow (4000 ft.) on the l., and Scur-na-Cairan on the rt. Beyond this point, and 6 m. from Aultbea, a path on rt. leads (4 m.), by 3 small lochs, to the Falls of Glomach (Rte. 61). They lie several hundred feet rt. below the Beallach

Pass, no inconsiderable addition to the climb required to surmount the second ridge, over which runs the path to Loch Duich. Then comes a long and steep descent thither by the rough sides of a burn until a good road is reached at the shooting-lodge of Dhorrisdhuane. 1 m. below this the road on left over the bridge leads to *Shiel House Inn*, 13 m. from Aultbea (Rte. 60), that on rt. 11 m. to Balma-carra, across Dornie Ferry 21 m. from Aultbea.

ROUTE 65B.

Bonar Bridge to Golspie by Dornoch.

The road from Bonar Bridge (Rte. 65) first of all runs due E. along the N. shore of the Dornoch estuary, passing *Creich*, where is a sculptured obelisk. At Dun Creich to the N. is a vitrified fort. 5 m. l. is *Ospisdale* (Dugald Gilchrist, Esq.), where a large slab, 9 ft. high, is said to commemorate the death in battle of a Danish chief named Ospis. On rt. is Skibo, long the seat of the Dempsters, sold 1872 to Mr. Sutherland Walker of Aberarder for £130,000. The castle of *Skibo* was in former times the abode of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness, and after them passed to the Mackays. It is still remarkable for its excellent gardens and orchard.

10 m. Clashmore *Inn* is 3 m. from Meikle Ferry.

12 m. [$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to rt. is *Dornoch* (*Inn*: Sutherland Arms), which, notwithstanding its insignificance (Pop. 625), is the capital of Sutherlandshire, and was in times past the cathedral city of Sutherland and Caithness. It still has the prim look of a miniature cathedral town, and much has been done of late years to improve it.

The old *Castle*, of which the high

tower is alone standing, was a large and formidable building, destroyed in 1570 by the Master of Caithness and Mackay of Strathnaver, who, taking advantage of the minority of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, plundered the city at the same time. The remains, after doing duty for some years as a prison, have been, with the exception of the tower, removed, and gave place to a modern court-house and jail. The *Cathedral*, conspicuous by its high roof, low tower, and stunted spire, was built about 1230 by Gilbert de Moravia, most probably the uncle of Andrew de Moravia, the founder of the cathedral of Elgin. Though much damaged in 1570, and neglected afterwards, a great portion of it was standing till 1847, when it was restored by the then Duke of Sutherland. The work, however, was not trusted to competent hands; and, though a capacious church is the result, no sort of resemblance can be traced in the interior to the cathedral of old days.

The *Church* consists of chancel, nave, and transept, with single lancet windows, except at the W. end, where there is an interesting window of 5 lights, so common in this part of Scotland. In the chancel is a statue of the first Duke of Sutherland, by *Chantrey*, with a long epitaph in praise of him and his Duchess-Countess. 16 Earls of Sutherland are said to have been buried in this ch. Under the chancel was found the effigy of Sir Richard de Moravia, brother of the founder. He was killed in battle against the Danes, at *Embo*, between Dornoch and the Little Ferry, where stands a large stone, supposed to commemorate the event.

Close upon the Little Ferry, by the direct road to Golspie, passing across the celebrated links and golf-fields of Dornoch, is *Skelbo*, the old house of the Earls of Sutherland. It is now a ruin, and close by has

been built a fine castellated farmhouse, inhabited by the Duke's grieve, and occasionally by the Duke himself. The road now turns to the l., doubling round the arm of the sea, called Loch Fleet, formerly crossed by a ferry, but now traversed by the embankment and bridges called the *Mound of Fleet* (Rte. 65). To the l. is a line of hills, including Ben Lundie (1454 ft.), and Ben Braghie (1384), upon which is a colossal statue by Chantrey of the first Duke of Sutherland.

21 m. Golspie *Stat.*; an excellent *Hotel* here (Rte. 69).

ROUTE 66.

Dingwall, by Garve, to Ullapool and Poolewe.

37 m. *Coach*, Mon., Wed. and Fri., returning Tues., Thurs., and Sat. Mail-cart takes passengers.

From Dingwall to Garve *Stat.* (see Rte. 62). Hence a road turns off to the rt., across the high ground of Dirrie More, "the long steppe," to the glen at the head of the larger Loch Broom. For a time it runs through Strathgarve, and then enters *Strath Dirrie*, a long, straight glen of some 20 m. The most oppressive solitude prevails, broken only by the lowing of cattle or bleating of sheep; there are no trees or houses, but here and there a cairn to mark the spot where some unfortunate traveller or shepherd has been buried in the snow.

10 m., at Alguise and at Glas-carnoch, 12 m., there are small *Inns*. [About 2 m. beyond the latter, at *Torradow Bridge*, a mountain road falls in from the Achnasheen road at Grudie. It is a magnificent walk of about 10 m., the pedestrian obtaining good views of Loch Fannich and the grand mountains round it—*Ben Eigein*, "the Difficult Pass," and

Cairn-na-beast, which rank amongst the wildest mountains in the Highlands.]

On l. is the little Loch Druin, from whence the direction of the waterflow is to the Atlantic. After traversing a dreary trackless tract of moorland, rock, bog, and heather, the road begins to descend to Loch Broom. Just at this point, on the hill-top, is placed the handsome mansion of John Fowler, Esq., C.E. *Braemore*, a singular creation of art and wealth in the wilderness (39,530 acres). The bare mountain-side is planted for 3 or 4 m. with woods. Directly beneath the house, 3 m. distant by the winding road, are the gardens and stables. A shorter zig-zag path connects them directly with the house.

At the *Falls of Strome* are trees of various sorts, and the green shores of Loch Broom come into view. Cultivated fields and thick wood adorn the valley, and towards the sea the surface is studded with rocks and islets, while to the N. the eye rests on Ben Derig (3551 ft.) and the summit of Ben More of Coigach. There is a small *Inn* at the head of Loch Broom (23 m. from Garve, from which a bad and difficult road crosses the hills to Dundonell and little Loch Broom, there joining the one to Aultbea, Poolewe, and Gairloch. Loch Broom House (T. Davidson, Esq., of Tulloch) lies on the W. side of the Mashak water.

The parish of *Loch Broom* will always be remembered in connection with Robertson, who was minister here in 1746, and by his courage and fidelity to the Government gave an effectual check to the rebellion in these parts. He acquired in consequence much influence with the Duke of Cumberland and the ministers in London, and this influence he used in the cause of mercy to the poor and misguided who had been induced to join the cause of

the Stuarts. On the E. side of the Loch, along which the road to Ullapool is carried, are the house and farm of Inverlaal, with its old ruined chapel and burial-ground. This district is remarkable for a certain richness but scantiness of soil, and great moistness of climate, and these produce the evergreen appearance which, contrasting with the rugged outline of its hills, constitutes the great charm of the scenery. Passing under Craig Vore and the little hamlet of Ardearnac, we enter

Ullapool (Inn, good). This town was established by the British Fisheries Association in 1788. It stands well on the N.E. shore of Loch Broom, but is a somewhat dreary fishing-village, in spite of its row of well-built houses fringing the beach. It has a good harbour, easily accessible to vessels of large burden; but unfortunately the herring-fishery upon which its hopes were founded utterly died away, and Ullapool is at present waiting sadly for its development. Many roofless and half-ruined houses. But it is a capital bathing-place; has splendid scenery all round it.

Conveyances.—Mail cart to Garve. *Steamers* weekly to and from Glasgow. *Coach* to Garve *Stat.* 3 days a week (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday). *Steamers* 5 days a week to Stornoway and back (Rte. 59).

Distances—Loch Broom, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Strome Falls, 13; Garve, 27; Little Loch Broom, 4; Aultbea, 25; Poolewe, $30\frac{1}{2}$; Oykel Bridge, 18; Inchadamff (Loch Assynt), 26; Loch Auchall, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

From Ullapool to Poolewe the traveller must cross the ferry, whence a road is carried over the promontory and the *Dundonnell Hills* to Antorsky, at the head of Little Loch Broom. The view of Ullapool from this road is exceedingly fine. To the

l. in the Strathbeg is the shooting-box of Dundonnell (K. Mackenzie, Esq.); also a nice Inn. Hence the road follows the W. shore of Little Loch Broom to *Loch Gruinard*, which is encompassed by low rocky eminences, forming a good protection to the farm-houses on the S.E. side.

The river and bay abound with fish. At the mouth of the river Gruinard is Gruinard House, and a little farther is Invereven (21 m.) The road now crosses another promontory to 25 m. the village of *Aultbea* (Inn, tolerable), where the Glasgow steamer occasionally calls, and thence skirts the sides of Loch Ewe to $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. Poolewe (Inn, good) (Rte. 63), and Gairloch (New Inn), where there is easy access to Loch Maree.

ROUTE 67.

Lairg to Loch Inver and Durness, by Oykel Bridge, Loch Assynt, and Scourie.

33 m. to Loch Assynt; 46 m. to Loch Inver.

At *Lairg* Inn, on the Highland Rly. (Rte. 65), horses and carriages may be hired; and from it starts, 3 or 4 times a week, the mail-break or car to Loch Inver, taking 5 or 6 passengers. The river Shin is crossed, and a dreary moor is traversed.

8 m. near the mouth of the Cassley is *Rosehall*, the property of John Mackay, Esq., well protected by thick fir plantations. The *Cassley* river, when full of water, is fairly supplied with fish below the *Falls of Glenmuich*, which no fish can pass. At the point where the road crosses it are the ruins of *Achness Castle*, while on the other side are those of *Castel-na-Coire*, 15 m. *Tuitumtarach*, "the Place of great Slaughter," was in 1400 the scene of a battle between the M'Leods of Assynt and Lewis

and the men of Sutherland, in which the McLeods were defeated. Only one of their side returned to Lewis, and he died of his wounds.

15½ m. *Oykel Bridge Inn*, small. In the garden is an erect slab about 10 ft. high, set up to imitate an old stone monument, and scratched with *modern Runes!* The prettiest part of Strath Oykel is traversed before reaching the inn. The slopes on each side of the road are beautifully wooded with birch, oak, and wych elm, and at the bottom is a slip of cultivated land or pasture, watered by the Oykel.

[A hill-track here crosses the river to join the one between Bonar Bridge and Ullapool, 18 m. From this point it ascends Glen Einig, passes the watershed, and descends by Loch Damph and Loch Auchall to Ullapool.]

2 m. from Oykel B. Inn is the shooting-lodge of Luberoy, an oasis in the desert, from whence the road ascends the upper part of Strath Oykel, bleak and uninteresting.

Altnagalagach Inn is a poor little place at the N.W. side of Loch Borrolan (30 m.) The origin of this name, which means the "Cheat's River," is, that on some occasion a dispute arose as to the boundary of the two counties, and some witnesses having filled their shoes with earth from Balnagowan, swore that they were standing on Ross-shire ground. The road, which ever since leaving Oykel Bridge has been in Ross-shire, now re-enters Sutherlandshire. Here the 3 singular and picturesque mountains of Assynt—Ben More, Canisp, and Suilven—come into view.

[31½ m. at Ledmore a road on l. is given off to Elphin and Ullapool, leaving the wild, desolate hills of Ben More and Coulbeg, and striking on the coast at Strath Kennort.] A little farther on is the farm-house of *Ledbeg*, near which the marble

quarries of the Ben More district were worked some years ago; but now abandoned. This marble, according to Symonds, is the equivalent of the Silurian limestones of L. Eriboll.

The road passes along the base of Ben More too closely to allow it to be seen to advantage.

33 m. On l. is the little *Loch Awe*, with a number of small wooded islets, upon one of which are the ruins of a fort. The road now descends by the side of the Loannan to

38 m. *Inchnadamff Inn* (comfortable; apt to be full in the shooting season), standing in a well-sheltered corner, backed by the precipice of Ben More at the E. extremity of *Loch Assynt*. N. and E. rise the massive heights of Quinaig, Glasven, and Ben More (3281 ft.)

Upon the opposite side of the valley are *Coulmore*, with its two heads, and beyond that *Coulbeg*, with some minor peaks. The landlord of the Inn can give the right of fishing in Loch Assynt, and keeps boats for the purpose. It contains good river and sea trout. The rocks in the neighbourhood of Loch Assynt belong to the Cambrian age, resting on the oldest or granitoid gneiss. "Loch Assynt is a fine sheet of water, 10 m. long; the scenery is considerably diversified by the nature of the rocks in which it is set. The upper end is terminated by the mural Strom Chruibie, backed by the majestic Ben More of Assynt and other mountains. A trap-dyke is seen to traverse the upper quartz rock of Ben More, near the summit on the l. shoulder ascending from Inchnadamph." On this mountain Mr. Selby and Sir William Jardine found the Arctic ptarmigan (*Tetrao rupes-tris*). The golden eagle still haunts its crags. The limestone composing the lower part of these mountains forms noble terraces resting upon the lower quartz rock of Quinaig, and

overlaid by the upper quartz of Glasven. The botanist may gather many rare plants and ferns on these Lower Silurian limestones, the Cloudberry, the rare *Pinguicula Alpina*, *Dryas octopetala*, etc. North of the Loch Assynt the eye is arrested by precipitous Quinaig, formed of chocolate-coloured Cambrian rock, etc., and capped by white quartz of Lower Silurian age; while turning W. we see the rugged cliffs of gneiss.

A little beyond Inchnadamff inn is *Calda House*, or Edderachalda, a capacious mansion of no great age, which one is surprised to see in ruins. It was built about the end of the last centy. by one of the M'Kenzies.

On the margin of the loch are the ruins of *Ardravech Castle*, consisting of part of the old keep and turret, with a square top. It has 3 storeys, the lowest one vaulted, and was built about 1490 by the M'Leods, who in the middle of the 13th centy. obtained Assynt by marriage. It is markable as having been the prison of the Marquis of Montrose, who was treacherously seized 1650 by the then Laird of Assynt, Neil M'Leod, after his defeat at Craigechoynechan, and confined here till he was taken to Edinburgh to be tried and hanged. The castle passed to the M'Kenzies soon after, and was destroyed by lightning in 1795. A little farther on, crossing the Shiag Burn, which for some distance passes underground through caves in the limestone, a road on rt. is given off to Unapool and Scourie (Rte 68.)

The traveller now gets a good view of *Quinaig*, with its long jagged edge, looking very much like a saw. The road for the whole distance runs "through the district of Assynt, 97,000 acres, an alternation of patches of verdure, rocks, hills, mountains, and lakes. Nowhere, perhaps, within the same area will you see so many lakes as here. Every hollow cradles

a sheet of water, nearly all tenanted by trout. To the S. of the road are seen the two heads of *Suilven* or "Sugar Loaf," 2396 ft. high. As seen from Loch Inver these two heads merge into one, and the mountain from that point of view acquired its name. From its sudden rise and vertical sides it has also been called "the little Matterhorn" (*Symonds' Records of the Rocks*); its regular horizontal strata were once continuous with those of Canisp, the intervening portions having been removed by the erosion of ice (?). The ascent of *Suilven* is difficult, but by no means impossible. Upon the top is to be found a small lake.

[A little before reaching Loch Inver, a road on rt. is given off to Culkein and Oldany, passing through the little village of Stoir. At Oldany a boat may occasionally be obtained to cross the Kyle Skou to Scourie or Badcoul.] The river is now crossed—a roaring, turbulent, little stream, that has a considerable fall from Loch Assynt.

52 m. *Loch Inver*. *Hotel*, very good and pleasant quarters, on the margin of the sea loch, with fine views: Lewis on the horizon, while inland rise the four strangely formed mountains already mentioned, which give a grand character to the scenery wherever they appear. Steamer twice a week to Glasgow. The village consists of a few cottages and one or two shops, and a summer lodge of the Duke of Sutherland, stretched round the head of the loch, and is one of those places "which you see with delight, remain at with pleasure, and leave with regret." In the summer not only is the inn full, but every available cottage where a bed can be procured.

5 m. S. of Loch Inver, near Loch Fewn, are the *Falls of Kirkaig*, which are worth seeing. The walk thither

is of the highest interest, and no one should fail to take it. The salmon-fishing on the Kirkaig, which begins in April, can be obtained of the landlord at Loch Inver, but no charge is made for brown trout fishing. The supply of fish is not good, owing to the fall, which no salmon can pass. The Inver is hardly good till June.

Loch Inver to Scourie and Durness. A waggonette or dog-cart can be hired at Loch Inver. The road is retraced along Loch Assynt as far as Shiag Bridge (10½ m.), where it turns N., and passing between Quinaig and Glasven descends on Loch Cairnbawn (see Rte. 68), p. 430.

ROUTE 68.

**Lairg to Durness, by Loch Shin;
Scourie to Loch Inver.**

Mail carriage 3 times a week.

From Lairg (Rte. 65) the road to Scourie keeps in a N.W. direction by the side of *Loch Shin*, which is 20 m. in length. As the hills which surround it are low, the scenery is not grand, although towards the highest portion views are obtained of the more distant mountains of Ben More, Ben Leod, and Ben Hee, 3358 ft. Here Montrose sought refuge after his defeat near Invercarron, but was discovered and sent prisoner to Edinburgh.

The brown moors N. of Loch Shin are the scene of the experimental efforts of the Duke of Sutherland to convert a wilderness into arable land by the aid of the steam-plough, 1874-5. The huge ploughshare, attached by a wire rope to two engines, turns up peat to a depth of 8 or 10 ft., avoiding small stones, and where blocks of large size intervene they are shattered to pieces by dynamite.

The district becomes much wilder at the end of the lake (good fishing

quarters, *Inn* comfortable), and the road, which is delightfully fringed with wood of dwarf birch, is carried in succession along the banks of Lochs Giam, Merkland, More, and Stack, on the S. side of which Ben Stack rises suddenly to the height of 2364 ft., composed of Laurentian gneiss capped with Cambrian conglomerate. To the N. is Arkle mountain, and farther back is Foinhabhen, one of the loftiest of Sutherland mountains. Westward from Loch Stack runs the *Laxford*, a river which received its name, meaning "Salmon Creek," in Scandinavian times, from the abundance of its fish, which reputation it maintains to this day. The Laxford, as well as Loch Stack (which abounds with *Salmo ferax* and trout), is rented by Lord Dudley, who is the tenant of the whole of the Reay forest, through which the tourist will soon pass. One of the lodges is at Stack and the second at Gobernuisgach, and the country abounds in deer, to which the skill and experience of the foresters has not a little contributed.

48 m. *Laxford Bridge*. Here the road branches N. to Durness, and S. to *Scourie*, catching a glimpse in its way of Loch Laxford, a salt-water fiord.

Scourie, a considerable village round the edge of the bay. (*Inn*, comfortable; food better than apartments; charges moderate). Upon the l. is the house of the Duke's agent, and at the beginning of the village is the *Inn*.

The great attraction of *Scourie* is the island of **Handa*, which is worth a visit, for its own grandeur and for the immense number of wild-fowl that breed on it. The island is formed of red sandstone, and on the N.W. side of it is a range of precipitous cliffs, rising to the height of 400 feet above the sea, and varied with every degree of indentation and irregularity, while in other places the rock descends to the water

like a wall. The emerald water in the caves contrasts beautifully with the warm red cliffs. When the sea is smooth, a small boat may be taken close in.

The best landing-place in the island is at the S. On the narrow ledges of these cliffs, and upon every peak and point, during the breeding season from May to July, are myriads of guillemots, puffins, and razorbills sitting on their eggs; they are remarkably tame and apathetic, and though they are disturbed by the report of a gun, they will soon resume their places. The smell from the birds is strong.

Handa is sufficiently far from the coast to obtain magnificent views of the panorama of mountains. "The most striking looking from this quarter is *Stack*, the terminal aspect of which is that of an enormous pyramid, rising to a perfect point. *Suilven* appears under quite a new character, the two summits being far removed, and it shows itself to be in reality a long mountain, instead of the sugar-loaf figure from which it is so well known. To the S. a detached pillar of rock, at the point of *Rhu Stoir*, from 200 to 300 ft. high, looks in the distance exactly like a large ship under studding-sails."—*Ander-son*.

[From *Scourie* it is $29\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Loch Inver*. 1 m. l. a good view is obtained of the sugar-loaf cone of *Stack*, and soon after, on the opposite side, the kirk of *Edrachillis* and the village of *Badcoul* come in sight. At *Badcoul*, where *Salmon*, the product of the sea fishery, is packed in quantities, fish may often be purchased. From the top of the hill a good view is obtained of the three principal heads of *Quinaig*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. there is a charming prospect at *Badcoul*, on rt. of the bay, and its 24 islets, bounded on the S.W. by the distant line of coast, which ends

in the *Stoir Point*. After passing through a narrow glen, through which a stream falls into *Kyle Skou*, the road ascends a steep hill, and the valley begins to open out and admit views of some of the more distant mountains. *Quinaig* (2245) is prominent on rt., and *Glasven* (2543) on l. But the general character of the country remains the same, the chief features being gneiss eminences, partially covered with heather and common grass. These stand among a number of small lochs, whose dark still waters give them, perhaps untruly, the appearance of great depth. A long hill leads down to

11 m. *Strome Ferry*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across. (Not to be confounded with *Strome Ferry* in Ross-shire.) On a little promontory, which at high water is an island, are the remains of an old dune, about 8 ft. high, composed of uncemented masonry. Mixed with the stones have been found human bones of rather small size. How or why they got into such a position is a question which has puzzled antiquaries. S. of the ferry is *Unapool Inn*, a small public-house, but clean. *Kyle Skou*, otherwise called *Loch Cairnbawn*, divides at its head into two branches, *Loch Glendhu* on the N. and *Loch Glencoul* on the S. The scenery in both is wild and gloomy. *Glencoul* consists of three divisions; upon its N. side is a waterfall. The road now passes between *Glasven* on l. and *Quinaig* on rt. A fine view of this mountain is obtained from the road, the country on each side being boggy peat moss, of a flat and tame character.

$16\frac{1}{2}$ m. From the top of the hill a view is obtained of *Loch Assynt* (Rte. 67). A short distance may be saved by descending the road a little, so as to clear *Quinaig*, and then taking to the moor on the rt.; the ground is rough, but not very wet. $17\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the shore of *Loch Assynt*, the tourist joins the road from *Oykel Bridge* to *Loch Inver* (Rte. 67).]

From Laxford Bridge to Durness the road keeps due northward, passing through an exceedingly rough country, too much encumbered by ponderous masses of granite to afford many views of the more distant parts. It winds continually, however, and at every turn discloses some fresh feature. On the rt. is *Arkle* (2578), with its finely tapering form and independent position ; and farther on is *Foinhabhen*, a more bulky and less picturesque eminence.

At the head of the fiord of Loch Inchar is

51 m. *Rhiconich Inn* (small, but passable). Thence the Achriesgill road is followed, although the burn itself is sometimes invisible from the immense fragments of rock which have closed it up. Near the summit of the Gualin road is a pretty waterfall on l., a pleasant relief amidst the desolate scenery around. 3 m. farther on is a small reservoir, with a stone put over it in 1832, to commemorate the kindness shown to Mr. Lawson, the engineer of these roads, by the inhabitants of Durness and Edrachillis. The *Gualin*, through which the road is carried, is a wide valley, producing nothing but peat and heather, and supporting only a few sheep. It is bounded on each side by mountains ; those on the W. are of no great height, but those on the E. are very imposing, and the view of *Ben Spionn* is the best that can be got anywhere of that mountain of quartzite. It has two heads, and throws out a spur towards the W. Through the Gualin the wind occasionally blows with terrific violence, and in the winter its force is irresistible ; so that, as upon the Moin (Rte. 73), the Duke has had a house of refuge built for the safety of travellers. Upon the gable end is a slab with inscription, but this, owing to its exposure, is nearly illegible. When nearly opposite Glasven (2543 ft.), the road crosses

the Grudie or Dionard, and descends by its side to the Kyle of Durness, crossing the promontory to the village of

64 m. *Durness* (Durine : *Inn* good). Very fair *fishing* may be had from the landlord, in the river which runs into the Kyle, when the water is in order, and the sea-trout (*Salmo alba*) are running (Rte. 73).

The road hence to Tongue, 24 m. (see Rte. 73), makes a great detour round the S. end of Loch Eriboll, but 10 m. of this may be saved by crossing the ferry, 1¼ m. broad, to *Heilim Inn*. It is not available for carriages, which must go round.

Another ferry must be crossed over Loch Hope by a chained boat, and a third across the Kyle of Tongue.

ROUTE 69.

Golspie to Thurso and Wick, by Helmsdale.

Railway made chiefly by the Duke of Sutherland, 1870-71, and 1874. 2 trains daily in 3 hrs. 40 min. The rly. keeps along the sea-shore for the most part as far as Helmsdale.

Golspie Stat. (*Inn* : *Sutherland Arms, very good indeed) consists of one long and cheerful street, at the farther end (N.) of which is the hotel. A pleasant walk of about a mile up the pretty glen at the back of the Inn, through the beautiful park, leads to *Dunrobin Castle* (Duke of Sutherland), the most magnificent residence N. of Inverness. Admission is given to the house when the family are not there, and at all times to the Dunrobin grounds. It was built by Robert, 2d Earl of Sutherland, in 1275, and called after him Dunrobin. It stands on a natural terrace close to the sea, which here permits free growth of trees and foliage nearly to its margin. It consists of a rather plain square old castle, with bartizan turrets at

the angles, to which the skill and taste of Sir Ch. Barry, architect, 1856, added a new wing and front, with towers and turrets and extinguisher roofs, producing on the whole a picturesque effect, and preserving the national character of a Scottish chieftain's castellated mansion.

Through the entrance-hall a noble staircase is reached, lined with white marbles, hung with banners, etc.

On the side next the sea are the Queen's apartments, prepared for her from the first, but which she was prevented occupying until 1872.

In 1866 the Prince and Princess of Wales honoured Dunrobin with a visit. There are some curious portraits of the Sutherland family; among them of Lady Jane Gordon, wife of James, Earl of Bothwell, but divorced by him to enable him to marry Mary Queen of Scots. She afterwards married an Earl of Sutherland. The house contains a very interesting *Museum* of northern antiquities, for the most part of objects dug up in the Duke's domain.

The burn of Golspie is very picturesque, with many pretty walks made through it to the waterfall.

On the bridge over the little stream at the end of the town of Golspie is a Gaelic inscription concerning the exploits of "Morphear Chatt," which is the name borne by the head of the Sutherlands amongst the Gaelic population of these parts. Some say that the name "Chatt" is derived from the "Catti," a Teutonic tribe that settled in these parts, and left their name in "Caithness." The crest of the family is a cat. At whatever date the castle was begun, it is not probable that the earldom existed before 1228, about which time Caithness and Sutherland were wrested from the Norwegian Jarls by Alexander II. The 9th Earl left an only daughter, who married Adam Gordon, 2d son of George, 2d Earl of Huntly; and again William, the 18th Earl, left

an only daughter, who married the Marquis of Stafford. The Scotch property came to the Gordons by this marriage of Elizabeth, Duchess-Countess of Sutherland and Cromarty.

Distances of Golspie from—Lairg, 17 m.; Brora, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Helmsdale, 18; Dornoch, $10\frac{1}{2}$; Bonar Bridge, 26.

Conveyances.—Mail cart to Tongue every Monday and Thursday; Rail to Helmsdale, Wick, Thurso, and Inverness.

6 m. *Brora Stat.* (fair *Inn*) is picturesquely situated on the edge of a high bank, overlooking a turbulent little stream, well stocked with salmon. Loch Brora, from which it emerges, is about 2 m. to the l.

Brora has produced considerable quantities of *coal*. A shaft was long ago sunk to the depth of 300 ft. below the bed of the river. The works, after having been long discontinued, were renewed, 1872, by the erection of a steam-engine at Strath Stephen on the sea-shore, and sinking a fresh shaft. The coal is not bituminous of the true coal formation, but is a brown coal or lignite of unusually good quality. It occurs in beds of the Lower Oolite, and bears a very strong resemblance to the coal of the E. moorlands of Yorkshire. A narrow border of oolite runs all along the sea-shore from Golspie to Helmsdale. "A coal formation, probably coeval with the latter, or belonging to some of the lower divisions of the oolitic period, has been mined extensively for a century or more. It affords the thickest stratum of pure vegetable matter hitherto detected in any secondary rock in England. One seam of coal, of good quality, has been worked, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. thick; and there are several feet more of pyritous coal resting upon it."—*Lyell*.

From the abundance of its oolitic fossils, Brora offers a very tempting field of exploration to the geologist.

In early days it seems to have been a place of importance ; and it is said to have been made a burgh of barony by David II. in 1345.

[For the antiquary the road on l. affords an interesting excursion up Strathbrora to Cole Castle. On the S. side of Loch Brora is *Carral Rock* (4 m. from the village), precipitous for nearly 400 ft., and opposite it is Killin, where was once a chapel dedicated to St. Columba. To the same origin may be attributed the name of (6 m.) Kilcolmkil, or Carral, which belonged to a branch of the Gordons descended from Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, whose nephew, Lord Aboyne, married Elizabeth, sole child and heiress of the 14th Earl of Sutherland. There is a fine Fall, or rather a succession of Falls, in the burn behind Carral.

8 m. *Cole Castle* stands on a rock overhanging the river Blackwater, and is an old circular tower built without mortar, and with walls 14 ft. thick. Like others of the same kind, its date, purpose, and builder, are a standing puzzle to the antiquary. What remains of it is 11 ft. high and 54 yards in circumference.

See Introduction, Sect. II.]

At *Kintradwell*, beyond Brora, several remains of early dwellings have been discovered by excavations made by the Rev. Mr. Joass, of Edderton, including a fort and some domed chambers.

33 m. Cross Loth Water to Loth Stat., ch. and village. A road on l. runs up *Glen Loth*, in which, about the year 1700, the last Scotch wolf was killed.

37 m. *Port Gower*, a neat little village, with a comfortable Inn.

39 m. *Helmsdale Stat.* (*Inns* : Ross's ; M'Kays) is during the her-ring season a busy fishing village, situated at the bottom of a long glen, through which a stream carries off the waters of a few small lakes in the

interior. The village has grown up entirely during the present centy., as a result of the numerous improvements effected by the removal of the inhabitants from the moors and glens of the interior, where they had got an unconquerable habit of starving, to the sea-coast, where they maintain themselves and multiply. The glen, which extends as far as the eye can see to the l., has a fine wild, though bare, appearance. Upon the rt. are the ruins of a castle built by a Countess of Sutherland about the year 1488.

The rly. from Helmsdale to Thurso, 53 m., or to Wick, 59 m., was opened 1873. The Duke of Sutherland contributed about half the cost of making it.

To avoid the almost insurmountable obstacle of the Ord of Caithness (Rte. 70) the line turns inland up Strath Helmsdale (or Ullie), following a very circuitous course.

About 12 m. from the sea, near

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Kildonan Stat., a burn falls into the river, on whose banks some particles of *gold* were found, 1869, which led to temporary diggings. Several small nuggets were turned up, but the supply was soon exhausted.

19 m. Kinbrace Stat.

Forsinard Stat., *New Inn*. There is no interest in the country traversed, which consists of moss and moor.

At a height of 700 ft. above the sea the line enters Caithness.

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Altnabreach Stat.

41 m. Scotscladder Stat.

44 m. *Halkirk Stat.*, a village on the Thurso, one of the best fishing rivers in the North.

There are good fishing quarters near this, at

Brawl Castle, an old feudal Tower 3 storeys high, with more modern buildings attached to each ; it has been fitted up as a hotel and boarding-house by Mr. Dunbar, for sports-

men and anglers, who, on payment of about £20 per month, are boarded and enjoy rights of rod-fishing in the Thurso and some of the neighbouring lochs. The angler is allowed to keep his first fish, and, if he catch as many, his sixth fish.

45 m. Georgemas Junct. Stat. The line hence to Wick is described below.

The line to *Thurso* descends the course of the Thurso due N., at a considerable elevation, commanding magnificent views of the sea, town, and cliffs on nearing

Thurso Terminus.

Thurso (Inn : Royal Hotel ; Pop. 3600), pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thurso river as it enters Scrabster Bay, can boast of considerably greater cleanliness and antiquity than Wick. It was formerly the chief place of trade between Scotland and the Scandinavian kingdom, from which, indeed, it derives its name,—Thor's town, and in the 14th centy. was of such importance that the weights and measures of Thurso were adopted for the whole country. At present the chief industry is bestowed upon the cutting and splitting of paving stones, the produce of Caithness flag-quarries, of which some 40,000 tons are yearly exported. It furnishes pavement to some of the streets of Paris. In the old town may be seen the ruins of the ancient Church of St. Peter. In the handsome modern Gothic *Town Hall* is a *Museum*, containing the remarkable collection of plants and coral fossils bequeathed by the late Mr. Dick. Opposite the church is a statue by *Chantrey* of Sir John Sinclair, famed for agriculture and longevity. About 1 m. to the N.W. are the scanty ruins of the old *Bishop's Palace*, where, in the 12th cent., John Bishop of Caithness was put to death. To the E. is *Thurso Castle*, the seat of Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bt., M.P., nearly rebuilt 1874. N.E. of the

town, a modern *Tower*, now the burial-place of the Sinclair family, marks the site of that of Earl Harold, who fell here in battle 1190. Thurso Bay, otherwise known as Scrabster Roads, is an open roadstead flanked by the headlands of Disarrick and Holburn, where the cliff scenery is very fine.

There is a good sandy beach for bathers, and bathing-machines.

The distant sea-cliffs of Hoy, in Orkney, are an interesting object in the sea view, especially from **Holburn Head* (2½ m. N.), which ought to be visited. As the spectator peers over the precipice he may think of the fate of Captain Slater, who, in a fit of mental aberration, madly spurred his horse to the edge, but the animal, shying in terror on the very verge, threw over his rider and escaped, leaving the dents of his hoofs in the sward. An obelisk marks the spot.

“A short distance from Holburn Head, a tower-like detached mass of the flagstone rock (called the *Clett*) rises vertically from the sea to the height of about 150 ft., and during the breeding season is covered with sea birds. Between this isolated rock and the land a terrific sea rages, violently plunging into the gloomy caves with perpetual thunder-like roar, and sending clouds of spray high into the air, which stream down the cliffs in multitudinous waterfalls.” The geologist will find in the cliffs of *Scrabster Bay* a fine example of the Caithness flags, one of the divisions of the old red sandstone system peculiar to the north of Scotland. These rocks were, by the labours of Robert Dick, a baker of Thurso, discovered to be profusely charged with the fossil remains of the *Holoptychius*, which occur by thousands. The best place for the fossil hunter is on the E. side of the bay, near Thurso Castle. The valuable museums of Mr. Peach and

Dr. Sinclair are thrown open to the inspection of geologists.

The farm-house on the site of *Scrabster Castle* belongs to the Crown. Hence "Laird of Scrabster" is a title locally given to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

The Thurso river is a good fishing stream from February to the middle of May, the fish running from 6 to 25 lbs. It is generally let for the season, together with Brawl Castle.

Mail Cars to Tongue and to Lairg.

Distances—John-o'-Groat's House, 20 m., see Rte. 71; Wick, 20; Dunnet, 6; Mey, 11; Huna, 17; Melvich, 18; Tongue, 44.

Mail Steamer from Scrabster pier daily to Stromness, whence car to Kirkwall, capital of the Orkneys (see Rte. 74).

Steamers—From Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Railway to Wick.

Quitting the Georgemas Junct. Stat. near Halkirk, the rly. proceeds E., leaving on l. Loch Scarmcleat, near Bower Stat.

Watten Stat., close to *Loch Watten*, 5 m. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, abounding in trout and good fishing. Out of it flows the Wick river.

Bilbster Stat., rt., Stirkoke House. The country exhibits signs of great agricultural improvement.

60 m. WICK TERMINUS.

Wick. Inns: New Hotel; Caledonian; Wellington (from *Vig, Norw. a Bay*), a Royal and Parly. Burgh. Pop. 8131, increased during the fishing season to 14,000, is the capital of Caithness, standing at the head of a small bay on the N. side of Wick Water. It is the head-quarters of the herring-fishery. It has a promising appearance to those who enter it from the S., for the houses being all built of grey stone, the town looks both clean and venerable; but on a nearer inspection it is found to be a very nasty

place, with dirty narrow lanes, and an everlasting smell of tar and herrings. The best and most wholesome portion is Pulteneytown, the business and commercial quarter, which stands high on the S. side of Wick Water. This quarter was built in 1808 by the British Fisheries Society, and derives its name from Sir William Pulteney, sometime president of that body.

The harbour was formed by Telford, at a cost of about £12,000, of which £8500 was granted from the balance of forfeited estates. £130,000 have been spent in vain attempts to protect the harbour by the erection of a *Breakwater* formed of blocks of concrete. The storms of the winter of 1872 seriously damaged the works, displacing blocks of 1000 tons weight, and it is doubtful whether the harbour can ever be made a secure anchorage. Steamers lie off to take in and let out passengers in boats.

The *Herring-fishery* season begins about the middle of July, and ends in the middle of September. The total number of Wick boats amounts to about 900, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number employed in Scotland. The number of fish varies according to the season, reaching its maximum in 1855 of 135,000 crans. Each cran contains from 600 to 700 herrings, weighing about 235 lbs.; and the annual average value of the herrings cured at Wick is £139,000. "The harbour is surrounded on the land side by hundreds of erections, looking like abortive attempts at building wood houses, some 20 ft. square, for the walls are only 3 ft. high. These are the gutting-troughs. Round them stand rows of what close inspection leads you to suppose are women, though at first sight you might be excused for having some doubts respecting their sex. They all wear strange-shaped canvas garments, so

bespattered with blood and the entrails and scales of fish, as to cause them to resemble animals of the ichthyological kingdom recently divested of their skins. The herrings are carried as fast as possible in baskets from the boats to the gutting-troughs, where the women, familiarly called gutters, pounce upon them like a bird of prey, and with a rapidity of motion which baffles your eye, deprive the fish of its viscera.” —*Weld*. On an average they gut 26 herrings per minute.

There are several old ruined castles in the vicinity of Wick which deserve a visit, although their history is excessively meagre.

Old Wick Castle, or the “Old Man of Wick,” 1 m. to the S., and belonged in the beginning of the 14th centy. to Sir Reginald de Cheyne, it is a primitive square tower without window or other opening, and must be as old as the 12th centy.

A little farther S. a tall stalk rising out of the sea is joined to the mainland by a natural bridge of rock.

Ackergill Tower, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. (Sir George Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart.), is an old Tower restored, and added to in modern times. It is 65 ft. high, and has square turrets at the angles. Its appearance from the sea is imposing, but on the land side it is rather tame. Near it is *Castle Girnigo*, which in 1623, when it was repaired, took the name of Castle Sinclair. Of the older masonry, still called Girnigo, there are left the tower, 50 ft. high, and some chambers; but of Sinclair, the modern, scarcely anything but some vaults. This place has been the witness of many a deed of cruelty and rascality. In 1570 the Earl of Caithness imprisoned his eldest son for 7 years, and then (as is believed) starved him to death. In 1672 the earl sold the earldom and estates to Lord Glenorchy, George Sinclair of Keiss disputing the sale. Glenorchy

invaded Caithness in 1680 at the head of 500 Campbells, and found a large force of the Caithness men under Sinclair strongly posted on the Ord. Glenorchy loaded a vessel with whisky, and ordered the crew to run themselves ashore, wrecking the ship close to the enemy. They did so, themselves escaping to the invaders, and the Sinclairs, having made themselves drunk with the cargo, were attacked and routed by the Campbells, who then laid siege to Castle Girnigo.

Notwithstanding his victory, Lord Glenorchy did not gain the earldom, but received as compensation the barony of Wick, which title still remains in Lord Breadalbane’s family.

Harland Hill, 3 m. from Wick, though only 200 ft. high, commands a most extensive view, sea and landwards.

Distances of Wick from—Thurso, 20 m.; Golspie, 55; Latheron, 17; Helmsdale, 37; Huna, 17; John-o’-Groat’s House, $18\frac{1}{2}$; Keiss, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Brawl, $15\frac{1}{2}$; Halkirk, 15.

Railway to Thurso and Helmsdale; *steamers* from Edinburgh and Aberdeen to Thurso call here, or at Staxigoe (2 m.) if the weather is not favourable.

ROUTE 70.

Helmsdale to Wick, by the Ord of Caithness—Old Road, 39 m.

Immediately on leaving Helmsdale the road ascends a long hill, winding round ravine after ravine. On the rt. an older road may still be traced at some distance beneath. At the height of 1200 ft. the traveller reaches a mountain plateau, which ends E., towards the sea, in the bold rocky promontory called the *Ord of Caithness*, the end of a bleak moun-

tain range separating Caithness from Sutherland, commanding a fine view seaward. By the roadside will be observed the black posts which direct the driver when the ground is covered with snow. It is considered unlucky for a Sinclair to cross the Ord on a Monday, because on that day a large party of the clan passed it on their way to Flodden, whence they never returned. The level ground lasts for 9 m., at the end of which the road descends abruptly to

9½ m. *Berriedale Inn*. At the commencement of this hill the traveller is surprised and delighted with the sight of two little valleys, *Langwell* and *Berriedale*, both of which are closely wooded, a rare sight in this county. Each is watered by a small stream, which unite close to the inn, and fall into the sea together. In the first of these valleys stands *Langwell*, purchased in 1857 as a shooting-lodge by the Duke of Portland, with 81,600 acres, partly converted into a deer forest. Beyond the ridge which separates the valleys is *Berriedale*, not so pretty as *Langwell*, because it stands on the shady side of the hill. Upon a rock, nearly surrounded by water, stand the ruins of *Berriedale Castle*, an old fortress of the Earls of Caithness, from which the eldest son of that family derives his title. Some 4 or 5 m. to the W. of *Berriedale* are seen l. the *Morven* and *Scarabhein* mountains, which rise to upwards of 2000 ft.

Again a long hill is ascended, commanding extensive views to the summit of that flat, bare, treeless table-land, which is the main feature of the county of Caithness. Far in the distance to the l. is a low range of mountains, above which rise 2 or 3 peaks known by the name of the "*Paps of Caithness*." These are, properly speaking, the only mountains in the county. The population is derived principally from Scandinavian sources, and bears marks of its

origin not only in features but names. No Gaelic has ever been spoken in Caithness.

16 m. *Dunbeath* village and castle (Mrs. Thomson Sinclair), on the sea-shore, an estate of 57,757 acres. *Dunbeath Water* is a stream of some size, but, owing to neglect and other causes, has become destitute of fish.

20 m. *Latheron Kirk* and Inn, clean and comfortable. In front of the village is an upright slab, and near it is an old tower in which the bells of the ch. formerly hung. [From *Latheron* a road runs due N. to *Thurso*, 22 m., joining at *Halkirk* the old mail road between *Wick* and *Thurso* (Rte. 70). Near the Inn of *Achavanich*, 6½ m., is a *Circle of Old Stones*, overlooking the waters of *Loch Stemster*.]

Passing *Swingie* village (pron. *Swinsey* or *Sweyn's* village), which has an upright stone, the tourist reaches the village of *Lybster*, one of the seats of the herring-fishery. It possesses the only *old Church* in Caithness. It is very small and without windows; door and chancel arch are formed by a slab lintel; date quite uncertain (? 12th centy.) To *Lybster* succeeds a long barren country, covered chiefly with peat, and varied by occasional patches of cultivation.

33½ m., on l., is *Hempriggs Loch*, and on rt. is *Hempriggs Castle* (Sir George Dunbar), well situated, with fairly wooded grounds. Near this, the eye stretching N. discerns the promontory of *Duncansbay Head*, the distant *Orkneys*, and the lofty cliffs of *Hoy*. Passing rt. the "*Old Man of Wick*," the small remains of the ancient castle, the traveller reaches, through the suburb of *Pulteneytown*, the fishing town of *Wick*. (*Inns*: *Caledonian*, *Wellington*.) (Rte. 69.)

ROUTE 71.

Wick to Thurso, by Huna and John-o'-Groat's House.

Coach daily in Summer from Wick to John-o'-Groat's.

The tourist must take the northern road from Wick, which passes along the shore of *Sinclair Bay*, and through a district which in former days was the scene of much barbarity and quarrelling. The 4 principal families who have possessed it, or fought for it, were the Sinclairs, Sutherlands, Keiths, and Gunns; and of them there is an old rhyme—

“Sinclair, Sutherland, Keith, and Clan
Gon,
There never was peace when they four
were on.”

The last was finally exterminated as a clan, and was broken up into smaller families, dependent on the larger clans. 3 m. road on rt. to Ackerhill Tower (Rte. 69).

6 m. *Wester Water*, crossed by a high-backed, old-fashioned bridge of 2 arches.

7½ m. A wide, open, and barren moor is succeeded by the village of *Keiss*. The castle (Kenneth M'Leay, Esq.) stands on a rock jutting out into the sea. Of the lower storey the vaulted roof and 3 storeys are left. Near it is the modern house, attached to a tower bearing the date of 1757 upon it.

A number of mounds on the coast at Keiss have been the subject of exploration by Mr. Laing, who discovered many kists enclosing skeletons, urns, pottery, etc.; and he considers that this district was the burial-place of the surrounding population. The “Harbour mound” exhibited traces of buildings which Mr. Laing believes to be identical with the “burgh” or circular tower.

12 m. the road passes rt. Freshwick Bay, and crosses Freshwick Water. Freshwick Castle, built in 1155, belonged to the Mowats.

17 m. Huna Inn, a poor little place. [There is a path along the cliffs to *John-o'-Groat's House*, 1½ m., and on to Duncansby Head.

Of this famous house, once the most northerly habitation of Great Britain, nothing is left but a turf-covered mound, under which there may be the foundations of a cottage, long ago removed. The story is that John-o'-Groat was the descendant of one De Groot, a Dutchman, who, in the reign of James IV., settled in these parts. Every year John and 7 cousins used to assemble for the purpose of celebrating the memory of their ancestor. A dispute, however, arose as to who should be president on the occasion, and sit at the head of the table. On each occasion this unseasonable contention disturbed the harmony of the evening. John-o'-Groat, the senior, settled the dispute by building an octagon house, furnished with an octagon table and 8 doors, so that each man entered at his own door and sat at the head of the table.

The story may admit of this explanation—John-o'-Groat rented the ferry to Orkney, and to shelter his clients while waiting on the shore for the boat, built a round house with 8 radiating screens or divisions adapted to shelter wayfarers from the storm whichever way the wind might blow. Near this, in 1650, the Marquis of Montrose landed with a forlorn hope of 2000 men, chiefly raised in Orkney, to redeem the cause of his king. He met with no support, and marching S. was soon defeated.

1½ m. farther E. is *Duncansby Head*, the N.E. promontory of Scotland, Vervedrum Prom. *Ptolemy*, from whence a fine view is obtained of the Orkneys, the Skerries, the open sea in front, and the projecting headlands of the E. coast. In a bay, a little to S., are the *Stacks of Duncansby*, 3 pointed and insulated rocks, like obelisks, with precipi-

tous sides, rising stately out of the sea. Between these Stacks and the coast a tremendous sea runs, known by the name of the Bears of Duncansbay, from the size and fierceness of the waves. The whole coast, which is composed of old red sandstone, is very precipitous, and is indented by deep gullies, known locally as “goes,” from the Scandinavian “geo,” an inlet. One of them is particularly striking, and is bridged over by a natural arch.]

18 m. The road going westward passes the Established Kirk, and at 21. m. reaches *Barrogill Castle* (Earl of Caithness), occupying a conspicuous position, from the absence of any enclosed park, in an estate of 14,463 acres. Round the house some bushes have been coaxed to form a sort of drive. The castle consists of a square tower, with heavy battlemented turrets at the angles and in the centre, and a lower building of 4 storeys attached to it, also turreted at the corners. It is probably not older than the 17th cent.

23 m. *Scarskerry*, a long straggling village, at the end of which is a steam factory, belonging to Lord Caithness, for fashioning paving-stones out of the flags of the district. Between Stroma and the shore, off St. John's Point, a line of breakers marks the deadly reef of rocks called the “Merry Men of Mey.” When the ebb tide meets a W. wind the surface is ruffled and covered with foam, though all around is still and clear. Just beyond the point is the little village of *Mey*. Beyond this is an eminence upon which stands a small cross, put up to replace a cairn removed some years ago.

Pass 1. Ratter House (T. Traill, Esq.)

28 m. Dunnet village and loch. About 3 m. to the N. is *Dunnet Head*, a rock of red sandstone surmounted by a lighthouse, and the most northerly point of the mainland of Great Britain.

The great tidal wave, rushing E. from the Atlantic, round the N. of Scot-

land into the German Ocean, through the *Pentland Firth*, renders the navigation of the latter dangerous owing to its tremendous and arbitrary currents. These do not run in one even flow, but in well defined streams, at the rate of 8 or 9 knots, forming the well-known *Roosts* or *Races*. The Isle of Swona, set in the full brunt of one of these currents, causes by its opposition a whirlpool called the “Well of Swona,” dangerous to sailing vessels, which are liable to be caught, and twisted round and round into its vortex, and have often difficulty in extricating themselves. At spring tides the flood runs at the rate of 10 m. an hour, but the currents vary in different parts of the channel according to the state of the tide. The natives, well acquainted with the nature and direction of these currents, take advantage of them to carry them from one harbour to another. To a stranger they are incomprehensible and very dangerous.

At Dunnet Kirk the sands may be crossed to *Castleton*, a village of considerable size, consisting of one long street, and possessing quarries of a slatey stone (Caithness flags), used for paving, which are prepared by steam-power. The works were established by Mr. Traill of Ratter, 1824. To this the village is indebted for its prosperity. The road, just before it joins that to Wick, passes through the shrubberies of Castle Hill (J. Traill, Esq.).

Passing the village of Murkle, Ulbster Castle, and Harold's Tomb, we reach

34 m. *Thurso* (*Hotel: Royal*). (Rte. 69.)

ROUTE 71A.

Lairg to Tongue.

Mail Car, 3 times a week in summer, takes 5 or 6 passengers for Lairg (*see* Rte. 65).

21 m. *Altnaharra*. 1 m. W. of Loch Naver (Rte. 72.) *Inn*, very good.

19 m. *Tongue* (Mrs. Monro's Inn, quite perfect), a charming place, with beautiful sea-views and grand outline of the 4-headed Ben Loyal or Laoghal in sight.

Tongue House, formerly the residence of the Lords Reay, now of the D. of Sutherland, is beautifully situated at the foot of a lofty mountain upon the E. side of a narrow arm of the sea known as the Kyle of Tongue. The house is irregularly built, and has no architectural beauty, but the plantations which surround it are as ornamental as they are necessary, and under this protection the gardens flourish with a success scarcely to be expected in so high and stormy a latitude. On an eminence near the sea, a little beyond the house, are the remains of *Castle Varich*, consisting of 2 storeys enclosed by massive walls. "Seen from its crumbling battlements, buttressed against the tempestuous North Sea by a chain of rocky islands, constituting a great natural breakwater, *Ben Laoghal* (or *Loyal*) with its magnificent precipices, well merits the title of the Queen of the Sutherland mountains. This noble mass occupies the centre of the great mountain amphitheatre, and rises in a series of precipices to the height of 2505 ft., terminating in 4 colossal splintered peaks, like gigantic cathedral spires. It is an eruptive rock, and throws off the upper gneiss. To the W. is Ben Hope, a grand dome-shaped mass, rising to the height of 3040 ft., and contrasting in stern sublimity with the battlemented precipices of Ben Laoghal."—*Weld*.

It is a pleasant drive or walk to Loch Laoghal at the back of Ben Loyal.

Tongue is distant from Altnaharra, 19 m.; Melvich, 26; Lairg, 40; Durness, 24; Smoo Caves, 2; Eriboll, 9½.

ROUTE 72.

Thurso to Tongue.

Thurso described Route 69.

A *Mail Car* 5 times a week between Thurso and Tongue, 44 m., about 8 hours (including one stoppage of half-an-hour for breakfast). There are 2 river ferries to be crossed by chained boats. The country through which the road passes is wild and bleak until the neck of Holburn Head is crossed. The cliffs of Hoy in the Orkneys are conspicuous for many miles (*see* Rte. 74).

On rt. is the house of *Brims*, upon the shore, beyond which the moor has been broken up, making the prospect more cheerful.

5½ m. at the village of *Forse*, which is pleasantly sheltered from the E. by a thriving plantation, the tourist crosses *Forse Water*, and near a foaming waterfall passes rt. *Forse House* (George Sutherland, Esq.), an estate of 8000 acres. The land on the opposite side of the road belongs to Sir Robert C. Sinclair of Stevenston.

9½ m. are the ruins of *Dun Reay*, the ancient seat of the Mackays of Reay.

10½ m. rt. The village of *Isauld* stands on high ground, overlooking a small bay and the valley of the Isaul Water. Upon the opposite side of the bay is *Sandside* (Captain M'Donald), in a charming situation, well protected by trees. Just below it is

11 m. the village of *Reay* (Inn, fair), where breakfast can be had. It is said that a large village or town formerly existed between the present one and the sea, and that some of the buildings were discovered in 1751 by means of a waterspout. There are some caves in the cliffs, one of which is called by

the natives *Glinggling*, from the reverberation of the waves.

After leaving Reay a long ascent has to be effected to the tableland, the N. extremity of that mountain range which at its other end goes by the name of the *Ord of Caithness* (Rte. 69). Here, as upon the E. coast, it forms the boundary between the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, which latter the tourist now enters.

16 m. rt. is *Big House*, once the property of a branch of the Reays, but since bought by the Duke of Sutherland. [On l. is road to Helmsdale, through the pretty glen of Strath Halladale, 38½ m. There is a fair inn at *Achintoul*, which serves as a halfway house. Strath Halladale was the boundary between Mackay's territory and that of the Earl of Sutherland.]

The river Halladale is crossed by a chain-boat, and the traveller reaches

18 m. *Melvich Inn*. A dull and uninteresting moor, bare even of heather, succeeds to this, beyond which Strath Head may be seen stretching out into the North Sea. It is a pleasant relief to reach the edge of this tableland, and allow the eye to rest upon the Free church, manse, and village of *Strathy*, (24 m.) which occupy a pleasantly sheltered valley, well watered by a river of the same name. At its mouth a good number of salmon are netted every year, but the stream is too small for first-rate fly-fishing; but after a flood of some duration grilse and sea-trout do find their way up, and may be caught with the fly. Another bare ridge lies between this glen and the next, that of Armadale, in which there is little cultivation, but some good rich pasture, and the sheep of the district have considerable repute in consequence. There is a fine rocky bay at the mouth of the valley.

32 m. The next glen, running

parallel with this last, is that of *Bettyhill of Farr*, dry and sandy. The village is on the rt., and the Inn in an airy and exposed situation farther on. See the fine *sculptured stone* in the ch.-yd. To the N. of the village is a promontory called the *Aird of Kirkcommie*, where there is a long tunnel by which boats pass under the rocks, and which Pennant describes as the most curious cavern in the world. Bettyhill stands at the entrance of *Strath Naver*, a most lovely glen, by far the most beautiful in all Sutherland, and the only one to excite much admiration on this route. About 6 m. from the entrance to the strath lies *Loch Monar*, the waters of which are believed to have wonderful healing powers. At its N. end Strath Naver is narrow, but it soon begins to widen, and after leaving Bettyhill it is to be seen stretching away to the l. as far as the eye can reach. Amid clustering groups of dwarf birch are lawns of the greenest and smoothest turf, round which the stream meanders. [There is a good road from this to Altnaharra Inn, at the W. end of Loch Naver, a beautiful sheet of water 7 m. long at the N. E. base of Ben Clibrech (3164 ft.) The distance is 24 m. About halfway, below Rhifael, is a *Picts' House*, in excellent preservation, near the mouth of a small stream running into the Naver, while above Rhifael, on the rt. bank of the Naver, is a considerable circle of upright stones.

From Altnaharra to Lairg it is 21 m. farther, by *Lord Reay's Green Table* (a hill with a flat top), at the foot of which is the poor little Inn of *Craske*. The road from here to Lairg passes through a succession of moorlands and the equally desolate Strath Terry. The Naver runs out at the E. end of Loch Naver, and, though early, is one of the best salmon rivers in Sutherlandshire.]

The road now begins to lose its excellence owing to the sandy base of its foundation. Through the next

glen runs the little river Borgia, which emerges from Loch Slam. The Torrisdale Burn connects this last with *Loch Laoghal* or Loyal, a beautiful piece of water 8 m. long, situated at the foot of the bulky Ben Loyal (2505 ft.). It is dotted with several islands, and abounds in lake trout (*Salmo ferox*), and char (*S. salmelinus*) is taken in great quantities in autumn. The black and red throated divers frequent Loch Loyal. At the mouth of the river stands the old castle of Borgia, one of the strongholds of the clan Mackay.

Upon the top of the long ascent beyond, a fresh range of mountains comes in sight. Due S. is *Ben Clibreck*, overlooking Loch Naver, 25 m. away, and to the N.W. of that is Ben Loyal with its four jagged peaks, and still farther *Croihreikdun*, or Watch Hill, which looks like a little hill put on the top of a big one. At the base of this last the Rabbit Islands come into view, and farther on is Roan Isle, with its S. face rising perpendicularly from the water. Outlines of old red sandstone still cling to the rocks (lower gneiss of Murchison) near Tongue.

Tongue (Rte. 71A). Among the plantations of Tongue there is a road on rt. leading down to the ferry, and those who intend to cross it had better leave the car here, as it goes on to the inn of Kirkiboll (good) 1 m. further.

ROUTE 73.

Tongue to Cape Wrath, by Durness and Smoo.

From Tongue it is 24 m. to Durness, the nearest Inn to Cape Wrath. There is no admission to the lighthouse on Sundays. Permission to sleep there can be obtained only of the Secretary to the Commissioners of

Northern Lighthouses at Edinburgh, as the lighthouse-keepers are forbidden to take in any but storm-bound travellers.

Quitting the mail car at the entrance of the Tongue plantations, there is a long hill down to the ferry, where a signal must be made for the boat, which is kept on the other side the Kyle. The charge is 4d. The traveller is now in Lord Reay's country, or in Gaelic "*Duthaich Mhic Aoi*" (the land of the Mackays), which extended from the Borgia river to Assynt, and embraced an area of 800 square miles. The *Moin*, a highly elevated boggy moorland, stretches from the bases of Ben Hope and Ben Laoghal to the sea, and between the Kyle of Tongue and Loch Hope, a distance of 7 m. The passage of the Moin used to be a day's journey, but since a good road has been made across it by the Duke of Sutherland, it can now be done in 2 hours. The construction of this road was a work that entailed great expense and labour, it being necessary to construct an artificial foundation with turf and faggots. The *Moin House* is a halfway refuge maintained by the Duke for travellers overtaken by storms. On one of the gables is a large slab with an inscription engraved upon it stating the nature of the hill, by whom the road was made, and who were the managers of the Duke's property at the time.

7 m. A long hill is descended to the river Hope, which is crossed by a chain-ferry as it emerges from Loch Hope; then a steep ridge has to be ascended, from which a good view is obtained of Ben Hope. Rounding a corner, Loch Eriboll comes in sight, and the little promontory of Ardnearchie, upon which stands

9½ m., *Heilim Inn*; good; at the Ferry.

Loch Eriboll is a fiord running due N. and S., and about 12 m. in length. There is a good road round

it, and a *Ferry* across it from Heilim *Inn* to *Port Chamil*, by using which the pedestrian will save 12 m., though carriages and horses have to go round. Charge for the ferry 3d. each person. This loch is an excellent harbour of refuge in N. E. gales, and, with its calm clear water nestling in the hills, is one of the most beautiful inlets along the coast.

On the E. side of its mouth is *Keenageal* or Whiten Head, a splendid perpendicular cliff, in which, towards the E., is a fine series of caves.

[From Heilim Inn to Altnaharra, 21 m. there is no conveyance, but the road is charming, offering excellent views, and an opportunity of visiting one of the most curious relics of antiquity in Scotland. 3 m. is *Eriboll*, a small hamlet on the side of the loch. The road then climbs the hill, from which a magnificent view is obtained of the whole expanse of Loch Eriboll; and a little farther on of Loch Hope and Ben Hope (3041 ft.). At Cashel Dhu, 8 m., is one of the most distinct and comprehensive mountain prospects in Scotland. The W. front of *Ben Hope* has 2 terraces or divisions, one above the other. The lower range has upon its face a number of horizontal terraces clothed with dwarf birch. The upper one, scarred by numerous watercourses, is covered by a short turf, upon which the hardy little sheep maintain a precarious footing and obtain a scanty livelihood. On *Ben Hope*, alone in Great Britain, grows the Alpine plant *Alsine rubella*; *Betula nana* and *Astragalus alpinus* also occur in crevices of the rocks. Its summit is famous for ptarmigans. In 1872 a golden eagle and wild cat were shot on the mountain, and may be seen stuffed in Kinloch shooting-lodge. At Cashel Dhu there is a ferry-boat, and an inn formerly existed, but the house has been allowed to go to ruin.

The river, which S. of the loch is called Hope River, is here the *Strathmore Water*. Beyond the ferry the road enters Strathmore, a beautiful valley, with a lawn of smooth velvety turf at the bottom. On either side is a continuous wall of steep hill, covered with short turf, and surmounted by a perpendicular parapet of barren rock.

The glen appears to be bounded on the S. by the conical form of *Ben Hee* (3358 ft.), but does not really extend so far.

1. 11½ m. the *Ault-na-Cailliach* (Old Woman's Burn) descends from the top of the hills. A little farther on is *Dun Dornadil*, an old Pictish burgh, built probably in the 7th centy. Some have supposed this and other towers of a similar kind to have been built by the Danes, but there are many reasons against this view; and it seems more probable that it was built by the original inhabitants of the country, who go by the ambiguous name of Picts. Up to the beginning of the present centy. Strathmore was cultivated, and contained a numerous population. Being so close to the shore, these people would be liable to a constant succession of attacks from the northern rovers on their way to and from the Hebrides, who could land, carry off all that was portable, destroy all that was not, and be off again before a general rising of the natives or a change of weather could prevent their departure. Under these circumstances, it is not improbable that a tower like this should be built to afford protection to the sick, the women and children, while the men drove the cattle up into the mountains, and gave notice to their neighbours of the common enemy.

The circumference of the dun is about 50 yards, and the internal diameter is 11. The wall next the road, which is propped up behind, is probably the original height, about 25

ft. The entrance is very low, and could only have been used on hands and knees. Of any opening for light or ventilation there is no trace. From hence to Altnaharra it is 9 m. On rt. a path leads to a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Dudley, who rents the Reay Forest from the Duke.

The road now winds round the base of Ben Hee, passing Loch Meadie on the l., to

21 m. Altnaharra. Good Inn.]

On ascending the hill, turn to the rt. and leave on rt. 4 m. *Rispond*, situated in a small creek, and surrounded by bare rocks. It was once the earliest station for the herring-fishery. But since the Minch Fishery has been established at Lewis the supply of fish has diminished.

The road here turns to the W., passing 7 m. rt. the *Cave of Smoo*, on the shore below, of which Sir W. Scott in his Diary has given a most glowing account (perhaps a little exaggerated). On the opposite side of the road is seen the burn descending into the inner cave by a natural opening. The cave consists of 3 chambers, and opens at the extremity of a deep cove, hollowed out of the limestone rock, which rises in lofty cliffs. The outer chamber is 33 ft. high, and 203 ft. long by 120 broad, but has probably at one time extended farther out to sea. It is perfectly light, and at low water easily accessible, though neither the roof nor ground is dry. On a sunny day the light upon the seaside rocks when seen from the back of the cave is very picturesque, though the effect is somewhat marred by an irregular-shaped hole in the roof, called in Gaelic "Nafalish," or "the Sun."

On the W. side there is a pool of water at the foot of an arch 15 ft. high, the passage through which is obstructed by a barrier of 3 ft. For those who wish to see the cataract and the inner cave, a boat must be

lifted over this ledge, a tough job for 4 men, and therefore not to be done for less than 7s. 6d. or 10s. The length of the inner cavern is 70 ft. by 30 broad, the floor being entirely under water. The visitor is pushed into a niche in the rocks, from whence the view by torchlight is very striking. At the back is the cataract descending perpendicularly through the roof, a height of 80 ft. Beyond this is the third chamber, or rather passage, also containing a pool of great depth. In old times it was supposed that these caverns were tenanted by spirits, and formed the entrance to another world.

Dryas octopetala is to be found on the slope at the upper end of the cavern. The limestones of this district are particularly interesting to the geologist, Hugh Miller believing them to be the representatives of the old red sandstone and Caithness flags of the E. coast, while Prof. Nicholl thought that they were metamorphosed carboniferous rocks.

But the discoveries of Mr. Peach satisfied the Geological Survey, with Sir Roderick Murchison at its head, that these limestones and quartzites of Durness are of Lower Silurian age, and the representatives of the Trenton limestone of America.

8 m. *Durness* (Rte. 68), stands on the E. side of the Kyle of Durness, and is a large and straggling village of about 800 Inhab. To the N.W. Farout Head juts 3 m. out to sea, and at its extremity rises to a height of 400 ft. N. the view extends to the cliffs of Hoy in the Orkneys. The *Inn* is well situated. Two dog-carts are kept, and may be hired for excursions to Cape Wrath. Plenty of salmon and sea-trout when the river is in order. Landlord can give permission to fish.

Gold was found in the 16th centy. in the protozoic rocks of Durness, and was coined into money.

Balnakill, a little to the N.W., was once the summer abode of the

Bishops of Sutherland, afterwards of the Lord Reay. It is now converted into a farm-house, and has lost all appearance of antiquity. Beyond it is the old *Church* of Durness, formerly a cell connected with the Augustine monastery at Dornoch. It has been unroofed many years, but its cemetery is still used. In the centre is a granite *Obelisk* to the memory of Rob Donn, *alias* Calder, *alias* M'Kay, the Gaelic poet, who died in 1777. Upon the sides of the pedestal are inscriptions in Greek, Latin, English, and Gaelic. In the 5 Latin hexameters, which being on the S. side are most easily read, there are no less than 5 false quantities.

The distance to the ferry across the Kyle of Durness is 2½ m., the strait is fully a mile long, and Cape Wrath is 11 m. beyond, making the journey there and back a good day's work.

Distances. — From Durness to Tongue, 24 m; Cape Wrath 13; Smoo Cave, 1; Loch Eriboll, 8; Rhiconich, 15; Laxford Bridge, 18; Scourie, 25; Bonar Bridge, 66 m.

Those who wish to drive to Cape Wrath must send their horses 2 m. farther up the Kyle, where they can cross at low water, there being no horse-boat, but a dog-cart can be taken by the ordinary ferry-boat.

The whole road to Cape Wrath is very uninteresting, passing over a bleak moorish tract known as the "*Parph*" forest, without an inch of cultivated ground. 2 m. from the ferry there is a shepherd's hut at the bottom of the glen. The road from this ascends a long hill, having behind it Ben Spionn (2535 ft.), with the tops of Ben Hope and Ben Laoghal behind it. In front is Fashven (1504 ft.) with its broad, bare, and peaked summit, and presently Scrishven (1213 ft.) appears upon the rt., sloping gradually to the E., but with

a bare precipitous face of red granite upon its W. side.

9 m. a road on rt., at the bottom, leads to the small harbour and quarries of *Clashcarnach*. At the top of the hill the Minch comes in sight, and round the corner stands the lighthouse of *Cape Wrath*, which, with its regular and turreted walls, looks like a small fort. It was built in 1828 at a cost of £14,000, is 70 ft. high, and is provided with 20 revolving lights, displaying alternately a red and a white light every minute. The granite of which it is composed was dug from the quarries of *Clashcarnach*, but all the other materials had to be brought from a great distance. The whole of the shore is very precipitous, and composed almost entirely of red granite. "Cape Wrath, the *Parph* of ancient geographers, is composed of a huge gneiss wall, interspersed so abundantly by rich pink granite veins, that the face of the cliff glows with a roseate hue." On the rt., separated by a narrow gulf, in which vain endeavours have been made to keep up a staircase to the water's edge, is the highest point, a mass of rock rising 600 ft. above the sea, with a fine arch at its base. *Primula Scotica* grows in abundance about the Cape, and *Pinguicula lusitanica* in the neighbouring bogs.

To the E. lies the sandy, well-sheltered bay of Kearvaig, and farther on the Kyle of Durness, the view on that side being bounded by Far-out Head. On the seaward side may be seen, on a clear day, the Stack Rock, 37 m. to the N.E., the island of North Rona 40 m. to the N.W., the Butt of Lewis 40 m. to the W., the Holy Cliffs, in Orkney, are also visible; while to the S. are the island of Balquie, the solitary peaked rock known as the *Herd*, as grand a pinnacle as the *Storr in Skye*, and beyond them the bay of Sandwick.

SECTION VIII.

THE ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS.

ROUTES.

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ROUTE 74.

The Orkney Isles—Wick to Kirkwall—Maeshow, Stenniss, Stromness, and Hoy.

Steamers from Granton Pier, Edinburgh, to Orkney (Kirkwall) and Shetland (Lerwick) twice a week, calling at Aberdeen, Wick, and Thurso.

The Orkneys are separated from Caithness, the N.E. point of Scotland, by the Pentland Firth, about 8 miles broad at its narrowest part. Of the whole group about 20 are inhabited islands, the rest being pasture holms or skerries clothed with seaweed. The largest island is named *Mainland* by the natives, and *Pomona* by geographers and mapmakers, probably from a mistranslation of Solinus, as such a misnomer has never obtained local currency with Pict, Northman, or Scot. Like the Scottish Mainland, the Orkneys are mountainous only on their W. or Atlantic face, sloping on the E. into arable plains, with corresponding varieties of climate and productiveness; the rainfall in the W. district reaching an average of 36 inches, while that of the E. is under 30. In them all the climate is much milder than the latitude would indicate; the

Gulf Stream not only encircling them with its temperature, but winding like an arterial system of tepid waters through every sound and inlet. There is therefore less frost and snow than in most parts of Britain, and while the temperature of winter seldom falls below 30°, that of the tourist's summer rarely exceeds 70°. The same brilliant twilight, which for weeks before and after Midsummer bridges over the brief space between sunset and sunrise, adds proportionally some hours of light to the six hours' sun of Midwinter. Cultivation is spreading more rapidly than in most counties of Britain, and the large steadings and broad squares of systematic and continuous husbandry, entitle many of the islands to the description of a "slice of the Lothians surrounded by the sea."

The archipelago, containing the two counties of Orkney and Zetland, was conquered by Harold Harfager, King of Norway (895), given by him to Rognwald, Jarl of Möra, and governed by their own jarls of that race, with more or less dependence on the crown of Norway, till 1469, when the sovereignty, and skatt or tax payable by Odal proprietors, were mortgaged to James III. of Scotland, in security of his Queen Margaret's dowry of 60,000 crowns. The same prince purchased from William Sin-

clair, the last Orkneyar jarl, the lands of his Scandinavian fathers, thereafter called the Earldom Estate, which Queen Mary, in the end of the 16th cent., gave to her bastard brother, Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney and Lord of Zetland. His son, Earl Patrick, so abused his powers as proprietor of the Earldom estate, Tacksman of the Church Lands, Donatory of the Skatts, and Governor of the Islands, that the unanimous complaint of the other proprietors, feudal, odal, and clerical, at last reached James VI., who had the miscreant tried and executed (1615). The greater part of his forfeited estates was distributed among other feudatories, mostly of Scottish families, with little regard to the rights and unwritten titles of their odal neighbours. The scattered relics of the earldom estate, with the skatts and feu-duties of the other proprietors, were mortgaged to James, Earl of Morton (1707), and the mortgage, being declared irredeemable (1742), was sold to Sir Lawrence Dundas (1765); and his descendant, now Earl of Zetland, is still one of the largest proprietors in both counties, and Donatory of the unredeemed crown rents.

Steamer carrying the mail from Scrabster Bay (Thurso) to Stromness daily in 3 to 4 hrs.

A *steamer* leaves Wick for Kirkwall (4 hours) twice a week, the passengers embarking in bad weather at Ackerhill Bay, 3 m. N. of Wick. Rounding the bold Head of Noss* (the Berubium of Ptolemy), with its lighthouse, we pass the ruined castles of Sinclair and Girnigo (l.), ancient strongholds of the Earls of Caithness, Ackerhill Tower (Sir G. S. Dunbar, Bart.), Keiss Castle (Duke of Portland), and Freswick (W. T. Sinclair, Esq.), near the older Castle of Freswick, the Lambaborg of the sagas.

* Noss, Norwegian, Nös, means a nose; Wick, a bay; Gjo, a rocky creek; and Ey, an island—in the Norse the source of all Orkney nomenclature.

From Freswick the steamer stands out to sea, to avoid the restless current of the Pentland Firth, and passing within sight of the heads of Duncansbay and Dunnet, the Hoy Head Cliff hills (1200 ft. high) are seen over the island of Stroma. Then pass the most southerly of the Orkneys, the Pentland Skerries, with their twin lighthouses, and skirt the E. cliffs of the fertile island of South Ronaldsay, in the N. end of which the clustering masts of the fishing-fleet mark the little town of St. Margaret's Hope, where Queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway, died (1290) on her way from Norway to Scotland, the sad prelude of the long wars of Scottish independence. A very curious Burg, which gave name to the sandy island of Burrey (Borg-ey) has been opened, and over it again appear the hills of Hoy and Orphir, the highest in the Orkney Mainland. Passing the entrance of Holm Sound, where there is an excellent anchorage near Graemshall (A. S. Graem, Esq.), the steamer runs between the E. shore of the peninsula of Deerness, fertile and cultivated to the beach, and the strangely-shaped island of Copansey, whose green W. slopes contrast strongly with its E. precipice, the noisy nest of myriads of sea-birds. In the Bay of Sandwick (l.) Thorfui-Jarl defeated the "gracious Duncan," nicknamed by the Norsemen Carle-King, and in its ruined burgh Thorkel Foster executed wild justice on the tyrant Einar-Jarl II. Rounding the Mull of Deerness (the oft-named Kaupandanes of the sagas) (l.), we have a distant view (rt.) of the N. isles of Stronsey, Sandey, Edey, and Rousey, and nearer the eye, Shapinshay and Aukskerri, with its lighthouse. The fine natural harbour of Deersound (the ancient Rörvag) (l.) is full of legendary interest. Here Olaf of Norway surprised Sigurd-Jarl II., and forced on him Christian baptism. At the head of the Sound rises the

sepulchral tumulus called Dinguy's (Ninian's) Howe, where that saint drove out the evil spirit which had for weeks reanimated the corpse of Amund, in unnatural strife with his devoted sworn brother, who had in his love entered its recesses to share his grave. Farther down stands Tankerness (Robert Baikie, Esq.), where Sir James Sinclair of Sandey, the Wallace of Orkney, lived, and whence his daughter, the greatest heiress of Orkney, eloped on her bridal morning with young Halero of Brough, to escape a forced marriage with the old and ugly Tulloch of Sound. Tradition affirms that Mary of Guise dismissed Tulloch's appeal, with sympathetic approval of the young bride's choice. At the mouth of the Sound is the curious chasm, called the Gloup of Linksness, into which Sir James threw himself in madness, or despair of his country's liberties, when James V. of Scotland came to the Orkneys (1540). But the steamer only passes the mouth of Deer Sound and of the still finer anchorage of Inganess, Birstane House (Mrs. Balfour), and threading the narrow channel between Eller Holm (Hellirse) and the Ness of Work (Orc) enters the Sound, which Scott may well call "beautiful," between the mainland (l.) and the well-cultivated Island of *Shapinsay*; passing the fine harbour Elwick (rt.), the rendezvous of Haco's fleet before his fatal raid to Largs (1263), and the imposing S. front of *Balfour Castle* (Col. D. Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie), who has redeemed the island from waste, and by agricultural improvements converted it into a profitable domain of 29,054 acres. Here was the cradle of Washington Irving, at least his forefathers occupied the humble cottage of *Duholme*, and he himself was born on board an American ship on its passage hence to New York.

Next the noble Bay of Kirkwall opens before us, and the massive

Cathedral of St. Magnus looms grandly over the quaint little capital of the Orkneys, and at its excellent deep-water pier the steamer moors long enough to allow the tourist to visit its objects of interest before she starts for Lerwick.

Kirkwall (Kirkvolldr, Kirkfield)—*Inns*: Kirkwall Hotel (Connon's); Castle Hotel (Muir's), and Temperance Hotel (Adamson's); Pop. 3434—stands upon the narrow neck of land between the Bay of Scapa S., and Kirkwall N. It is a picturesque, old-fashioned, dull little town, the older streets being very narrow and flagged in the centre, built long before wheeled vehicles were known in the islands. Many of the houses are still curious and picturesque, but modern improvements are yearly sweeping away some of those most interesting to the artist, the antiquary, and the architect, but at least one still remains nearly opposite to the Cathedral.

Kirkwall was made a royal burgh by James III. (1486), and was visited by James V., who held various meetings with the island magnates in the "Parliament Close," a curious building, removed to make way for the handsome Commercial Bank. He lodged in the Bishop's House, still standing opposite the present Post-office. In the Poor House Close is an elegant arched doorway, the sole remains of the original parochial church of St. Ola, burnt by the English fleet of Henry VIII. in his rude courtship of the infant Queen Mary as a bride for his son (1544).

The street near the Castle Hotel passes over the site of the old *Castle of Kirkwall*, once so strong that its builder Earl Henry was believed to have been helped by the devil. This stronghold was held against the fugitive Earl of Bothwell by Balfour, Governor of Orkney (1567), but on the suppression of the Orkney Rebellion (1614) was so thoroughly demolished that only a fragment

remained to be removed in the formation of Castle-street. Near the S. end of the town stands the useful but unpretending *Balfour Hospital* for the sick.

The *Cathedral of St. Magnus** is built of red and white freestone, and is perfect, with the exception of the spire. It is a cross ch. consisting of nave of 8 bays and chancel of 6, both with aisles about 45 ft. wide, surmounted by a central tower 133 ft. high. Magnus-Jarl of Orkney was murdered in the island of Egilsey (1110) by his cousin Hacon-Jarl, in one of those strifes of succession to which Odal-ret was so liable. Rognwald-Jarl III., the nephew and heir of St. Magnus, vowed that if ever he recovered his rights he would build and dedicate a church to his sainted uncle, and accordingly (1138) he commenced the central nucleus of the cathedral after the design of those which he had seen in his pilgrimage to Rome and Palestine; probably with a rounded apse (of which traces still remain), and two parallel aisles on each side of the nave, as indicated by the arches (of which two are built up) in the E. wall of what afterwards became the transept. Bishop Stewart added the E. window (cir. 1511). Bishop Maxwell (1525) built the central tower, which rests on early English arches, and furnished it with a fine bell, cast by Robert Bothwick, the master gunner who tried so hard to save his master James IV. from his own folly at Flodden. Bishop Reid (cir. 1550) added 3 Romanesque arches to the W. end. The extreme length is 226 ft., but the narrowness of the choir and nave adds to their apparent height, though, considering that 400 years elapsed from the original foundation to the completion of the building, its uniformity of style is remarkable. The steeple was used some-

times as a prison and sometimes as a fortress, and the Cromwellian soldiers made a barrack and a stable of the nave. The carving has suffered as much from violence as from time and the softness of the stone.

The Maid of Norway was buried in the cathedral, and the body of King Haco rested there till a more permanent tomb was prepared for him in Drontheim. A huge slab of white marble covers the bones of Earl Robert, and repairs in the choir brought to light fragments of the finely crocketed tomb of Bishop Tulloch in the S. aisle, which bore his name. In the N. transept stands a handsome monument to William Balfour Baikie, the explorer of the Niger, and translator of the Bible into many African languages, and in the N. external aisle a mural slab in memory of another distinguished native of Kirkwall, the historian Malcolm Laing, whose residence of Papdale (Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P.) looks down from the hill N.E. of the town. The cathedral was saved from Reformation violence by the affectionate zeal of the townsmen, and Kirkwall continued to be an episcopal see under a succession of 7 Protestant bishops till the Revolution.

S. of the Cathedral stands the ruined *Bishop's Palace*, in an upper chamber of which the unfortunate King Haco broke his heart after his disaster at Largs (1263). The principal feature of the palace (which was probably in ruins before the date of James V.'s visit) is a tower, round without and square within, supported by very strong buttresses, and ornamented with a small statue, probably of some saint, but vulgarly attributed to the distinguished scholar, lawyer, and diplomatist, Bishop Robert Reid.

To the E. of the Bishop's Palace stands the ruined *Earl's Palace* or Place of the Yards, built by Earl Patrick Stewart (1600), a good specimen of the baronial style, when

* See the Church of St. Magnus in Orkney by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Daventry, 1871.

the castellated form came to be used more for ornament than defence. The entrance is low and dark, and over the door is a Latin inscription, but its situation is so darkened by the trees which overhang it as to make it illegible. The main body of the building is rectangular, with turrets thrown out from the angles of the first floor. The dining-hall is very handsome, with a three-light window to the S., and 2 bays to the E. The fire-place is a fine example of the straight arch, its pillars bearing the initials P. E. O. (Patrick, Earl of Orkney). These ruins shared with the Cathedral steeple and the demolished castle of Kirkwall the interest of the historical episode of the *Orkney Rebellion* of 1614, under the unfortunate Robert Stewart, the Bastard of Orkney, the gallant son of a bad father, Earl Patrick; and in the ruined dining-hall Sir Walter Scott places the scene of Cleveland's interview with Bunce in "The Pirate."

Episcopal Church here. The United Presbyterians, being the largest body, have a church which is said to be the largest belonging to their sect in the kingdom.

Carriages may be hired for about 10s. a day. A *mail car* runs between Kirkwall and Stromness daily. *Steamers* runs to the N. isles twice a week, and sailing packets almost daily.

No tourist should fail to climb the easy ascent of the *Wideford Hill*, to enjoy its splendid bird's-eye view of the Orkneys, the Pentland Firth, and the distant peaks of Caithness and Sutherland. The excellent road to Stromness runs not through the narrow streets, but passes W. between the Bay and the *Peerie Sea* (a salt-water lagoon) by one of those natural causeways called Ayres, which are so striking a feature of Orkneyan scenery, and crossing a bridge winds to the right; but a by-road strikes off on the left directly from the bridge up the hill,

passing (l.) Grainbank (Earl of Zetland), and (rt.) a Pict's house, in which was found a silver armlet; an easy walk, little more than a mile, leads to the summit. The tourist is now in the centre of the Orcadian scenes of "The Pirate," and will form his own estimate of the truth of the great artist's sketches; but instead of indulging in self-complacent criticism on the discovery of some mistaken, defective, or too ideal feature, will probably rather do homage to the genius which could hit off such a likeness at one sitting, so brief and so exceptionally unsatisfactory as Scott's visit in 1814; especially if allowance be made for the changes wrought by a still greater magician—Time, and for half a century of improvement which has altered or effaced so much of the picture photographed for ever by the author of "Waverley."

From the top of Wideford Hill nearly all the islands may be seen; and no one who goes there on a clear day will hesitate to admit that the scene before him, looking seaward, is one of exquisite beauty. In calm weather, the sea, land-locked by the islands, resembles a vast lake, clear and bright as a mirror, and without a ripple save from the gentle impulse of the tide. Here, a bluff headland stands out in bold relief against the horizon; there, the more distant islet is lost in sea and sky; on one side a shelving rock sends out a black tongue-like point, sharp as a needle, losing itself in the water, where it forms one of those reefs so common among the islands, and so fatal to strangers, but which every Orkney boatman knows, as we do the streets of our native town; while, on the other side, a green holm, covered with cattle and ponies, slopes gently to the water's edge. Then there is the dovetailing and intercrossing of one point with another, the purple tints of the islands, the deep blue of

the sea, the indentations of the coast, the boats plying their oars or lingering lazily on the waters, the white sails of the pleasure-yachts contrasting with the dark-brown canvas of the fishing craft, and here and there a large merchant vessel entering or leaving the harbour:—all these combine to make a most lovely picture, in which the additional ornament of trees is not missed.—*J. Kerr.*

An excellent road leads from Kirkwall to Stromness, passing the Ayre and bridge, and winds westward between Wideford Hill and the sea-coast, affording many pretty bits of landscape. On the N. face of the hill stands the remarkable *Pict's House* at Quanterness (l.) described and pictured in Barry's "History of Orkney," which is well worth examination, and a little higher up another still unopened. But Pict's houses, burghs, and howes or burial mounds occur so frequently, that we shall not hereafter notice them, unless they are in some way remarkable. Returning to the main road, nearly opposite the pretty green islet of *Damsey* and its ruined burgh, so often named in the stirring legends of the Sagas, we pass the Kirk of Firth (l.) and a branch road to Evie strikes off (rt.), just before entering the village of

Finstown (6 m.) (*Inn*: Gray's Temperance), a good centre for excursions to the N. mainland.

Above a picturesquely wooded pass stands *Binscarth* (R. Scarth, Esq.), which commands a magnificent view. A little farther on a branch road (rt.) leads northward to Harray and Birsa, but our direct road enters the parish of Stennis. Among the hills to the S. lies the valley of *Bigsweil* or Sommerdale, the Bannockburn of Orkney, where (1530) the Orkneyans, under Sir James Sinclair, vindicated their odal rights, by an exterminating victory over their Scottish invaders under John, Earl of Caithness, in a field still marked by many a battle mound.

A few yards from the road (rt.) stands one of the most remarkable ancient monuments of Orkney, the sepulchral mound of **Maeshow* (*Mestr*, great; *Haugr*, tomb). Many a legend still lingers around Maeshow and its strong but stupid Hog-boy (*haigbui*, larva sepulcri), the guardian of its treasures and its secrets. His treasure has been stolen long ago, but he still keeps his secret. Perhaps, like Lady Percy,

"He will not utter what he does not know."

Its sculptured dragons may point to serpent-worship, and the Runes which cover its walls may long exercise the ingenuity of Scandinavian scholars: but as they were not written till the tomb had been ruined, they can throw little light on its origin, objects, or date. The mysteries of Maeshow and Stennis will probably be solved with those of Stonehenge, Avebury, Karnac, and Gavr-ynis, and not sooner. Maeshow is about 92 ft. in diameter, 36 ft. high, and about 300 ft. in circumference, surrounded by a trench 40 ft. wide, and about 6 ft. deep. It had undoubtedly been rifled by the Northmen, who were deterred from opening no place likely to repay their trouble. Whether they found it a ruin or not, it is evident that the Runes were not inscribed till the roof was uncovered, and probably not till ages of exposure had decayed the surface of the stone, and they evidently showed little respect to the dead, for the stones which once closed the cells were found torn out and buried in the ruins of the fallen roof. A passage, opening from the W., 26 feet long, 3½ ft. wide, and 4½ ft. high, leads to the central chamber, which is a cube of nearly 15 ft., having sepulchral cells on three of the sides, the cells being respectively 6 ft. 10 in., 5 ft. 7 in., and 5 ft. 8 in. in length. The roof, floor, and walls of each cell are formed of a single stone, and the stones that formed the doors were found on the ground in front of them. The four

walls of the central chamber are formed of immense slabs of stone or flag 15 ft. long, and about 6 ft. above the floor they commence to converge towards the centre in the manner of a Pictish arch. But the present roof is composed of brick for lightness and protection, as it was found that a roof of the original material was too heavy for the time-wasted walls. In each angle is a large buttress of a single stone about 10 ft. high, the face of which, as well as the edge of those composing the walls, are covered with about 935 Runic characters, besides a dragon of very lively action, and a knot of serpents, probably of a different hand and age from the Runes. The whole structure is without mortar, of undressed stones of huge size, of the same kind and quarry as the monoliths of Stenniss, which, it is not impossible, may have been taken for the purpose, and may thus account for some blanks in the circles; and the whole is covered by an immense cone of earth, which is well entitled to the distinction of the Highest Tumulus, or *Mestr Haugr*.

Passing the Kirk of Stenniss (rt.) and the ruins of the *House of Stenniss*, the ancient Bu, where Havard-Jarl was murdered by his wicked wife, the Princess Gunhild (cir. 990), and the imaginary site of some of the most stirring scenes of "The Pirate" (in which, however, Scott seems to have confused his topographical memoranda of Stenniss with those of Clestrain on the other side of the Orphir Hills), the tourist is now in the midst of the remarkable region of circles, monoliths, tumuli, and other mysterious antiquities of Stenniss.

A byroad turns from the farm of Barnhouse to the rt., leading direct to the Stonehenge of Orkney. Following this path a few hundred yards, we reach (rt.) the small circle of *Stenniss*, composed of 12 stones about 15 ft. high, of which only two

are standing and two prostrate. The radius of this stone-circle, when complete, was about 50 ft., and that of the surrounding embankment about 120 ft. The plough has effaced nearly half of the once circular *val-lum*—a sacrilege probably committed by the same Highland farmer who destroyed the interesting stone of Odin, which stood (till 1814) a few yards to the E. of this group. A little farther on stands the watch-stone, the highest of all the standing stones, immediately before entering the narrow causeway between the fresh-water Loch of Harra and the tidal Loch of Stenniss, called the Bridge of Brogarth, which leads direct, past many tumuli and monoliths, to the great circle or *Ring of Brogarth*, or *Brogar*.

This is a deeply-entrenched circular space of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a diameter of 366 ft. The trench which surrounds it is 29 ft. broad and 6 ft. deep, crossed by two narrow earth banks. The erect stones in the circle stand about 18 ft. apart, and about 13 ft. within the trench, of various sizes from 6 to 13 ft., totally unhewn, and all of the old red sandstone. The probable number when complete was about 60, but only 13 remain standing, 10 prostrate, and the broken stumps of a few others. Near Brogar Bridge, one of two standing stones has a hole through it. It is mentioned in Scott's "Pirate," and until recent times, an oath taken with hands joined through the hole in "Woden's Stone," was deemed binding in the law-courts of Orkney. Independent of its antiquarian interest, the situation of the Ring of Brogarth, standing on a narrow peninsula, sloping on both sides to the Lochs of Stenniss and Harra, and the views from it in every direction, are strikingly beautiful. The neighbourhood seems to have been the Orcadian *Campo Santo*; for within a short distance there are 2 circles of stand-

ing stones, 4 separate monoliths, 2 other circles, of which all the stones are prostrate, and scores of tumuli, in one of which was found a very fine urn of micaceous schist, and various other antiquities.

Returning to the main road at Barnhouse, we pass through the township of *Clouston*, curiously illustrative of infinitesimal subdivision of odal land and its effects. Keeping generally close to the Loch of Stenniss, we cross its shallow entrance by the *Bridge of Wraith* (*Vædr*, a shallow stream), a handsome stone bridge, which has replaced the ancient and dangerous structure of wood. Here the carriage-road to Stromness winds round the hill of Clouston, affording pretty views of the Loch of Via, etc., the banks of which furnished the stones of Stenniss, if we may judge from some of similar structure submerged in the water. But pedestrians should follow the rough but shorter track over the hill to enjoy the beautiful views of Cairston Bay, Hoy Sound, Hoy Graemsey, and the picturesque environs of

14½ m. *Stromness*. (*Inns*: Masons' Arms, and Commercial; both good.) This is a busy little town of one very narrow street, with steep branches running directly up the granite hill which shelters it from the Atlantic, and the many jetties to its fine and important harbour. There is still considerable activity from the concourse of shipping, shipbuilding, and fisheries. It is the Orkney port of the daily *mail steamer* to Thurso, and the northern port of call for the Hudson's Bay and whaling fleets, the poor representatives of the hundreds that rendezvoused in its roadstead in the days of war and convoys. The *Museum* well deserves a visit, and the *Cemetery* is remarkable for the savage and lonely grandeur of its situation. On the high authority of Hugh Miller, this district is to the geologist not only the most interesting in Orkney,

but surpassed by few in the N. of Scotland, yielding among its Ichthyolites the *Asterolepis* or star scale fish. Stromness is also the most convenient centre for excursions to *Hoy*, Graemsey, and Walls, Sandwick, and Birsay, rich in interest for the botanist, geologist, and antiquary, as well as to the lover of picturesque scenery.

From Stromness the *mail steamer* runs daily in summer at 5 A.M. to Thurso (Scrabster Bay), occupying in good weather 4 hours. On its return it leaves Thurso at 10.30 A.M.

[*Excursions from Stromness*.—To the N. to Birsay, 12 m. This road has been re-made for the first 5 m., but walkers and riders may shorten it by keeping to the old one, which crosses the hills instead of going round them. There is also a walk along the edge of the cliffs, and some natural curiosities worth seeing, such as a lofty insulated pillar, the natural pavement of *Skail*, which was long believed to have been formed by art, and the Hole of Row, a natural arch formed by two whin dykes, the material between them having been washed out by the sea. The rude ancient Piets' houses, which have been disinterred and exposed on the shore of the Bay are of the highest historic interest.

4 m. by the ordinary road is the Mill of Voy, where we enter the parish of *Sandwick*, some of which has been reclaimed, but the greater part is still a sandy plain, studded with heather bushes. Among this heather, on an eminence 1 m. to the rt., beyond Loch Clumly, are the *Stones of Via*, and a group of tumuli which have been opened and the flagstones that lined the graves ruthlessly scattered.

On the main road, 6 m., is the house of Mr. Watt of Breckness, on the side of Sandwick Hill. Through Marwick the road is not so good.

12 m. *Birsay Palace*, though now in a deplorable state of ruin, was

once a fine residence, rebuilt by Earl Robert Stewart in imitation of Holyrood, viz., a quadrangle, with a well in the middle.

The Latin inscription over the gate (now gone) “Dominus Robertus Stewartus, filius Jacobi V., *Rex Scotorum*, hoc opus instruxit,” constituted one of the charges against his son when tried for high treason, though most likely it was only a grammatical error.]

Opposite to Stromness, and about 3 m. distant, is the island of *Hoy*, the western extremity of which, called the Kame of Hoy, presents a remarkable likeness to the profile of Sir Walter Scott. Hoy is the only island which offers any really fine scenery, but a tolerably calm day must be selected for visiting it, as the sea rages with particular fury when the weather is at all unsettled. The *Ward Hill* is 1556 ft. above the sea, and is celebrated for its *Views* and its botanical treasures, which include *Arbutus alpina*, *A. uva-ursi*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Lycopodia* (half-a-dozen different species), *Lichen frigidus*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Saxifraga*, etc.

To the S.E. of it is the “*Dwarfie Stone*,” 2 m. distant. This stone is 20 ft. long by 44 ft. wide and 7 ft. thick, and has had an aperture scooped out in it, with a bed on each side. It is said to have been a heathen altar originally, and subsequently the abode of a Christian hermit; but in the mythology of the country “Troled, a dwarf famous in the northern Sagas, is said to have framed it for his own favourite residence. The lonely shepherd avoids the place, for at sunrise, night, noon, or sunset, the misshapen form of the necromantic owner may sometimes still be seen by the ‘Dwarfie Stone.’” —*Pirate*.

The Grand sight of Hoy—its W. face of cliff—can only be viewed properly from the sea, and is seen to the greatest advantage by the voyager by steamer from Stromness to Thurso.

It is the most glorious sea front in Great Britain, extending for a mile at an elevation sheer from the water of 1000 ft. Its grandeur grows upon the spectator as he continues to look at it, for at first sight he cannot suppose it to be of such altitude. At the farther end of the wall is the “Old Man of Hoy,” an insulated pillar of rock, which once bore some resemblance to the human form, but the loss of its head in a storm has considerably interfered with the likeness. It rises 300 ft. vertically in front of the cliff.

“See Hoy’s Old Man, whose summit bare
Pierces the dark blue fields of air;
Based in the sea, his fearful form
Glows like the spirit of the storm.”

Geologically it consists of a base of porphyry, supporting a column of sandstone.

Amongst the other islands of the Orkneys deserving a visit is *Egilsheay*, containing an old *Church* of 11th or early in 12th centy. There is nothing in its architecture to fix its age. It is said to have been built upon the spot where Magnus was murdered, and therefore dedicated to him. The building, however, is much older than the crime, which may have been committed within its walls. The tower is 50 ft. high, and round like those of Norfolk, but the building is disused and roofless.

To the N.W. of the whole group is the island of Westray, on which are the extensive ruins of *Noltland Castle*, founded by Thomas Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, in 1422. The initials T. T., with the figure of a bishop kneeling, are upon one of the capitals of the pillars supporting the staircase. The castle remained the residence of the bishops, and was obtained by Andrew Bruce, the last bishop, for his brother-in-law Gilbert Balfour of Westray. His descendant having espoused the cause of Prince James Stewart in 1715, the castle of Noltland was burnt by the Royalist troops. The most easterly of the islands

of Orkney is *Sandey*, which appears to have suffered terribly from the attacks of the sea, as the Start Point, on which there is a lighthouse, "was found by Mr. Stevenson in 1816 to be an island every flood tide; yet, even within the memory of some old people then alive, it had formed one continuous tract of firm ground."

ROUTE 76.

Shetland Islands, Lerwick,
Mousa, Fetlar.

Steamers twice a week from Kirkwall to Lerwick.

The passage from Kirkwall to Lerwick occupies about 12 hours, the steamer passing half-way on rt. *Fair Isle*, 25 m. from any other land, 220 inhab. In 1588, after the defeat of the Invincible Armada, its admiral, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, retreated northwards, pursued by the English squadron, and was wrecked upon the largest of the Shetland islands. After living here for some time, most of his crew were murdered by the inhabitants, who feared that a famine would be the consequence of an increased demand upon their resources, and the Duke managed with great difficulty to make his escape to the mainland of Shetland, whence he eventually got back to Spain. The vast *precipices* of these islands are the most attractive features; in some places cataracts tumbling over the edge into the sea, 700 or 800 ft. below.

The employments of the inhabitants are fishing and fowling, while the women are famous for their skill in knitting woollen articles, a skill which they attribute to the Spanish association, the patterns which they work bearing a remarkable resemblance to those seen on similar work done by the Moors. As soon as Fair Isle is lost to sight, *Sumburgh*, the

most southerly point of Shetland, comes into view, with its bare top and naked sides, guarded by a lighthouse. This lofty promontory (near which the reader of "The Pirate" will remember dwelt the father of Mordaunt Merton) is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, which, setting in between the Orkney and Shetland isles, and running with force only inferior to that of the Pentland Firth, takes its name from the headland, and is called the Roost of Sumburgh. On a neck of land in the West Voe are the ruins of *Jarlshof*, near which a new residence has been built by the proprietor of Sumburgh. The cleft in the rock by which the inhabitants descend from the cliff above to the foot is called *Erick's Steps*. To rt. is a higher point called Fitfiel or Fitful Head (White Mountain), the abode of Norna, the Shetland prophetess. The tourist who wishes to explore the southern part of Mainland can land at Dunrossness, and work his way along the coast (about 30 m.) to Lerwick.

Steamers land passengers in small boats.

Lerwick (*Inns*: The Queen's; Zetland), the capital of the Shetlands, and their only town, standing nearly in the centre at the E. side, on a headland surrounded on 3 sides by the sea; many of the houses stand in the water.

Steamers twice a week in summer, from Lerwick to the Northern Islands—Yell, Unst, Fetlar, etc.

Lerwick has an excellent harbour 1 m. wide at the mouth, and protected by the natural breakwater of Bressay Island on the E., and on all other sides by hills of gentle elevation. On the S. of the town is a small *Fort* constructed by Cromwell, but destroyed by a Dutch frigate in 1673. It was remodelled in 1781, and called, after the Queen, *Fort Charlotte*. Lerwick possesses a

handsome Academy, and an Hospital for aged persons, the gift of a Mr. Anderson, a native of the place. The town itself is irregular, many of the gabled houses being built almost in the water. The main street is only just broad enough to admit a cart in some places, and tortuous, allowing no view of the sea. It has a pavement of smooth flags, with a narrow causeway in the centre, on which the horses walk, while the cartwheels run on the flags. It is a busy port, 1600 inhab. Shipbuilding is carried on, and a large trade with Holland, and it sends much salt cod to Spain. Knitting is the employment of the women, and Lerwick enjoys a celebrity for its export of knitted woollen articles. The original small breed of Shetland sheep, yielding the finest wool, is nearly extinct, the race having been crossed with the Cheviot. Excursions from Lerwick—*a.* To *Tinwall*, about 2 m. to the N.W., a very picturesque valley, where the “*foude*,” or magistrate of Shetland, used to hold his court. The road from Lerwick to Mousa affords fine sea-views, but the general aspect of the country is desolate, trees being unknown except under shelter of walls.

b. 6 m. to the S.W. of Lerwick is the village of *Scalloway*, and the ruins of the *Castle* of Earl Patrick, the *tyrant*, consisting of 3 storeys with turreted angles.

To the S. of Lerwick, on the E. coast, half-way between it and Dunrossness, is the Island of *Mousa*, upon which stands the most perfect specimen of a *Pictish burgh* or *Fort*. It is 42 ft. high, swelling out below, and expanding again at the top. See Introduction, Section II. The centre was an open shaft, admitting air and light to the galleries. Torfæus says that to this fortress Erland, son of Harold the Fairspoken, carried off the mother of Harold the Norwegian

jarl, a famous beauty; and that the jarl, unable to take it by force or famine, was glad to assent to terms by which the lady became the wife of her ravisher.

The name of Shetland or Zetland is a corruption of the old “*Hialtlandia*,” by which name these islands were known to the earliest chroniclers. The group consists of 100, but only 34 are inhabited, the population according to the last return being 31,678. The climate is very variable, damp, and stormy. To strangers its incessant moisture is very depressing, though the inhabitants do not find it unwholesome. In winter the cold is not great, but the days are very short, and their gloom is not compensated by the absence of night during a great part of summer. Spring can scarcely be said to commence till April, and little general warmth is experienced before the middle of June. Summer ends again with August.

Although, visited under favourable circumstances of season and weather, the Shetland archipelago offers many points of interest to the tourist, it is no less true that, until the facilities of locomotion shall be greatly increased, much time may be lost in fruitless efforts to reach these points. Many of these hundred islets attain a remarkable elevation; but cliff scenery that is rather grotesque than grand soon tires the observer, and the vast expanse of brown bleak moorland, intersected by narrow fiords, or closing round a sleeping loch, is but a poor compensation for the hills and woodlands of more fortunate districts. The traveller who makes his way to these parts in hopes of sport runs a great risk of disappointment. No doubt, of mere sea-fowl, every variety, some very rare, may be found among the less frequented islands; but of geese, ducks, curlew, teal, snipe, etc., he will find no more than may be met with on any other part of the coast

of England or Scotland. There is excellent fishing in the streams that run into the fiords, the sea-trout sometimes weighing as much as 15 lbs., and of ordinary sea-fish the supply is unlimited. Seal are rarely caught or even seen, except about certain spots, such as Papa Stour, to the recesses of whose porphyry caves they retire to breed.

To encourage tillage all cultivated land was freed from the tax or "scat" levied on pasture and grazing stock. At the death of a holder all the land was equally divided amongst his children, male and female. This is the Udal tenure, and it acknowledges no superior and imposes no service. "Of whom, then," asked a southern judge, accustomed to feudal right, "does the Shetlander hold?" "Of God Almighty," replied his advocate. The country was governed by the "Thing" or Parliament, which assembled in the open air in a place 3 m. N. of Lerwick, still called "Tingwall."

Professor Airy thinks that many of the Shetland words are Swedish, and instances the word "grind," or gate, as being common to both countries.

The Shetlands were, in the 16th century, intrusted to stewards appointed by the Crown, but as they farmed the revenues, and it was their interest to make what surplus they could, the islanders suffered greatly from their exactions, and the memory of Earl Patrick Stewart is yet the subject of execration. The last steward was the Earl of Morton, and the Earl of Zetland now holds the casualties by feudal grant from the Crown.

The fisheries are the principal employment of the people; for ling, cod, and herrings near home, and seals or whales on the coast of Greenland. Lerwick presents a very gay

scene upon the return of the whalers from the Arctic regions; for two-thirds of their crews are landed upon these islands, with all their summer earnings, which sometimes amount to as much as £30 per man.

On the E. side of Bressay Island is the Island of Noss. The *Head of Noss* is reached by crossing the hills of Bressay and taking the ferry at the foot of the opposite descent, with permission to land from the landlord. Noss Holm is a flat-headed rock, detached from the main by a narrow fissure lined by cliffs 400 or 500 ft. high. Access to it was formerly obtained by a *cradle* swung to a cord dangling by a loop to a rope stretched across the gap. This, having become worn out and rotten, has been some time removed. The rock is the resort of myriads of sea-fowl at certain seasons, and many persons live by bird-catching, being swung at a rope's end from the rock above. In Bressay remains of 3 Christian cells or chapels and several *burghs* are said to exist.

Upon the island of *Yell*, which is the most northerly but one of the Shetland group, are the remains of 8 burghs, and the traces of 20 chapels may be discovered; but most of these have little left except the foundations.

About 5 m. from this is the island of *Fetlar*, much of which has been already brought into cultivation, and the remainder forms an excellent grazing ground for the beautiful little *Shetland ponies* long time exported to England. *Brough Lodge* (Lady Nicolson), a castellated mansion, occupies a picturesque situation on the coast facing Yell, and is the only house of note in the island.

The cliff scenery in the neighbourhood of St. Magnus Bay, to the N.W. of Mainland, is very fine and peculiar.

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